

Rabbit anti-Human IFNGR1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-IFNGR1 antibody

Anti-IFNGR1 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA258792	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, ELISA
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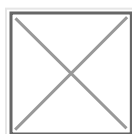
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

IFNGR1; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-IFNGR1 Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; interferon gamma receptor 1; Anti-CD119 Antibody; Anti-IFNGR Antibody; Anti-IMD27A Antibody; Anti-IMD27B Antibody; anti-IFNGR1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

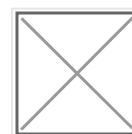
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human IFNGR1
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-IFNGR1 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Immunogen	Recombinant Human IFNGR1 Protein
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Human IFNGR1 (rh IFNGR1). IFNGR1 specific IgG was purified by Human IFNGR1 affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human IFNGR1 in human kidney with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human IFNGR1 in human placenta with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-IFNGR1 antibody	The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in Immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alters the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in the cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. CD119 (cluster of differentiation 119), also known as IFNGR1 (interferon-gamma receptor 1), is part of the heterodimeric gamma interferon receptor which consists of IFNGR1 (CD119) and IFNGR2. The IFNGR1 gene encodes the ligand-binding chain (alpha) of the interferon receptor while the IFNGR gene encodes the non-ligand binding partner. The ability of the interferon-gamma was achieved through binding to the interferon receptor CD119. After binding, the products of activated T-lymphocytes interferon-gamma exerts antiviral activity, growth inhibitory effect, and several immune- regulatory activities on a variety of cell types.
References	Zola H, et al. (2007) CD molecules 2006-human cell differentiation molecules. J Immunol Methods. 318 (1-2): 1-5. Ho IC, et al. (2009) GATA3 and the T-cell lineage: essential functions before and after T-helper-2-cell differentiation. Nat Rev Immunol. 9 (2): 125-35. Matesanz-Isabel J, et al. (2011) New B-cell CD molecules. Immunology Letters.134 (2): 104-12 Novick D, et al. (1987) The human interferon-gamma receptor. The journal of biological chemistry. 262 (18): 8483-7

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/ifngr1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/258792>