

DESCRIPTION

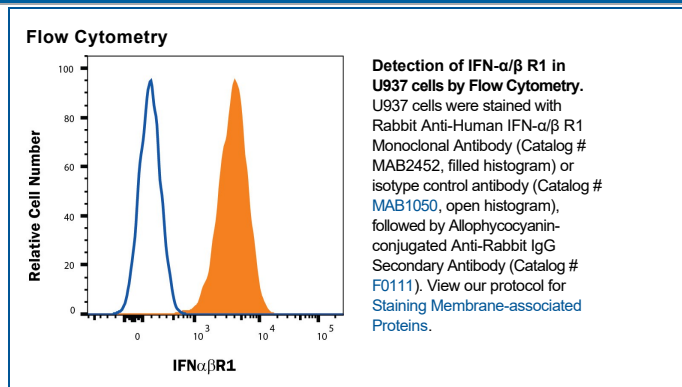
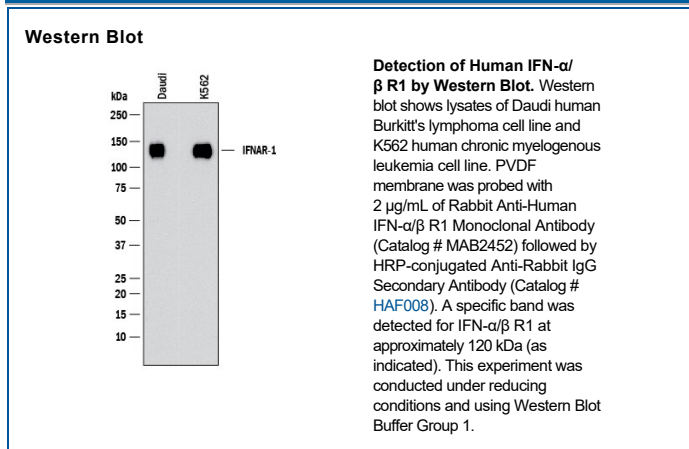
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IFN- α / β R1 in direct ELISA.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2951C
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived human IFN-alpha/beta R1 Gly26-Lys436 Accession # P17181
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS.

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
Western Blot	2 μ g/mL	Daudi human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line and K562 human chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line
Flow Cytometry	0.10 μ g/ 10^6 cells	U937 human histiocytic lymphoma cell line

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
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. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Interferon-alpha/beta receptor 1 (IFN- α/β R1), also known as IFNAR1, is a 100-130 kDa member of the class II cytokine receptor family of proteins. These proteins form heterodimeric receptor complexes that mediate class II cytokine signals. Subunits of the different receptor complexes are shared and serve multiple functions (1). IFN- α/β R1, in association with IFN- α/β R2, is required for propagating anti-microbial signal transduction triggered by the type 1 interferons such as IFN- α and IFN- β (2, 3). Mature human IFN- α/β R1 consists of a 409 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 100 aa cytoplasmic domain (4). The ECD contains three tandem fibronectin type III repeats and is extensively glycosylated. Within the ECD, human IFN- α/β R1 shares 47% and 50% aa identity with mouse and rat IFN- α/β R1, respectively. Alternative splicing generates two additional isoforms that lack the transmembrane segment and either all or a portion of the cytoplasmic domain. IFN- α/β R1 interacts very weakly or not at all with type 1 interferons and does not stably interact with IFN- α/β R2. Ligands preferentially associate with IFN- α/β R2, and this complex subsequently forms a stable ternary assembly with IFN- α/β R1 (5-7). IFN- α/β R1 also associates with IFN- γ R2 even in the absence of IFN- γ stimulation (3). IFN- α/β R1 activation depends on tyrosine phosphorylation as well as palmitoylation of its cytoplasmic domain (8, 9). Rapid down-regulation of the receptor is accomplished by ligand-dependent or -independent pathways (e.g. VEGF R signaling, TLR signaling, or cellular stress) which induce its serine phosphorylation, ubiquitination, and degradation (10-13).

References:

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