Proteins

Product Data Sheet

IFNAR1 Protein, Cynomolgus (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.: HY-P70952

alpha-type antiviral protein; AVP; beta-type antiviral protein; CRF2-1; Cytokine receptor class-II Synonyms:

member 1; Cytokine receptor family 2 member 1; human interferon-alpha receptor (HuIFN-

alpha-Rec)10IFRC; IFN-alpha/beta R1; IFN-alpha/beta receptor 1; IFN-alpha-REC; I

Cynomolgus Species: Source: HEK293

Accession: XP_005548864 (A25-K437)

Gene ID: 101926190 Molecular Weight: 70-102 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence				
·	AGGKNLKSPQ	KVEVDVIDDN	FILRWNRSEE	SVGNVTFSFD
	YQKPEMDNWI	KLPGCQNMTS	TKCNFSSLKL	NIYDEIKLRI
	RAEKENTSSW	CEVDSFTPFR	KAQIGPPEVH	LEAEDKAIVI
	YISPPGTEDS	VMWALDRSSF	TYSLVIWKNS	SSVEERIENI
	YSRHKISKLS	PETTYCLKVK	AALLTSRKIG	VYGPVHCIKT
	TVENELPPPE	NIEVIVQNQN	YVLKWDYTYA	NMTFQVQWLH
	AFLKRKPGNH	LYKWKQIPDC	ENVTTTQCVF	PPNTFQKGIY
	LLRVQASDGN	NTSFWSEEIK	FDTEIQASLL	PPVFNIRSLS
	DSLHISIGAP	KWSENKPVIQ	DYPLIYEILF	WENTSKAERK
	IIKKKTDVTI	PNLKPLTVYC	VKARAHSMDE	KLNKSSVFSD
	VVCEETKSGN	T S K		

Appearance Lyophilized powder.

Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.		
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.		
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).		
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is		

recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

Shipping Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

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Background

IFNAR1, one of the subunit of IFN- α/β receptor, is a type I IFN receptor. IFNAR1 is expressed on peripheral blood B cells and monocytes, and mediates differentiation and activation of these cells^[4].

IFNAR1 forms the heterodimeric receptor (IFN- α/β receptor) together with IFNAR2. IFNAR1 interacts with tyrosine kinase 2 (Tyk2), and the interaction is able to stabilize IFNAR1 on the plasma membrane^[1]. Besides, IFNAR1 associates with TYK2 and initiates type I IFN-induced STAT signaling, but the activation needs IFNAR2 as a platform^[2]. IFN- α /- β can induce association of the IFNAR1 and IFNAR2, which makes JAK1 and TYK2 form a functional signaling unit^[1]. Upon activation by these IFNs, IFNAR1 and IFNAR2 undergo a conformational change to promote a cascade of downstream signaling events. The signaling events includes the phosphorylation of Tyk2 and JAK1, the signal transducers and activators of transcription STAT1 and STAT2, and the formation of the IFN-stimulated gene factor 3 (ISGF3) complex which consists of phosphorylated STAT1 and STAT2 and IRF9^[3].

The sequence of amino acids in IFNAR1 differs in different species. Human IFNAR1 shares <50% aa sequence identity with mouse.

IFNAR1 mediates IFN-induced STAT signaling by interacting with tyrosine kinase 2 (Tyk2) $^{[1]}$.

REFERENCES

[1]. Zanin N, et al. Interferon Receptor Trafficking and Signaling: Journey to the Cross Roads. Front Immunol. 2021 Jan 20;11:615603.

[2]. Shemesh M, et al. IFNAR1 and IFNAR2 play distinct roles in initiating type I interferon-induced JAK-STAT signaling and activating STATs. Sci Signal. 2021 Nov 23;14(710):eabe4627.

[3]. Jun Zou, et al. Chapter 7 - Antiviral Immunity: Origin and Evolution in Vertebrates. The Evolution of the Immune System. 2016, Pages 173-204.

[4]. Pogue SL, et al. The receptor for type I IFNs is highly expressed on peripheral blood B cells and monocytes and mediates a distinct profile of differentiation and activation of these cells. J Interferon Cytokine Res. 2004 Feb;24(2):131-9.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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