

DESCRIPTION

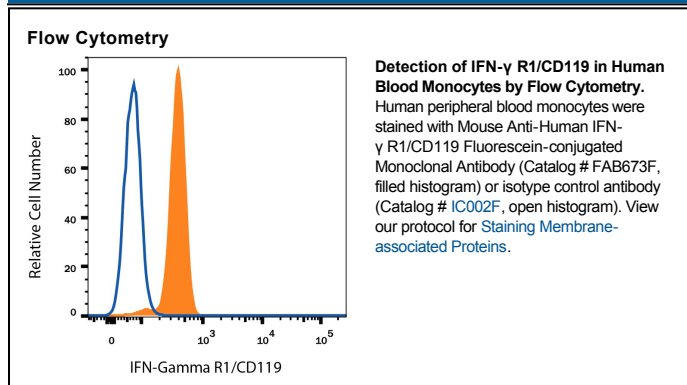
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IFN- γ R1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant mouse IFN- γ R1, recombinant human (rh) IFN- γ R2, or rHL-10 R β .
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 92101
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human IFN- γ R1 Glu18-Gly245 Accession # P15260
Conjugate	Fluorescein Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm (FITC)
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 transmembrane 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% 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 489 amino acid (aa) residue 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% amino acid sequence 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.