

# Interferon alpha/beta Receptor 1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75627

## Product Information

---

<b>Application</b>	WB, IP
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P17181</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Calculated MW</b>	63525

## Additional Information

---

<b>Gene ID</b>	3454
<b>Other Names</b>	IFNAR1
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1/500-1/1000 IP~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Liquid

## Protein Information

---

<b>Name</b>	IFNAR1
<b>Synonyms</b>	IFNAR
<b>Function</b>	Together with IFNAR2, forms the heterodimeric receptor for type I interferons (including interferons alpha, beta, epsilon, omega and kappa) (PubMed: <a href="#">10049744</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">14532120</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">15337770</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">2153461</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">21854986</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">24075985</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">31270247</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">33252644</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">35442418</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">7813427</a> ). Type I interferon binding activates the JAK-STAT signaling cascade, resulting in transcriptional activation or repression of interferon-regulated genes that encode the effectors of the interferon response (PubMed: <a href="#">10049744</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">21854986</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">7665574</a> ). Mechanistically, type I interferon- binding brings the IFNAR1 and IFNAR2 subunits into close proximity with one another, driving their associated Janus kinases (JAKs) (TYK2 bound to IFNAR1 and JAK1 bound to IFNAR2) to cross-phosphorylate one another (PubMed: <a href="#">21854986</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">32972995</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">7665574</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">7813427</a> ). The activated kinases phosphorylate specific tyrosine residues on the intracellular domains of IFNAR1 and IFNAR2, forming docking sites for the STAT transcription factors (PubMed: <a href="#">21854986</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">32972995</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">7526154</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">7665574</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">7813427</a> ). STAT proteins are then phosphorylated by the JAKs, promoting their translocation into the nucleus to regulate expression of interferon-regulated genes (PubMed: <a href="#">19561067</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">21854986</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">32972995</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">7665574</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">7813427</a> ,

PubMed:[9121453](#)). Can also act independently of IFNAR2: form an active IFNB1 receptor by itself and activate a signaling cascade that does not involve activation of the JAK-STAT pathway (By similarity).

## Cellular Location

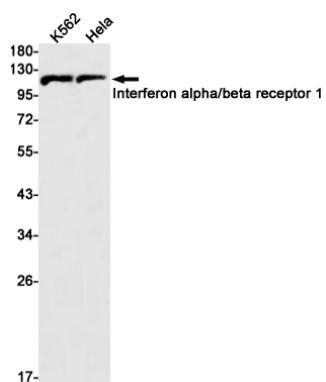
[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Late endosome. Lysosome. Note=Interferon binding triggers internalization of the receptor from the cell membrane into endosomes and then into lysosomes.

## Tissue Location

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.

## Images

---



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.