

IGFIR/Insulin Receptor Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB10366

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Polyclonal	WB, IHC-P, IF/ICC, ELISA	155, 156	Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

WB (Western Blotting)	1:500-2000
IHC-P (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)	1:50-300
IF/ICC (Immunofluorescence/Immunocytochemistry)	1:50-300
ELISA (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay)	1:5000-20000

Product Information

Conjugate	Unconjugate
Specificity	IGFIR/Insulin Receptor Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IGFIR/Insulin Receptor protein.
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1mg/ml
Format	Liquid
Formulation	In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol
Shipping	Gel Pack
Storage	Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks
UniProt ID	P08069 , P06213
Entrez-Gene ID	3480 , 3643

Product Description

The insulin receptor (IR) is a heterodimeric protein complex that has an intracellular beta subunit and an extracellular alpha subunit, which is disulfide-linked to a transmembrane segment. The insulin ligand binds to the IR and initiates molecular signaling pathways that promote glucose uptake in cells and glycogen synthesis. Insulin binding to IR induces phosphorylation of intra-cellular tyrosine kinase domains and recruitment of multiple SH2 and SH3 domain-containing intracellular proteins that serve as signaling intermediates for pleiotropic effects of insulin. The human insulin receptor gene maps to chromosome 19p13.2 and encodes a 1382 amino acid protein that cleaves to form alpha and beta subunits. Type 1 diabetes is an auto-immune condition of the endocrine pancreas that results in destruction of insulin secreting cells and a progressive loss in insulin-sensitive glucose uptake by cells. Type 2 diabetes is a condition where cells become resistant to insulin action.

For Reserch Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures