10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AN1277

Specification

Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P06213
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**156333**

Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**3643**
Gene Name	**INSR**

Target/Specificity
Synthetic phospho-peptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding Thr1160 conjugated to KLH

Dilution
WB~~ 1:1000

Format
Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation

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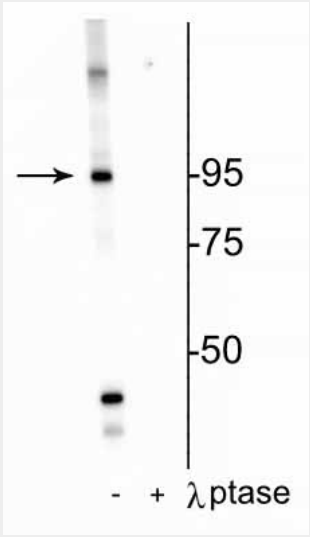
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody - Images



Western blot of HeLa cell lysate showing specific labeling of the ~95 kDa IR protein phosphorylated at Thr1160 in the first lane (-). Phosphospecificity is shown in the second lane (+) where immunolabeling is completely eliminated by blot treatment with lambda phosphatase (λ-Ptase, 1200 units for 30 min).

Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody - Background

The insulin receptor (IR) is a well-studied receptor tyrosine kinase composed of two α subunits, responsible for the extracellular insulin binding site, and two β subunits, responsible for intracellular protein kinase activity (Endemann et al., 1990, Chiu et al., 2010). The binding of insulin to the α subunits activates the intrinsic kinase activity located in the β subunits and subsequently initiates a cascade of phosphorylation events causing major conformational changes in the activation loop of the kinase domain, which lead to different biological functions (Chiu et al., 2010). It has been hypothesized that T1160 phosphorylation affects or is affected by Y1158/62/63 phosphorylation and that the conformation of T1160 and pT1160 is likely to be affected by the phosphorylation status of the surrounding tyrosines.