

## Recombinant Human IFNAR2 Protein (Fc Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH032606

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

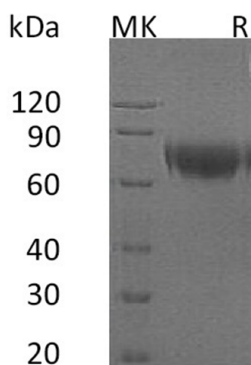
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human IFNAR2 protein Ile27-Lys243, with an C-terminal Fc
<b>Calculated MW</b>	51.8 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	67-75 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P48551
<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 PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

Interferon  $\alpha/\beta$  Receptor 2 (IFN- $\alpha/\beta$  R2) is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the type II cytokine receptor family. It complexes with IFN- $\alpha/\beta$  R1 to form the signaling receptor complex for the family of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  IFN subtypes. By alternative splicing, IFN- $\alpha/\beta$  R2 can exist as a secreted soluble protein or as a type I membrane protein. IFN- $\alpha/\beta$  R2 is the principal ligand binding subunit of the receptor. Ligand binding is stabilized by the subsequent association with IFN- $\alpha/\beta$  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.