

Anti-Phospho-IGF1R (Tyr1131) / Insulin Receptor β (Tyr1146) Antibody (6T527)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG Human;
Reactivity:	Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology: Mouse, Rat, Cyomolgus, Bovin, Pig
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	6T527
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Western blot analysis of extracts from serum-starved Hela, untreated (-) or treated with IGF-1 100ng/mL 15min (+), using Phospho-IGF1R (Tyr1131) / Insulin Receptor β (Tyr1146) Antibody, Rabbit MAb at 1:500 dilution (upper) or Anti-Insulin Receptor Antibody, Rabbit PAb (middle) at 1:1000 dilution or Beta-Tubulin Loading Control Antibody, Mouse Mab at 1:10000 dilution.
Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:1000-1:10000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide: residues around Tyr1131 of the Human Phospho-IGF1R or Tyr1146 of the Human Insulin Receptor β
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	JTK13;CD221;IGF-IR;IGF1R (p-Tyr1131) / Insulin Receptor β (p-Tyr1146);IGFR;MGC18216;p-IGF1R (Y1131) / Insulin Receptor β (Y1146);Phospho-IGF1R (Y1131) / Insulin Receptor β (Y1146);IGF1R (p-Y1131) / Insulin Receptor β (p-Y1146);p-IGF1R (Tyr1131) / Insulin Receptor β (Tyr1146)
Biology Area:	Receptor Tyrosine Kinases (RTKs), Cancer Drug Targets

Research Background

The insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF1R) is a transmembrane tyrosine kinase involved in several biological processes including cell proliferation, differentiation, DNA repair, and cell survival. This a disulfide-linked heterotetrameric transmembrane protein consisting of two α and two β subunits, and among which, the α subunit is extracellular while the β subunit has an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The IGF1R signaling pathway is activated in the mammalian nervous system from the early developmental stages. Its major effect on developing neural cells is to promote their growth and survival. This pathway can integrate its action with signaling pathways of growth and morphogenetic factors that induce cell fate specification and selective expansion of specified neural cell subsets. Modulation of cell migration is another possible role that IGF1R activation may play in neurogenesis. In the mature brain, IGF-I binding sites have been found in different regions of the brain, and multiple reports confirmed a strong neuroprotective action of the IGF-IR

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against different pro-apoptotic insults. IGF1R is an important signaling molecule in cancer cells and plays an essential role in the establishment and maintenance of the transformed phenotype. Inhibition of IGF1R signaling thus appears to be a promising strategy to interfere with the growth and survival of cancer cells. IGF1R is frequently overexpressed by tumors and mediates proliferation and apoptosis protection. IGF signaling also influences hypoxia signaling, protease secretion, tumor cell motility, and adhesion, and thus can affect the propensity for invasion and metastasis. Therefore, IGF1R is now an attractive anti-cancer treatment target. Cancer Immunotherapy Immune Checkpoint Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

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