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Datasheet for ABIN7520108 IFNGR1 Protein (His tag)

Overview

Quantity:	20 µg
Target:	IFNGR1
Origin:	Human
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This IFNGR1 protein is labelled with His tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Active Recombinant Human IFN-gamma R1/CD119 Protein
Sequence:	MALLFLLPLV MQGVSRAEMG TADLGPSSVP TPTNVTIESY NMNPIVYWEY QIMPQVPVFT VEVKNYGVKN SEWIDACINI SHHYCNISDH VGDPNSNLWV RVKARVGQKE SAYAKSEefa VCRDGKIGPP KLDIRKEEKQ IMIDIFHPSV FVNGDEQEVD YDPETTCYIR VYNVYVRMNG SEIQYKILTQ KEDDCDEIQC QLAI PVSSLN SQYCVSAEGV LHVWGVVTEK SKEVCITIFN SSIKG
Specificity:	Met1-Gly245
Purity:	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE.
Sterility:	0.22 µm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	< 0.1 EU/µg of the protein by LAL method.
Biological Activity Comment:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Human FNGR1/CD119 at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Human IFNG with a linear range of 0.98-1.97 ng/mL.

Target Details

Target:	IFNGR1
Alternative Name:	IFN-gamma R1/CD119 (IFNGR1 Products)
Background:	<p>Description: The high-affinity IFN-gamma receptor complex is made up of two type I membrane proteins, IFN-gammaR1 (IFN gamma R alpha) and IFN-gammaR2 (IFN-gamma R beta). IFN-gamma R1 is the ligand-binding subunit that is necessary and sufficient for IFN-gamma binding and receptor internalization. IFN-gammaR2 is required for IFN gamma signaling but does not bind IFN-gamma by itself. 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.</p> <p>Name: CD119, IFNGR, IMD27A, IMD27B,IFNGR1, CD119, interferon gamma receptor 1,IFNGR,IMD27A,IMD27B</p>
Gene ID:	3459
UniProt:	P15260
Pathways:	Interferon-gamma Pathway

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only
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Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water. Avoid vortex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1 % BSA, 5 % HSA, 10 % FBS or 5 % Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage:	-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	<p>Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80 °C for long term.</p> <p>After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20 °C for 3 months, at 2-8 °C for up to 1 week.</p>