



IFN- γ R α (phospho Tyr457) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-13055
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	IFNGR1
Protein Name	Interferon gamma receptor 1
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	IFNGR1; Interferon gamma receptor 1; IFN-gamma receptor 1; IFN-gamma-R1; CDw119; CD antigen CD119
Observed Band	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

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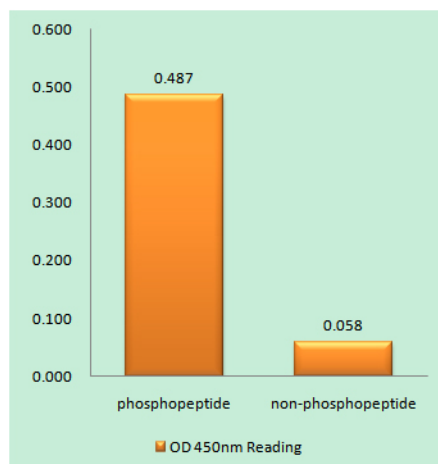


individuals with susceptibility to mycobacterial infections, with the exception of Salmonella which infects less than 50% of these individuals. The pathogenic mechanism underlying MSMD is the impairment of interferon-gamma mediated immunity whose severity determines the clinical outcome. Some patients die of overwhelming mycobacterial disease with lepromatous-like lesions in early childhood, whereas

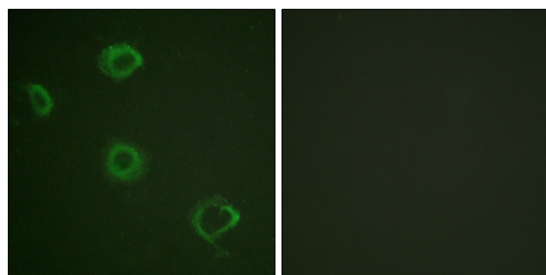
Background	This gene (IFNGR1) encodes the ligand-binding chain (alpha) of the gamma interferon receptor. Human interferon-gamma receptor is a heterodimer of IFNGR1 and IFNGR2. A genetic variation in IFNGR1 is associated with susceptibility to Helicobacter pylori infection. In addition, defects in IFNGR1 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.



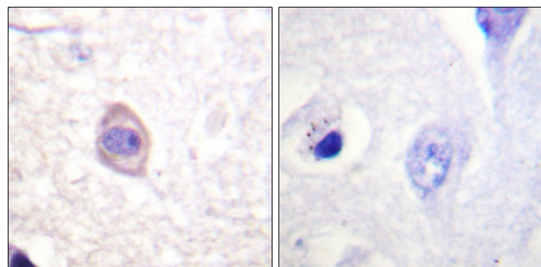
Products Images



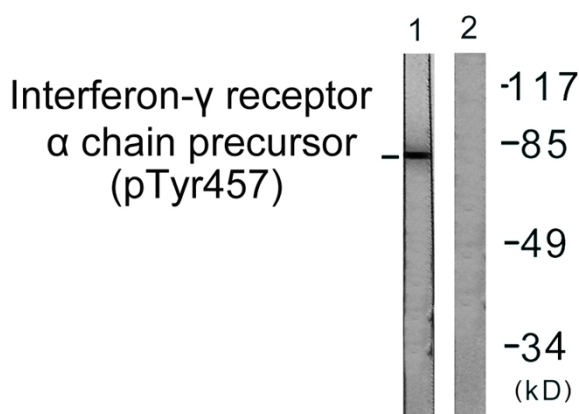
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Interferon-gamma Receptor alpha (Phospho-Tyr457) Antibody



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



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



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 phospho peptide.

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