

Recombinant Mouse IFNGR1 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM041061

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

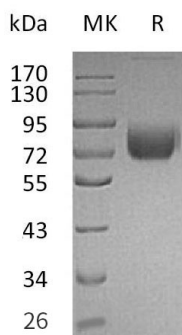
Description

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Species | Mouse |
| Source | HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse IFNGR1 protein Ala26-Asp253 , with an C-terminal Fc |
| Calculated MW | 53.0 kDa |
| Observed MW | 72-94 kDa |
| Accession | P15261 |
| 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 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. |
| Reconstitution | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

The tetrameric receptor complex for IFN γ consists of two subunits, IFNGR1 (IFN γ R α) and IFNGR2 (IFN γ R β), through which the dimeric IFN- γ 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 γ 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).

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