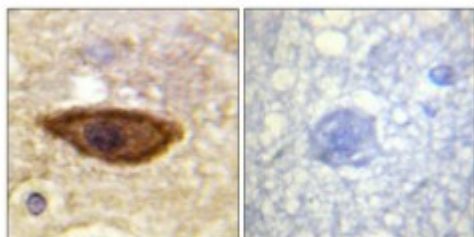


Anti-IFN-alpha/beta alpha antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to IFN-alpha/betaRalpha.
Model	STJ93643
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human IFN-alpha/betaRalpha around the non-phosphorylation site of Y466.
Immunogen Region	410-490 aa
Gene ID	3454
Gene Symbol	IFNAR1
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	IFN-alpha/betaRalpha Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IFN-alpha/betaRalpha protein.
Tissue Specificity	IFN receptors are present in all tissues and even on the surface of most IFN-resistant cells. Isoform 1, isoform 2 and isoform 3 are expressed in the IFN-alpha sensitive myeloma cell line U266B1. Isoform 2 and isoform 3 are expressed in the IFN-alpha resistant myeloma cell line U266R. Isoform 1 is not expressed in IFN-alpha resistant myeloma cell line U266R.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	Interferon alpha/beta receptor 1 IFN-R-1 IFN-alpha/beta receptor 1 Cytokine receptor class-II member 1 Cytokine receptor family 2 member 1 CRF2-1 Type I interferon receptor 1
Molecular Weight	63.525 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:5432OMIM:107450
Alternative Names	Interferon alpha/beta receptor 1 IFN-R-1 IFN-alpha/beta receptor 1 Cytokine receptor class-II member 1 Cytokine receptor family 2 member 1 CRF2-1 Type I interferon receptor 1
Function	Component of the receptor for type I interferons, including interferons alpha, IFNB1 and IFNW1 . Functions in general as heterodimer with IFNAR2 . Type I interferon binding activates the JAK-STAT signaling cascade, and triggers tyrosine phosphorylation of a number of proteins including JAKs, TYK2, STAT proteins and the IFNR alpha- and beta-subunits themselves . Can form an active IFNB1 receptor by itself and activate a signaling cascade that does not involve activation of the JAK-STAT pathway .
Cellular Localization	Isoform 1: Cell membrane Late endosome Lysosome. Interferon binding triggers internalization of the receptor from the cell membrane into endosomes and then into lysosomes.
Post-translational Modifications	Ubiquitinated, leading to its internalization and degradation . Polyubiquitinated via 'Lys-48'-linked and 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitin chains, leading to receptor internalization and lysosomal degradation . The 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitin chains are cleaved off by the BRISC complex . Phosphorylated on serine residues in response to interferon binding; this promotes interaction with FBXW11 and ubiquitination . Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by TYK2 tyrosine kinase . Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues in response to interferon . Palmitoylation at Cys-463 is required for the activation of STAT1 and STAT2.