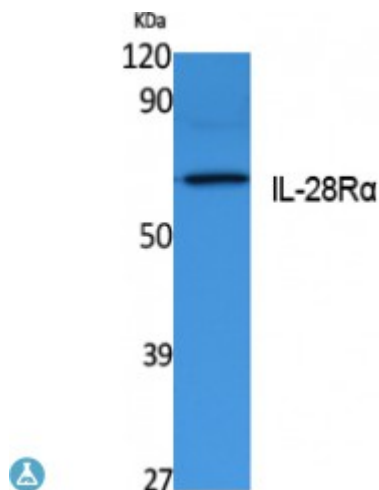


Anti-IL-28 alpha antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to IL-28Ralpha.
Model	STJ96454
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human IL-28Ralpha.
Immunogen Region	Internal
Gene ID	163702
Gene Symbol	IFNLR1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	IL-28Ralpha Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IL-28Ralpha protein.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed.
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 lambda receptor 1 IFN-lambda receptor 1 IFN-lambda-R1 Cytokine receptor class-II member 12 Cytokine receptor family 2 member 12 CRF2-12 Interleukin-28 receptor subunit alpha IL-28 receptor subunit alpha
Molecular Weight	58 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:18584 OMIM:607404
Alternative Names	Interferon lambda receptor 1 IFN-lambda receptor 1 IFN-lambda-R1 Cytokine receptor class-II member 12 Cytokine receptor family 2 member 12 CRF2-12 Interleukin-28 receptor subunit alpha IL-28 receptor subunit alpha
Function	The IFNLR1/IL10RB dimer is a receptor for the cytokine ligands IFNL2 and IFNL3 and mediates their antiviral activity. The ligand/receptor complex stimulate the activation of the JAK/STAT signaling pathway leading to the expression of IFN-stimulated genes (ISG), which contribute to the antiviral state. Determines the cell type specificity of the lambda interferon action. Shows a more restricted pattern of expression in the epithelial tissues thereby limiting responses to lambda interferons primarily to epithelial cells of the respiratory, gastrointestinal, and reproductive tracts. Seems not to be essential for early virus-activated host defense in vaginal infection, but plays an important role in Toll-like receptor (TLR)-induced antiviral defense. Plays a significant role in the antiviral immune defense in the intestinal epithelium.
Cellular Localization	Membrane