IFNAR1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #48656

Package Size: #48656-1 50ul #48656-2 100ul

Description

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Product Name	IFNAR1 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	SR45-08
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IP, IHC, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	Alpha type antiviral protein antibody AVP antibody Beta type antiviral protein antibody CRF2-1 antibody Cytokine receptor class-II member 1 antibody Cytokine receptor family 2 member 1 antibody IFN alpha REC antibody IFN alpha receptor antibody IFN alpha/beta Receptor alpha antibody IFN beta receptor antibody IFN-alpha/beta receptor 1 antibody IFN-R-1 antibody IFNAR antibody Ifnar1 antibody IFNBR antibody IFRC antibody INAR1_HUMAN antibody Interferon (alpha beta and omega) receptor 1 antibody Interferon alpha/beta receptor 1 antibody Interferon alpha/beta receptor alpha chain antibody Interferon beta receptor 1 antibody Type I interferon receptor 1 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P17181
Uniprot	P17181
GeneID	3454;
Calculated MW	90/130 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

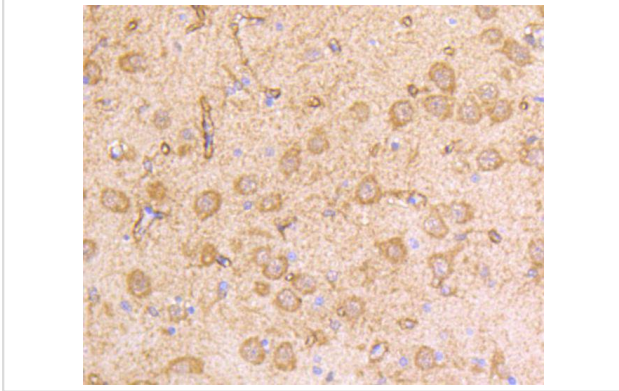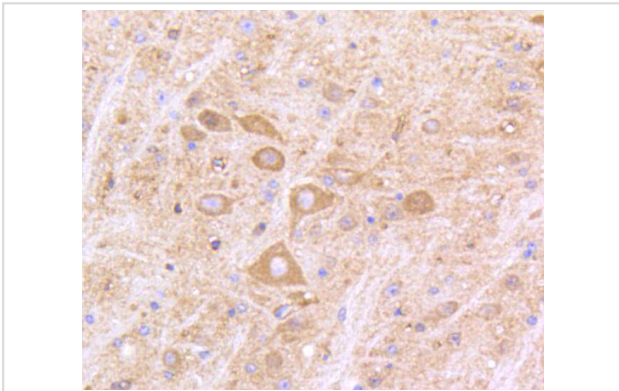WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IHC:1:50-1:200 FC: 1:50-1:100

Images
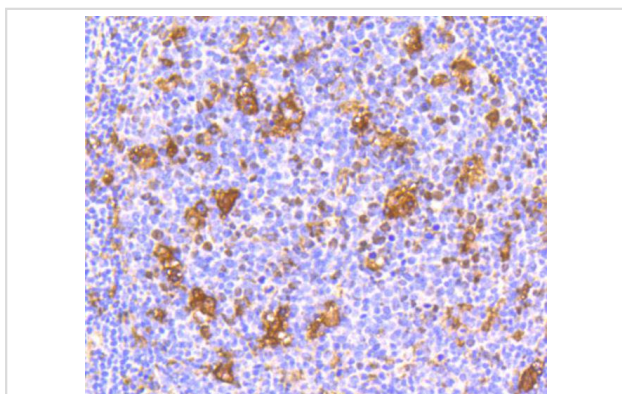
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-IFNAR1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
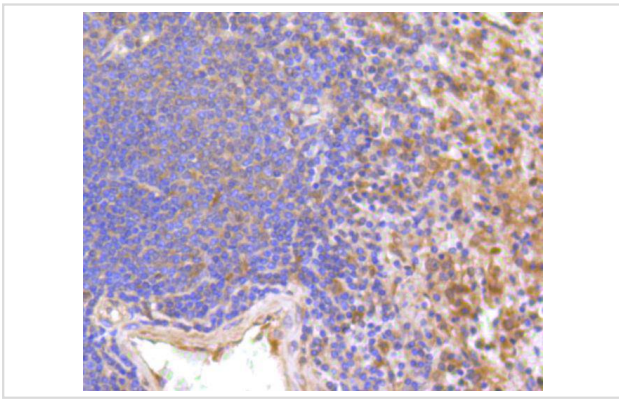
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue using anti-IFNAR1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat brain tissue using anti-IFNAR1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-IFNAR1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
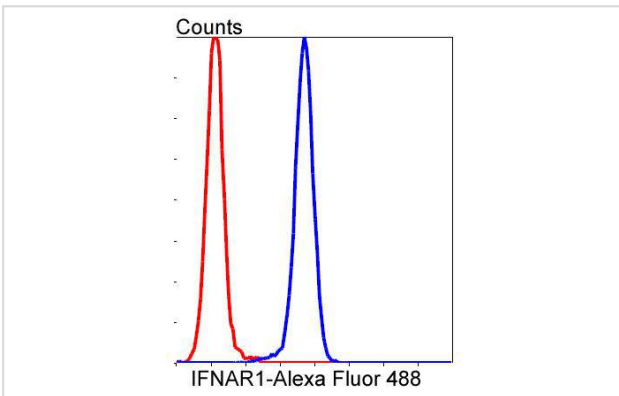
Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells with IFNAR1 antibody at 1/50 dilution (blue) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; red). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.

Background

The type I interferons (IFNs), α and β, are a group of structurally and functionally related proteins that are induced by either viruses or double stranded RNA and defined by their ability to confer an antiviral state in cells. The α and β IFNs appear to compete with one another for binding to a common cell surface receptor, while immune IFN (IFNγ) binds to a distinct receptor. The latter protein, IFN-αR, is only weakly responsive to type I interferons in contrast to IFN-α/βR, which binds to and responds effectively to IFN-β and to several of the IFN-? subtypes. Moreover, IFN-α/βR is physically associated with the cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase JAK1 and thus, in addition to ligand binding, appears to be functionally involved in signal transduction. IFN-αR1 is a receptor for IFN-α/β and is present as the full chain (IFN-αR1a) and as a splice-variant (IFN-αR1). The IFN-γ receptor complex consists of an alpha subunit (IFN-γRα) and a beta subunit that is 332 amino acids in length (mouse) and 337 amino acids in length (human).

References