

**Interferon alpha/beta Receptor 1 Rabbit mAb**  
Catalog # AP75627**Specification****Interferon alpha/beta Receptor 1 Rabbit mAb - Product Information**

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

**Interferon alpha/beta Receptor 1 Rabbit mAb - Additional Information**

Gene ID 3454

**Other Names**  
IFNAR1**Dilution**  
WB~~1/500-1/1000**Format**  
Liquid**Interferon alpha/beta Receptor 1 Rabbit mAb - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10049744" target="\_blank">10049744</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14532120" target="\_blank">14532120</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15337770" target="\_blank">15337770</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2153461" target="\_blank">2153461</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21854986" target="\_blank">21854986</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24075985" target="\_blank">24075985</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31270247" target="\_blank">31270247</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33252644" target="\_blank">33252644</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35442418" target="\_blank">35442418</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7813427" target="\_blank">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="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10049744" target="\_blank">10049744</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21854986" target="\_blank">21854986</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10049744" target="\_blank">10049744</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21854986" target="\_blank">21854986</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10049744" target="\_blank">10049744</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21854986" target="\_blank">21854986</a>).

PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7665574" target="\_blank">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="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21854986" target="\_blank">21854986</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/7813427" target="\_blank">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="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21854986" target="\_blank">21854986</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32972995" target="\_blank">32972995</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7526154" target="\_blank">7526154</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7665574" target="\_blank">7665574</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7813427" target="\_blank">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="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19561067" target="\_blank">19561067</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21854986" target="\_blank">21854986</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/7813427" target="\_blank">7813427</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9121453" target="\_blank">9121453</a>). 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.

### Interferon alpha/beta Receptor 1 Rabbit mAb - 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](#)

### Interferon alpha/beta Receptor 1 Rabbit mAb - Images



