Recombinant Human IFNAR1/IFNAR Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032604

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

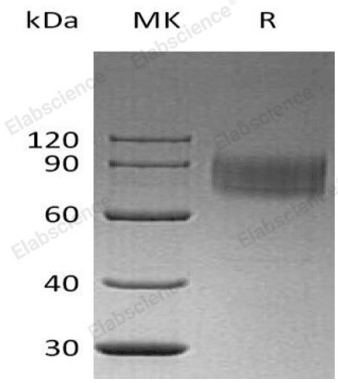
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human IFNAR1;IFNAR protein Lys28-Lys436, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	48.2 kDa
Observed MW	70-120 kDa
Accession	P17181
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. 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. 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.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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.