

# IFNGR1 Rabbit pAb

IFNGR1 Rabbit pAb Catalog # AP94130

#### **Product Information**

**Application** WB **Primary Accession** P15261 Reactivity Mouse Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal Calculated MW 52343 **Physical State** Liquid

**Immunogen** KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse IFNGR1

61-160/477 **Epitope Specificity** Isotype IgG

**Purity** affinity purified by Protein A

**Buffer** SUBCELLULAR LOCATION

**SIMILARITY** 

0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Belongs to the type II cytokine receptor family. Contains 2 fibronectin type-III

domains. Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like)domains.

**SUBUNIT** Monomer.

Post-translational modifications **DISEASE** 

Phosphorylated at Ser/Thr residues.

Mendelian susceptibility to mycobacterial disease (MSMD) [MIM:209950]: This rare condition confers predisposition to illness caused by moderately virulent mycobacterial species, such as Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine and environmental non-tuberculous 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 others develop, later in life, disseminated but curable infections with tuberculoid granulomas. MSMD is a genetically heterogeneous disease with autosomal recessive, autosomal dominant or X-linked inheritance. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

**Important Note** 

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in

human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

**Background Descriptions** 

This gene (IFNGR1) encodes the ligand-binding chain(alpha) of the gamma 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].

## **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 15979

Other Names Interferon gamma receptor 1 {ECO:0000312 | MGI:MGI:107655}, IFN-gamma

receptor 1, IFN-gamma-R1, Interferon gamma receptor alpha-chain, CD119,

Ifngr1 {ECO:0000312|MGI:MGI:107655}, Ifngr

**Dilution** WB=1:500-2000

Format 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

**Storage** Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When

reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody

is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

# **Protein Information**

Name Ifngr1 {ECO:0000312 | MGI:MGI:107655}

Synonyms Ifngr

**Function** Receptor subunit for interferon gamma/INFG that plays crucial roles in

antimicrobial, antiviral, and antitumor responses by activating effector immune cells and enhancing antigen presentation (, PubMed: 20926559,

 $PubMed; \underline{27286456}). \ Associates \ with \ transmembrane \ accessory \ factor \ IFNGR2$ 

to form a functional receptor (PubMed:<u>2137461</u>, PubMed:<u>2530216</u>,

PubMed:<u>2530582</u>, PubMed:<u>2531896</u>, PubMed:<u>2532365</u>). Upon ligand binding,

the intracellular domain of IFNGR1 opens out to allow association of downstream signaling components JAK1 and JAK2. In turn, activated JAK1 phosphorylates IFNGR1 to form a docking site for STAT1. Subsequent phosphorylation of STAT1 leads to its dimerization, translocation to the nucleus, and stimulation of target gene transcription (PubMed:19889125). STAT3 can also be activated in a similar manner although activation seems weaker (PubMed:15284232). IFNGR1 intracellular domain phosphorylation also provides a docking site for SOCS1 that regulates the JAK-STAT pathway by

competing with STAT1 binding to IFNGR1 (PubMed: 15522878).

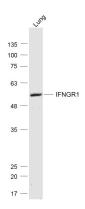
**Cellular Location** Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

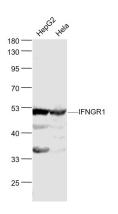
# **Background**

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## **Images**

Sample: Lung (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-IFNGR1 (AP94130) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 54 kD Observed band size: 54 kD





Sample: HepG2 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Hela (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Primary: Anti- IFNGR1 (AP94130) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 54 kD Observed band size: 50 kD

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.