

IFNAR1 (aa353-364) Antibody (internal region)
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF3984a

Specification

IFNAR1 (aa353-364) Antibody (internal region) - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P17181
Other Accession	NP_000620.2 , 3454
Reactivity	Human
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	63525

IFNAR1 (aa353-364) Antibody (internal region) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3454

Other 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, IFNAR1, IFNAR

Format

0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

IFNAR1 (aa353-364) Antibody (internal region) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IFNAR1 (aa353-364) Antibody (internal region) - Protein Information

Name IFNAR1

Synonyms IFNAR

Function

Together with IFNAR2, forms the heterodimeric receptor for type I interferons (including interferons alpha, beta, epsilon, omega and kappa) (PubMed:10049744, PubMed:14532120, PubMed:14532120, PubMed:14532120)

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15337770> target="_blank">15337770, PubMed:2153461, PubMed:21854986, PubMed:24075985, PubMed:31270247, PubMed:33252644, PubMed:35442418, PubMed:7813427). 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:10049744, PubMed:21854986, PubMed:7665574). 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:21854986, PubMed:32972995, PubMed:7665574, PubMed:7813427). The activated kinases phosphorylate specific tyrosine residues on the intracellular domains of IFNAR1 and IFNAR2, forming docking sites for the STAT transcription factors (PubMed:21854986, PubMed:32972995, PubMed:7526154, PubMed:7665574, PubMed:7813427). STAT proteins are then phosphorylated by the JAKs, promoting their translocation into the nucleus to regulate expression of interferon-regulated genes (PubMed:19561067, PubMed:21854986, PubMed:32972995, PubMed:7665574, PubMed:7813427, 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.

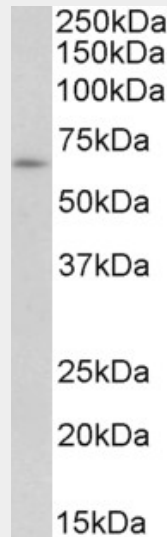
IFNAR1 (aa353-364) Antibody (internal region) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)

- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

IFNAR1 (aa353-364) Antibody (internal region) - Images



AF3984a (0.3 µg/ml) staining of K562 lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

IFNAR1 (aa353-364) Antibody (internal region) - References

Type I IFN-dependent T cell activation is mediated by IFN-dependent dendritic cell OX40 ligand expression and is independent of T cell IFNR expression. Kurche JS, Haluszczak C, McWilliams JA, Sanchez PJ, Kedl RM. J Immunol. 2012 Jan 15;188(2):585-93. PMID: 22156349