

**IGFBP3 Antibody (N-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP7641A****Specification**

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**IGFBP3 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P17936</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P15473</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	31674
Antigen Region	163-193

**IGFBP3 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3486**Other Names**

Insulin-like growth factor-binding protein 3, IBP-3, IGF-binding protein 3, IGFBP-3, IGFBP3, IBP3

**Target/Specificity**

This IGFBP3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 163-193 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human IGFBP3.

**Dilution**

IHC-P~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

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 G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

**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**

IGFBP3 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**IGFBP3 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information****Name** IGFBP3

## Synonyms IBP3

**Function** Multifunctional protein that plays a critical role in regulating the availability of IGFs such as IGF1 and IGF2 to their receptors and thereby regulates IGF-mediated cellular processes including proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis in a cell-type specific manner (PubMed:[10874028](#), PubMed:[19556345](#)). Also exhibits IGF- independent antiproliferative and apoptotic effects mediated by its receptor TMEM219/IGFBP-3R (PubMed:[20353938](#)). Inhibits the positive effect of humanin on insulin sensitivity (PubMed:[19623253](#)). Promotes testicular germ cell apoptosis (PubMed:[19952275](#)). Acts via LRP- 1/alpha2M receptor, also known as TGF-beta type V receptor, to mediate cell growth inhibition independent of IGF1 (PubMed:[9252371](#)). Mechanistically, induces serine-specific dephosphorylation of IRS1 or IRS2 upon ligation to its receptor, leading to the inhibitory cascade (PubMed:[15371331](#)). In the nucleus, interacts with transcription factors such as retinoid X receptor-alpha/RXRA to regulate transcriptional signaling and apoptosis (PubMed:[10874028](#)).

## Cellular Location

Secreted. Nucleus

## Tissue Location

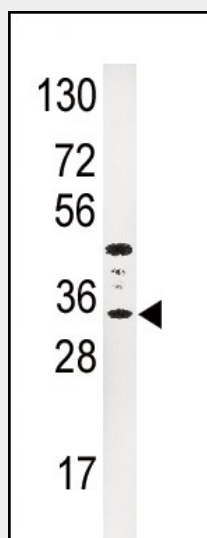
Expressed by most tissues. Present in plasma.

## IGFBP3 Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

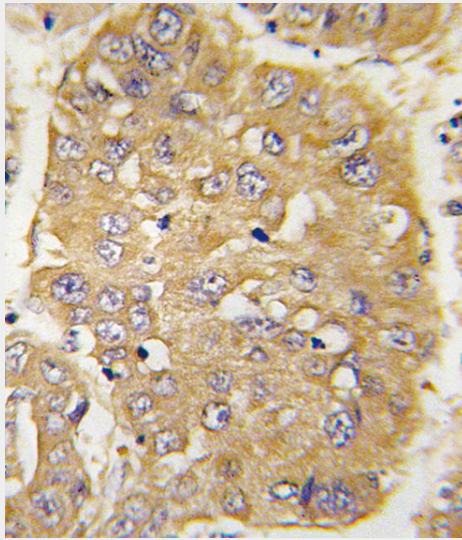
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## IGFBP3 Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-IGFBP3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP7641a) in HepG2 cell line lysates

(35ug/lane). IGFBP3(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma tissue reacted with IGFBP3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP7641a), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

#### **IGFBP3 Antibody (N-term) - Background**

IGFBP3 is a member of the insulin-like growth factor binding protein (IGFBP) family with an IGFBP domain and a thyroglobulin type-I domain. The protein forms a ternary complex with insulin-like growth factor acid-labile subunit (IGFALS) and either insulin-like growth factor (IGF) I or II. In this form, it circulates in the plasma, prolonging the half-life of IGFs and altering their interaction with cell surface receptors.

#### **IGFBP3 Antibody (N-term) - References**

Muzumdar,R.H., Diabetes 55 (10), 2788-2796 (2006)  
Novosyadlyy,R., Growth Horm. IGF Res. 15 (5), 313-323 (2005)