

IFNGR2 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6995b

Specification

IFNGR2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	P38484
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	308-337

IFNGR2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3460

Other Names

Interferon gamma receptor 2, IFN-gamma receptor 2, IFN-gamma-R2, Interferon gamma receptor accessory factor 1, AF-1, Interferon gamma transducer 1, IFNGR2, IFNGT1

Target/Specificity

This IFNGR2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 308-337 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human IFNGR2.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
FC~~1:10~50
IHC-P~~1:50~100
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

IFNGR2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IFNGR2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name IFNGR2 ([HGNC:5440](#))

Function Associates with IFNGR1 to form a receptor for the cytokine interferon gamma (IFNG) (PubMed:[7615558](#), PubMed:[7673114](#), PubMed:[8124716](#)). Ligand binding stimulates activation of the JAK/STAT signaling pathway (PubMed:[15356148](#), PubMed:[7673114](#), PubMed:[8124716](#)). Required for signal transduction in contrast to other receptor subunit responsible for ligand binding (PubMed:[7673114](#)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasm. Note=Has low cell surface expression and high cytoplasmic expression in T cells. The bias towards cytoplasmic expression may be due to ligand-independent receptor internalization and recycling.

Tissue Location

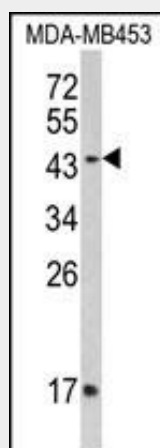
Expressed in T-cells (at protein level).

IFNGR2 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

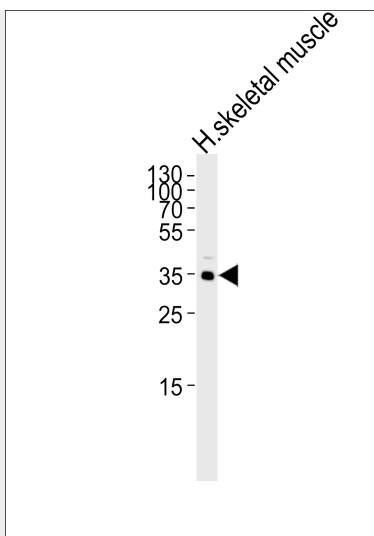
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

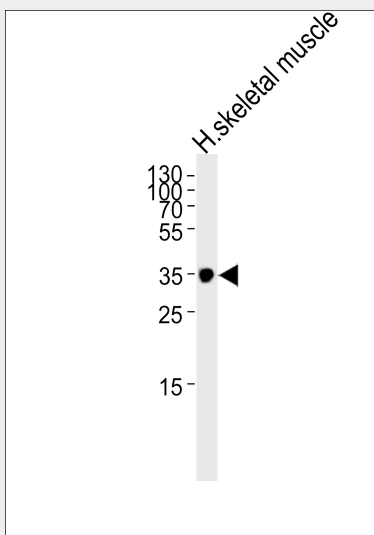
IFNGR2 Antibody (C-term) - Images



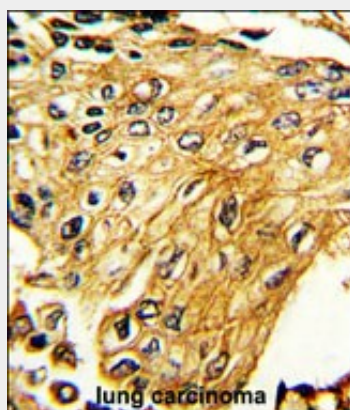
Western blot analysis of IFNGR2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP6995b) in MDA-MB453 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). IFNGR2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of lysate from human skeletal muscle tissue lysate, using IFNGR2 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP6995b). AP6995b was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.

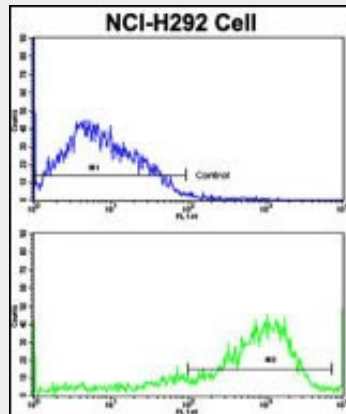


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Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma reacted with IFNGR2 Antibody

(C-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Flow cytometric analysis of NCI-H292 cells using IFNGR2 Antibody (C-term)(bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

IFNGR2 Antibody (C-term) - Background

IFNGR2 is the non-ligand-binding beta chain of the gamma interferon receptor. Human interferon-gamma receptor is a heterodimer of IFNGR1 and IFNGR2. Defects in IFNGR2 are a cause of mendelian susceptibility to mycobacterial disease (MSMD), also known as familial disseminated atypical mycobacterial infection.

IFNGR2 Antibody (C-term) - References

Kotenko,S.V., et.al., J. Biol. Chem. 270 (36), 20915-20921 (1995)