

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IFN- α/β R2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IFN- α/β R2, recombinant human (rh) IFN- γ R1, and rhIFN- γ R2 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human IFN- α/β R2 Ile27-Lys243 Accession # P48551
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 750 Excitation Wavelength: 749 nm Emission Wavelength: 775 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

IFN- α/β R2, also known as IFNAR2, is a 100 kDa glycoprotein in the class II cytokine receptor family. These proteins form heterodimeric receptor complexes that transduce signals from the interferon, IL-10, and IL-28 families of cytokines (1, 2). IFN- α/β R2, in association with IFN- α/β R1, is required for mediating the antiviral, antiproliferative, and apoptotic effects of the type I interferons IFN- α and IFN- β . 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 (3, 4). Mature human IFN- α/β R2 consists of a 217 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with two fibronectin type III repeats, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 251 aa cytoplasmic domain. Alternate splicing generates a secreted isoform that corresponds to the ECD and a 50 kDa transmembrane isoform with a substituted and truncated cytoplasmic region (5, 6). The short isoform is impaired in its ability to activate signaling molecules and functions as a dominant negative receptor subunit (7-9). IFN- α/β R2 is also subject to presenilin-dependent intramembrane proteolysis, resulting in the liberation of nearly the entire ECD as well as the cytoplasmic domain which migrates to the nucleus and can inhibit gene transcription (10). High concentrations of soluble IFN- α/β R2 bind and neutralize IFN- α and IFN- β , while lower concentrations prolong the antiviral activity of circulating IFN- β but not IFN- α (11). Human but not mouse IFN- α/β R2 constitutively associates with STAT4, which may account for species specific differences observed in type I interferon responses (12). Within the ECD, human IFN- α/β R2 shares 63%, 60%, and 48% aa sequence identity with bovine, mouse, and ovine IFN- α/β R2, respectively.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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