

IFNAR1 (C-6His), Human, Recombinant

Cat. No. : PCK161

General Information

Synonyms	Interferon Alpha/ Beta Receptor 1;IFN-R-1;IFN-Alpha/ Beta Receptor 1;Cytokine Receptor Class-II Member 1;Cytokine Receptor Family 2 Member 1;CRF2-1;Type I Interferon Receptor 1;IFNAR1;IFNAR
Species	Human
Expression host	Human Cells
Sequence	Lys28-Lys436
Accession	P17181
Tag	C-6His
Mol mass	48.2 kDa
Expiration date	12 months

Product feature

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin (EU/μg)	< 0.1
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at -5~-20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	Ice bag
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in sterile water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

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.

SDS-PAGE

