

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IFN-γ R1/CD119 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse IFN-γ R1, recombinant human (rh) IFN-γ R2, or rhIL-10 Rβ is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # GIR208
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human placenta-derived IFN-γ R1/CD119
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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.

Neutralization 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

The high-affinity IFN-γ receptor complex is made up of two type I membrane proteins, IFN-γ R1 (IFN-γ Rα) and IFN-γ R2 (IFN-γ Rβ). Both proteins are members of the type II cytokine receptor family and share approximately 52% amino acid sequence identity. IFN-γ R1 is the ligand-binding subunit that is 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. Human IFN-γ R1 cDNA encodes a 499 amino acid (aa) protein with a 17 aa signal peptide, a 228 aa extracellular domain, a 23 aa transmembrane domain, and a 221 aa intracellular domain. Human and mouse IFN-γ R1 share 52% aa identity 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.

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