

Recombinant Human IFNAR2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032605

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

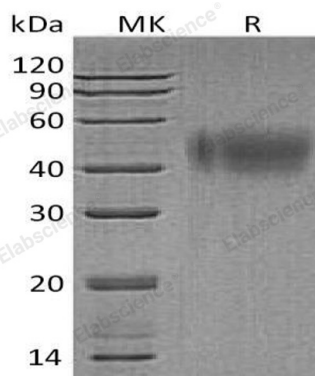
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human IFNAR2 protein Ile27-Lys243, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	25.8 kDa
Observed MW	38-55 kDa
Accession	P48551
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°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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, 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.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Interferon α/β Receptor 2 (IFN- α/β R2) is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the type II cytokine receptor family. It complexes with IFN- α/β R1 to form the signaling receptor complex for the family of α and β IFN subtypes. By alternative splicing; IFN- α/β R2 can exist as a secreted soluble protein or as a type I membrane protein. IFN- α/β R2 is the principal ligand binding subunit of the receptor. Ligand binding is stabilized by the subsequent association with IFN- α/β R1; resulting in the formation of a signaling ternary receptor complex. IFNAR2 was detected in most lymphocytes; monocytes; and granulocytes; although IFNAR2 expression was higher in the monocytes and granulocytes than in the lymphocytes. Among the lymphocyte subsets; IFNAR2 showed high expression in natural killer (NK) cells and low expression in T lymphocytes. Isoform 1 and isoform 3 of IFNAR2 are directly involved in signal transduction due to their interaction with the TYR kinase; JAK1. Isoform 1 also interacts with the transcriptional factor s; STAT1 and STAT2. Both forms are potent inhibitors of type I IFN activity.

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Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017