10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

[KD]IFNGR1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75595

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC
Primary Accession	P15260
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	54405

Additional Information

Gene ID	3459
Other Names	IFNGR1
Dilution	WB~~1:1000-1:5000 IHC-P~~N/A FC~~1:200-1:1000
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

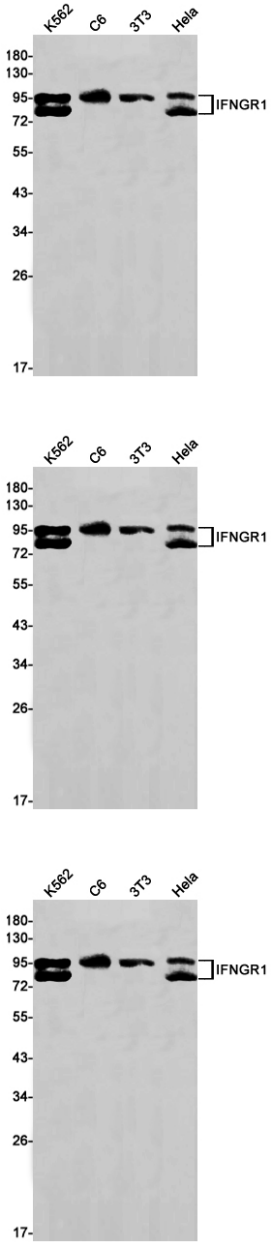
Name	IFNGR1 (HGNC:5439)
Function	Receptor subunit for interferon gamma/INFG that plays crucial roles in antimicrobial, antiviral, and antitumor responses by activating effector immune cells and enhancing antigen presentation (PubMed:20015550). Associates with transmembrane accessory factor IFNGR2 to form a functional receptor (PubMed:10986460, PubMed:2971451, PubMed:7615558, PubMed:7617032, PubMed:7673114). Upon ligand binding, the intracellular domain of IFNGR1 opens out to allow association of downstream signaling components JAK1 and JAK2. In turn, activated JAK1 phosphorylates IFNGR1 to form a docking site for STAT1. Subsequent phosphorylation of STAT1 leads to dimerization, translocation to the nucleus, and stimulation of target gene transcription (PubMed:28883123). STAT3 can also be activated in a similar manner although activation seems weaker. IFNGR1 intracellular domain phosphorylation also provides a docking site for SOCS1 that regulates the JAK-STAT pathway by competing with STAT1 binding to IFNGR1 (By similarity).

Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

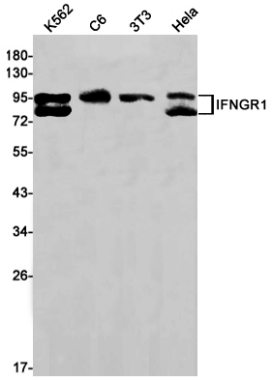
Background

This gene (IFNGR1) encodes the ligand-binding chain (alpha) of the gamma interferon receptor. Human interferon-gamma receptor is a heterodimer of IFNGR1 and IFNGR2. A genetic variation in IFNGR1 is associated with susceptibility to Helicobacter pylori infection. In addition, defects in IFNGR1 are a cause of mendelian susceptibility to mycobacterial disease, also known as familial disseminated atypical mycobacterial infection.

Images



Western blot analysis of IFNGR1 in K562, C6, 3T3, Hela lysates using Interferon gamma Receptor 1 antibody.



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