

**IFNAR1 Antibody**  
Rabbit mAb  
Catalog # AP90466

## Specification

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### IFNAR1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, FC, IP
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P17181</a>
Clonality	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	
AVP; IFRC; IFNAR; IFNBR; IFN-alpha-REC;	
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	63525 Da

### IFNAR1 Antibody - Additional Information

Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human IFNAR1
Description	Component of the receptor for type I interferons, including interferons alpha, IFNB1 and IFNW1. Functions in general as heterodimer with IFNAR2. Type I interferon binding activates the JAK-STAT signaling cascade, and triggers tyrosine phosphorylation of a number of proteins including JAKs, TYK2, STAT proteins and the IFNR alpha- and beta-subunits themselves. Can form an active IFNB1 receptor by itself and activate a signaling cascade that does not involve activation of the JAK-STAT pathway.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

### IFNAR1 Antibody - 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/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.

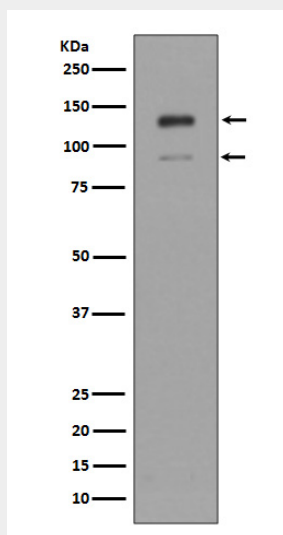
### IFNAR1 Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

### IFNAR1 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of IFNAR1 expression in K562 cell lysate.