Recombinant Human IFNAR2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032605

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

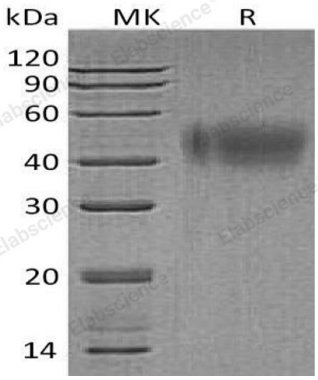
Description

Species	Human
Mol_Mass	25.8 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 ℃. 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 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. IF N-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 factors; STAT1 and STAT2. Both forms are potent inhibitors of type I IFN activity.

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