Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human IFNAR1/IFNAR Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES1762

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES1762

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: P17181

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass:	48.2 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	78 kDa
Tag:	C-6His
Bio-activity:	Immobilized Human IFN alpha2b(Cat: PKSH033640) at 2µg/ml(100 µl/well) can bind Human IFNAR1-His.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
Storage:	Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping:	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	Functional ELISA
Synonyms:	Interferon Alpha/Beta Receptor 1; IFN-R; IFN-Alpha/Beta Receptor 1; Cytokine Receptor Class-II Member 1; Cytokine Receptor Family 2 Member 1; CRF2; Type I Interferon Receptor 1;IFNAR1;IFNAR;AVP;IFN-alpha-REC

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Lys28-Lys436

Background:

The Interferon-α/β Receptor 1 (IFN-α/β R1) is a receptor which binds Type I Interferons including Interferon-α and -β. It is a cell surface receptor and heteromeric receptor composed of one chain with two subunits referred to as IFNAR1 and IFNAR2. IFN-α/β R1, in association with IFN-α/β R2, is required for propagating antiviral signal transduction triggered by IFN-α and IFN-β. IFN-α/β R1 interacts very weakly or not at all with type 1 interferons and does not stably interact with IFN-α/β R2. Ligands associate with IFN-α/β R2, and this complex subsequently forms a stable ternary assembly with IFN-α/β R1. IFN-α/β R1 also associates with IFN-γ R2 even in the absence of IFN-γ stimulation. Human IFN-α/β R1 contains a nuclear localization signal in its extracellular domain that is required for receptor translocation to the nucleus following interaction with ligand. Interferon stimulation results in an immunologic response that is especially associated with viruses.