

IL28RA Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21372c**Specification**

IL28RA Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q8IU57
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	57653

IL28RA Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 163702**Other Names**

Interferon lambda receptor 1, IFN-lambda receptor 1, IFN-lambda-R1, Cytokine receptor class-II member 12, Cytokine receptor family 2 member 12, CRF2-12, Interleukin-28 receptor subunit alpha, IL-28 receptor subunit alpha, IL-28R-alpha, IL-28RA, Likely interleukin or cytokine receptor 2, LICR2, IFNLR1, IL28RA, LICR2

Target/Specificity

This IL28RA antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 387-420 amino acids from the Central region of human IL28RA.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

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

IL28RA Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IL28RA Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**Name** IFNLR1

Synonyms IL28RA, LICR2

Function The IFNLR1/IL10RB dimer is a receptor for the cytokine ligands IFNL2 and IFNL3 and mediates their antiviral activity. The ligand/receptor complex stimulate the activation of the JAK/STAT signaling pathway leading to the expression of IFN-stimulated genes (ISG), which contribute to the antiviral state. Determines the cell type specificity of the lambda interferon action. Shows a more restricted pattern of expression in the epithelial tissues thereby limiting responses to lambda interferons primarily to epithelial cells of the respiratory, gastrointestinal, and reproductive tracts. Seems not to be essential for early virus-activated host defense in vaginal infection, but plays an important role in Toll-like receptor (TLR)- induced antiviral defense. Plays a significant role in the antiviral immune defense in the intestinal epithelium.

Cellular Location

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

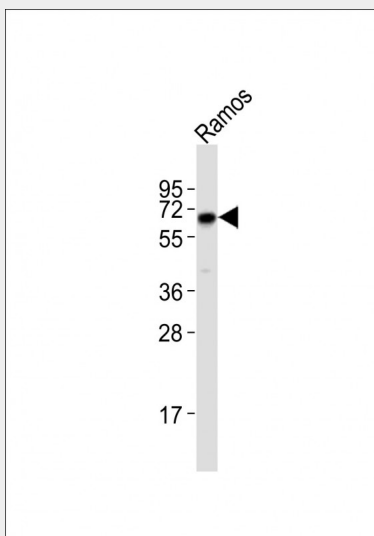
Tissue Location

Widely expressed.

IL28RA Antibody (Center) - 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](#)

IL28RA Antibody (Center) - Images

Anti-IL28RA Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution + Ramos whole cell lysates. Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 58 kDa. Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

IL28RA Antibody (Center) - Background

The IFNLR1/IL10RB dimer is a receptor for the cytokine ligands IFNL2 and IFNL3 and mediates their antiviral activity. The ligand/receptor complex stimulate the activation of the JAK/STAT signaling pathway leading to the expression of IFN-stimulated genes (ISG), which contribute to the antiviral state. Determines the cell type specificity of the lambda interferon action. Shows a more restricted pattern of expression in the epithelial tissues thereby limiting responses to lambda interferons primarily to epithelial cells of the respiratory, gastrointestinal, and reproductive tracts. Seems not to be essential for early virus- activated host defense in vaginal infection, but plays an important role in Toll-like receptor (TLR)-induced antiviral defense. Plays a significant role in the antiviral immune defense in the intestinal epithelium.

IL28RA Antibody (Center) - References

Dumoutier L.,et al.Biochem. J. 370:391-396(2003).
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Kotenko S.V.,et al.Nat. Immunol. 4:69-77(2003).
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
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