

IFNAR2 (C-6His), Human, Recombinant

Cat. No. : PCK162

General Information

Synonyms	Interferon Alpha/ Beta Receptor 2;IFN-R-2;IFN-Alpha Binding Protein;IFN-Alpha/ Beta Receptor 2;Interferon Alpha Binding Protein;Type I Interferon Receptor 2;IFNAR2;IFNABR; IFNARB
Species	Human
Expression host	Human Cells
Sequence	Ile27-Lys243
Accession	P48551
Tag	C-6His
Mol mass	25.8 kDa
Expiration date	12 months

Product feature

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin (EU/μg)	< 0.1
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at -5~-20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	Ice bag
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in sterile water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

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 factors, STAT1 and STAT2. Both forms are potent inhibitors of type I IFN activity.

SDS-PAGE

