

DESCRIPTION

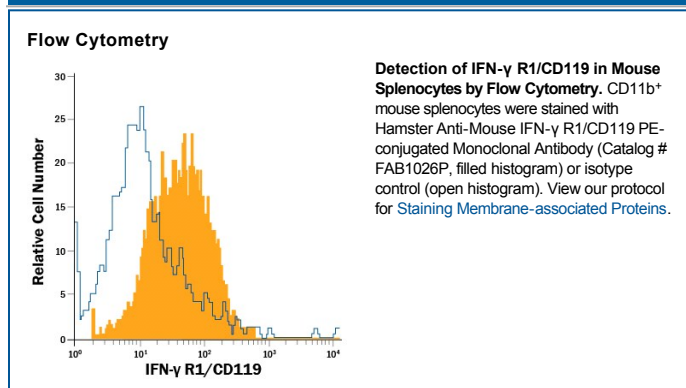
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse IFN- γ R1/CD119 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) IFN- γ R1, rhIFN- γ R2, or rhIL-10 R β is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Hamster IgG ₁ Clone # 2E2.4
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Recombinant mouse IFN- γ R1/CD119 Extracellular domain
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

The high-affinity IFN- γ receptor complex is made up of two type I membrane proteins, IFN- γ R1 (IFN- γ R α) and IFN- γ R2 (IFN- γ R β). Both proteins are members of the type II cytokine receptor family and share approximately 52% overall amino acid (aa) sequence identity. IFN- γ R1 is the ligand-binding subunit that is both necessary and sufficient for IFN- γ binding and receptor internalization. IFN- γ R2 is required for IFN- γ signaling but does not bind IFN- γ by itself. Mouse IFN- γ R1 cDNA encodes a 477 aa residue protein with a 22 aa signal peptide, a 231 aa extracellular domain, a 24 aa transmembrane segment, and a 200 aa intracellular domain. Human and mouse IFN- γ R1 share 50% amino acid sequence similarity and bind IFN- γ in a species-specific manner. IFN- γ R1 is constitutively expressed in most cell types. Soluble IFN- γ R1 that binds IFN- γ has been detected in biological fluids. The recombinant soluble IFN- γ R1 produced at R&D Systems has been shown to bind IFN- γ with high affinity and is a potent IFN- γ antagonist.