# IFNAR2 (C-6His), Human, Recombinant

**货号：PCK162**

## 产品信息

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| 别名 | Interferon Alpha/ Beta Receptor 2; IFN-R-2; IFN-Alpha Binding Protein; IFN-Alpha/ Beta Receptor 2; Interferon Alpha Binding Protein; Type I Interferon Receptor 2; IFNAR2; IFNABR; IFNARB |
| 物种 | Human |
| 表达宿主 | Human Cells |
| 序列信息 | Ile27-Lys243 |
| 检索号 | P48551 |
| 分子量 | 25.8 kDa |
| 标签 | C-6His |

## 产品特性

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| 纯度 | >95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| 内毒素 | < 1.0 EU per μg as determined by LAL test. |
| 保存 | Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-20℃, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at -5~-20℃ for 3 months. |
| 运输 | Ambient temperature or ice pack. |
| 制剂 | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. |

复融 Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/ml.Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## 背景介绍

Interferon α/ β Receptor 2 (IFN-α/ β R2) is a single-pass type I membrane Protein which belongs to the type II Cytokine Receptor family. It complexes with IFN-α/ β R1 to form the signaling Receptor complex for the family of α and β IFN subtypes. By alternative splicing, IFN-α/ β R2 can exist as a secreted soluble Protein or as a type I membrane Protein. IFN-α/ β R2 is the principal Ligand binding subunit of the Receptor. Ligand binding is stabilized by the subsequent association with IFN-α/ β R1, resulting in the formation of a signaling ternary Receptor complex. IFNAR2 was detected in most lymphocytes, monocytes, and granulocytes, although IFNAR2 expression was higher in the monocytes and granulocytes than in the lymphocytes. Among the lymphocyte subsets, IFNAR2 showed high expression in natural killer (NK) cells and low expression in T lymphocytes. Isoform 1 and isoform 3 of IFNAR2 are directly involved in signal transduction due to their interaction with the TYR kinase, JAK1. Isoform 1 also interacts with the transcriptional factors, STAT1 and STAT2. Both forms are potent inhibitors of type I IFN activity.

## SDS-PAGE