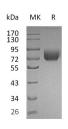
Recombinant Mouse IFNGR1 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM041061

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description	
Synonyms	CD119;Interferon gamma receptor 1;IFNGR1;IFN-gamma receptor 1;IFN-gamma- R1;CD119 antigen;IFN gamma receptor 1;IFNGR;immune interferon receptor 1;interferon gamma receptor 1;interferon-gamma receptor alpha chain
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Ala26-Asp253
Accession	P15261
Calculated Molecular Weight	53.0 kDa
Observed molecular weight	72-94 kDa
Tag	C-Fc
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity
Properties	
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Data	



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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The tetrameric receptor complex for IFN γ consists of two subunits, IFNGR1 (IFN γ R α) and IFNGR2 (IFN γ R β), through which the dimeric IFN- γ exerts its biological functions, including antiviral, antiproliferation and immune-modulatory activity in mammals. Both IFNGR1 and IFNGR2 are single transmembrane proteins belonging to the class II cytokine family. FNGR1, widely expressed in most host cells, is essential for IFN γ binding, receptor trafficking, and signal transduction. IFNGR1 possesses an intracellular Janus tyrosine kinase (JAK) 1 binding site, a signal transducer and activator of transcription 1 (STAT1) binding site. The resulting STAT1 homodimers translocate from the cytoplasm to the nucleus and bind to the interferon-gamma activated sequence (GAS) promoter to induce expression of downstream interferon stimulated genes (ISGs).

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