

## Recombinant Mouse IFNGR1 Protein (His Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSM041060

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

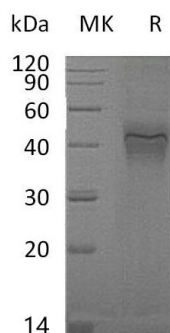
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse IFNGR1 protein Ala26-Asp253 , with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	26.9 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	38-55 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P15261
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, 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°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

The tetrameric receptor complex for IFN $\gamma$  consists of two subunits, IFNGR1 (IFN $\gamma$  R $\alpha$ ) and IFNGR2 (IFN $\gamma$  R $\beta$ ), through which the dimeric IFN- $\gamma$  exerts its biological functions, including antiviral, antiproliferation and immune-modulatory activity in mammals. Both IFNGR1 and IFNGR2 are single transmembrane proteins belonging to the class II cytokine family. IFNGR1, widely expressed in most host cells, is essential for IFN $\gamma$  binding, receptor trafficking, and signal transduction. IFNGR1 possesses an intracellular Janus tyrosine kinase (JAK) 1 binding site, a signal transducer and activator of transcription 1 (STAT1) binding site. The resulting STAT1 homodimers translocate from the cytoplasm to the nucleus and bind to the interferon- $\gamma$  activated sequence (GAS) promoter to induce expression of downstream interferon stimulated genes (ISGs).

### For Research Use Only

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