

IFN-γRα Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT2280

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat; Monkey

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: IFN-γRα

Fields: >>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>HIF-1 signaling

pathway;>>Necroptosis;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>JAK-STAT signaling pathway;>>Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;>>Th1 and Th2 cell differentiation;>>Th17 cell differentiation;>>Leishmaniasis;>>Chagas

disease;>>Toxoplasmosis;>>Tuberculosis;>>Influenza A;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Pathways

in cancer;>>PD-L1 expression and PD-1 checkpoint pathway in

cancer;>>Inflammatory bowel disease

Gene Name: IFNGR1

Protein Name: Interferon gamma receptor 1

P15260

P15261

Human Gene Id: 3459

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 15979

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

Interferon-gamma Receptor alpha chain. AA range:431-480

Specificity: IFN-yRa Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IFN-yRa protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not

No4:

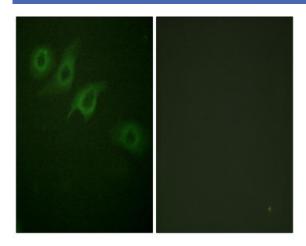
Host:

Rabbit

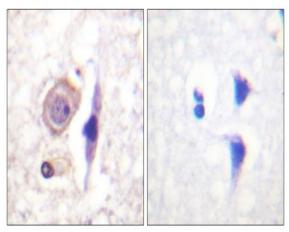
Dilution: yet tested in other applications. **Purification:** The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinitychromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Concentration: 1 mg/ml -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) **Storage Stability: Observed Band:** 83kD Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction; Jak STAT; Natural killer cell mediated **Cell Pathway:** cytotoxicity; This gene (IFNGR1) encodes the ligand-binding chain (alpha) of the gamma **Background:** interferon receptor. Human interferon-gamma receptor is a heterodimer of IFNGR1 and IFNGR2. A genetic variation in IFNGR1 is associated with susceptibility to Helicobacter pylori infection. In addition, defects in IFNGR1 are a cause of mendelian susceptibility to mycobacterial disease, also known as familial disseminated atypical mycobacterial infection. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], disease:Defects in IFNGR1 are a cause of mendelian susceptibility to **Function:** mycobacterial disease (MSMD) [MIM:209950]; also known as familial disseminated atypical mycobacterial infection. This rare condition confers predisposition to illness caused by moderately virulent mycobacterial species, such as Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine and environmental nontuberculous mycobacteria, and by the more virulent Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Other microorganisms rarely cause severe clinical disease in individuals with susceptibility to mycobacterial infections, with the exception of Salmonella which infects less than 50% of these individuals. The pathogenic mechanism underlying MSMD is the impairment of interferon-gamma mediated immunity whose severity determines the clinical outcome. Some patients die of overwhelming mycobacterial disease with lepromatous-like lesions in early childhood, whereas Subcellular Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Location: Blood, Liver, Prostate, **Expression:** orthogonal, hot Tag: Sort: 1012

Modifications: Unmodified

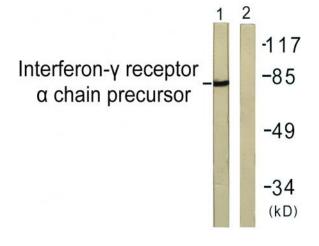
Products Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells, using Interferongamma Receptor alpha chain Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using Interferon-gamma Receptor alpha chain Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 cells, using Interferongamma Receptor alpha chain Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.