

## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	IFN- $\gamma$ R $\alpha$ Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	IF,IHC,WB,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	IFNGR1
<b>Alternative Names</b>	IFNGR1; Interferon gamma receptor 1; IFN-gamma receptor 1; IFN-gamma-R1; CDw119; CD antigen CD119
<b>Gene ID</b>	3459.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P15260.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Interferon-gamma Receptor alpha chain. AA range:431-480

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	83kD

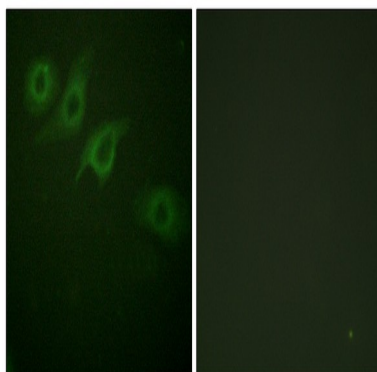
## Background

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, Jul 2008],disease:Defects in IFNGR1 are a cause of mendelian susceptibility to 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 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.,function:Receptor for interferon gamma. Two receptors bind one interferon gamma dimer.,online information:IFNGR1 mutation db,polymorphism:A genetic variation in the IFNGR1 gene is associated with susceptibility to Helicobacter pylori infection [MIM:600263].,PTM:Phosphorylated at Ser/Thr residues.,similarity:Belongs to the type II cytokine receptor family.,similarity:Contains 2 fibronectin type-III domains.,similarity:Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Monomer.,

## Research Area

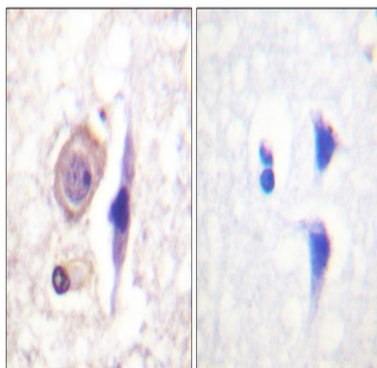
Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Jak\_STAT;Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;

## Image Data

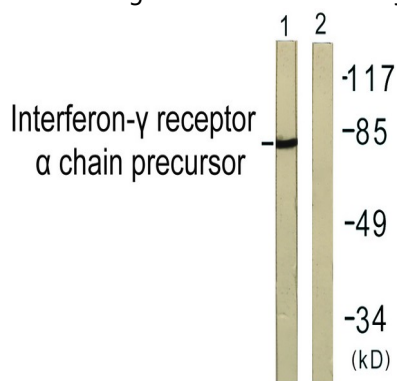


Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells, using Interferon-gamma Receptor alpha chain Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

**Product Name: IFN- $\gamma$ R $\alpha$  Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab12404**



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 Interferon-gamma Receptor alpha chain Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

## **Note**

For research use only.