

**IFN- $\alpha$ R2 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP73550**Specification****IFN- $\alpha$ R2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P48551</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>

**IFN- $\alpha$ R2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3455**Other Names**

IFNAR2; IFNABR; IFNARB; 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

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1/100-1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**IFN- $\alpha$ R2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** IFNAR2**Synonyms** IFNABR, IFNARB**Function**

Together with IFNAR1, forms the heterodimeric receptor for type I interferons (including interferons alpha, beta, epsilon, omega and kappa) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10049744" target="\_blank">10049744</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10556041" target="\_blank">10556041</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21854986" target="\_blank">21854986</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26424569" target="\_blank">26424569</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28165510" target="\_blank">28165510</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32972995" target="\_blank">32972995</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7665574" target="\_blank">7665574</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7759950" target="\_blank">7759950</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8181059" target="\_blank">8181059</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8798579" target="\_blank">8798579</a>, PubMed:<a

[8969169](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8969169)). 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10049744), PubMed:[17517919](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17517919), PubMed:[21854986](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21854986), PubMed:[26424569](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26424569), PubMed:[28165510](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28165510), PubMed:[32972995](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32972995), PubMed:[7665574](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7665574), PubMed:[7759950](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7759950), PubMed:[8181059](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8181059), PubMed:[8798579](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8798579), PubMed:[8969169](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8969169)). 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:[10556041](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10556041), PubMed:[11682488](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11682488), PubMed:[12105218](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12105218), PubMed:[21854986](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21854986), PubMed:[32972995](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32972995)). The activated kinases phosphorylate specific tyrosine residues on the intracellular domains of IFNAR1 and IFNAR2, forming docking sites for the STAT transcription factors (STAT1, STAT2 and STAT3) (PubMed:[11682488](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11682488), PubMed:[12105218](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12105218), PubMed:[21854986](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21854986), PubMed:[32972995](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32972995)). STAT proteins are then phosphorylated by the JAKs, promoting their translocation into the nucleus to regulate expression of interferon-regulated genes (PubMed:[12105218](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12105218), PubMed:[28165510](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28165510), PubMed:[9121453](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9121453)).

### Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein [Isoform 3]: Secreted

### Tissue Location

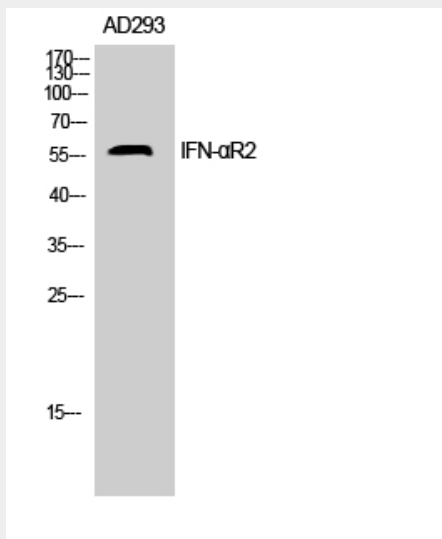
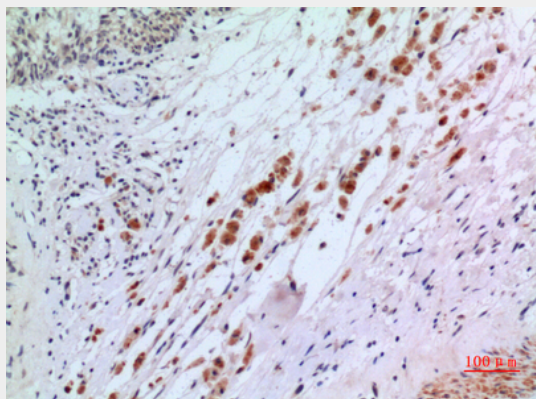
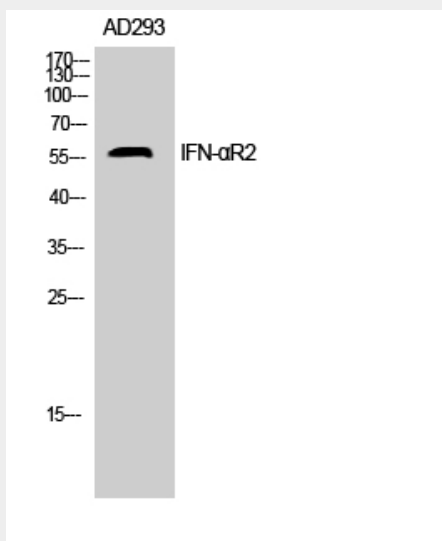
Isoform 3 is detected in the urine (at protein level) (PubMed:7759950, PubMed:8181059).  
Expressed in blood cells Expressed in lymphoblastoid and fibrosarcoma cell lines

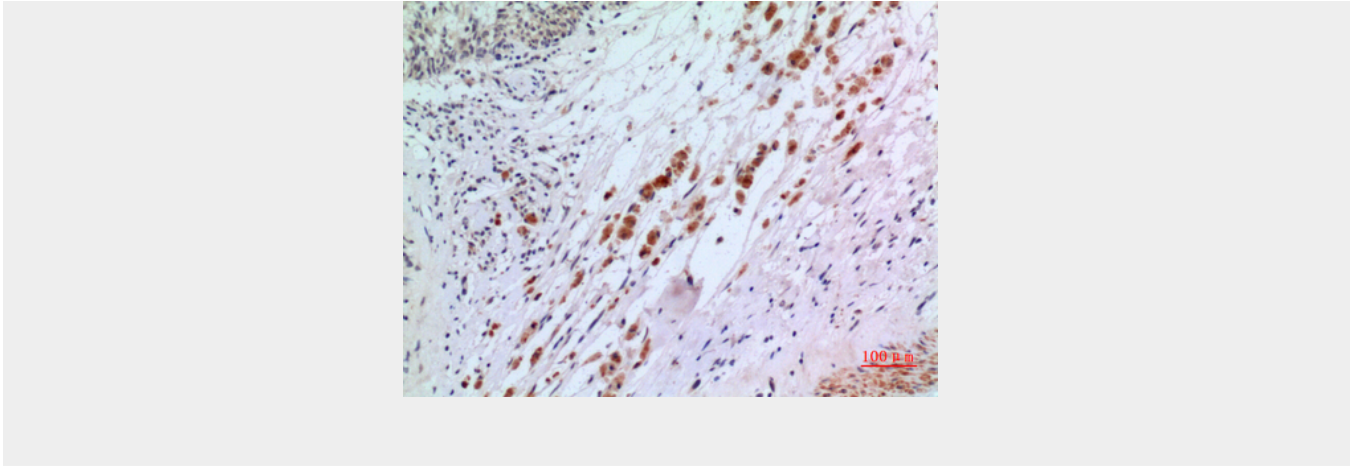
### IFN- $\alpha$ 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

### IFN- $\alpha$ 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





### **IFN- $\alpha$ R2 Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

Associates with IFNAR1 to form the type I interferon receptor. Receptor for interferons alpha and beta. Involved in IFN-mediated STAT1, STAT2 and STAT3 activation (PubMed:26424569). Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are directly involved in signal transduction due to their association with the TYR kinase, JAK1 (PubMed:8181059, PubMed:7665574, PubMed:7759950). Isoform 3 is a potent inhibitor of type I IFN receptor activity (PubMed:7759950).