



IFN- γ R α (phospho Tyr457) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-13055
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	IFNGR1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Interferon-gamma Receptor alpha around the phosphorylation site of Tyr457. AA range:431-480
Specificity	Phospho-IFN- γ R α (Y457) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IFN- γ R α protein only when phosphorylated at Y457.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	$\geq 90\%$
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	IFN- γ R α ;IFNGR1;Interferon gamma receptor 1;IFN-gamma receptor 1;IFN-gamma-R1;CDw119;CD antigen CD119
Observed Band	83kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	83kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Blood,Liver,Prostate,
Function	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

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],

matters needing attention

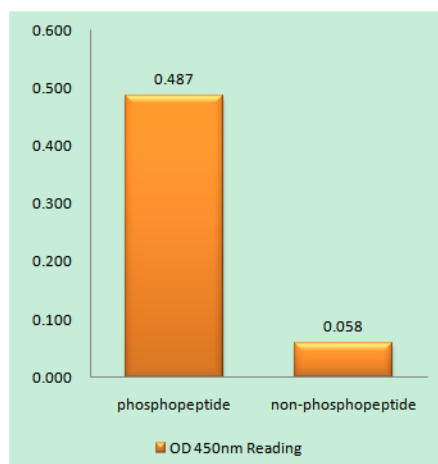
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

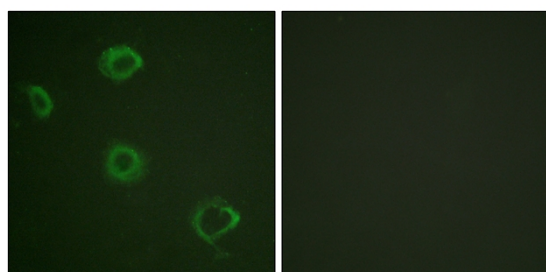
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



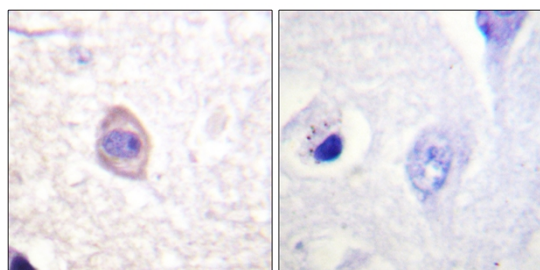
Products Images



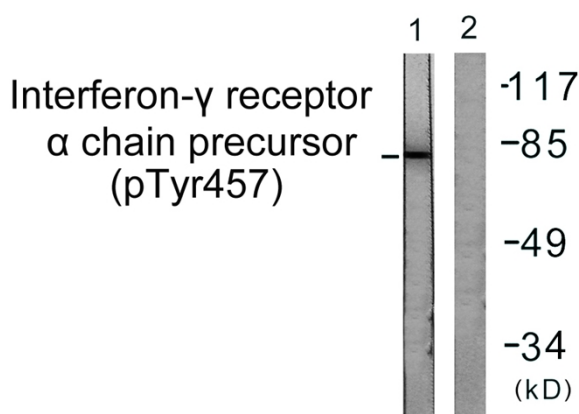
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Interferon-gamma Receptor alpha (Phospho-Tyr457) Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using Interferon-gamma Receptor alpha (Phospho-Tyr457) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phosphopeptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using Interferon-gamma Receptor alpha (Phospho-Tyr457) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phosphopeptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 cells, using Interferon-gamma Receptor alpha (Phospho-Tyr457) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phosphopeptide.