

DESCRIPTION

Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human IFN-gamma R2 protein			
	Human IFNGR2 (Ala22-Gln247) Accession # AAA16955.1	GGIEGRMDGG	Human IgG1 (Pro100-Lys330)	Avi-tag
	N-terminus		C-terminus	
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Ala22			
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked homodimer Biotinylated via Avi-tag			
Predicted Molecular Mass	54 kDa			

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	67-74 kDa, under reducing conditions.
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Biotinylated Recombinant Human IFN-gamma R2 Fc Chimera Avi-tag (Catalog # AV111578) binds Recombinant Human IFN-γ (Catalog # 285-IF) in the presence of Recombinant Human IFN-γ R1/CD119 (Catalog # 673-IR/CF) with an ED ₅₀ of 0.0800-1.20 μg/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 500 μg/mL in PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

DATA

<p>Binding Activity</p> <p>Biotinylated Recombinant Human IFN-gamma R2 Fc Chimera Avi-tag Protein Binding Activity. Biotinylated Recombinant Human IFN-gamma R2 Fc Chimera Avi-tag (Catalog # AV111578) binds Recombinant Human IFN-γ (Catalog # 285-IF) in the presence of Recombinant Human IFN-γ R1/CD119 (Catalog # 673-IR/CF) with an ED₅₀ of 0.0800-1.20 μg/mL.</p>	<p>SDS-PAGE</p> <p>Biotinylated Recombinant Human IFN-gamma R2 Fc Chimera Avi-tag Protein SDS-PAGE. 2 μg/lane of Biotinylated Recombinant Human IFN-gamma R2 Fc Chimera Avi-tag Protein (Catalog # AV111578) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 67-74 kDa and 130-150 kDa, respectively.</p>
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BACKGROUND

IFN- γ R2 (Interferon gamma receptor 2; also called IFN- γ R β IFN- γ RII, or AF1) is a 60-64 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein that is a member of the class II cytokine receptor family of molecules (1). It is widely expressed as part of a preassembled cell surface multimeric complex. In the absence of IFN- γ , the complex contains two each of IFN- γ R1, R2 and Jak1 molecules (2). Binding of IFN- γ to IFN- γ R1 recruits Jak2 to IFN- γ R2 and initiates phosphorylation, STAT1 binding, conformational changes, and transcriptional regulation, which mainly inhibits proliferation and/or promotes apoptosis (2, 3). Within the ECD, human IFN- γ R2 shares 56% aa sequence identity with mouse IFN- γ R2. IFN- γ R1 and R2 must be from the same species for receptor complexes to be active, and human IFN- γ is not active on the mouse IFN- γ receptor complex (1, 2). IFN- γ R1 is essential for ligand binding and is more constitutively expressed, while IFN- γ R2 is essential for signaling, and its more limited expression controls cell response to IFN- γ (2, 3). For example, mouse T cell IFN- γ R2 is down-regulated during differentiation to subtypes such as Th1 which produce IFN- γ . (3, 4) This allows expansion of activated cells without growth arrest due to paracrine response to IFN- γ . Following expansion, IFN- γ R2 is re-expressed to limit the immune reaction (5). IFN- γ signaling mediates control of intracellular pathogens such as mycobacteria (3, 4, 6). In humans, deficiency of IFN- γ R2 or other IFN- γ pathway molecules causes the MSMD (mendelian susceptibility to mycobacterial diseases) syndrome (6-8). Our Avi-tag Biotinylated human IFN- γ R2 features biotinylation at a single site contained within the Avi-tag, a unique 15 amino acid peptide. Protein orientation will be uniform when bound to streptavidin-coated surface due to the precise control of biotinylation and the rest of the protein is unchanged so there is no interference in the protein's bioactivity.

References:

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