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Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP7654A

Specification

Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P, WB,E**
Primary Accession	P14616
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Antigen Region	**27-57**

Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3645

Other Names
Insulin receptor-related protein, IRR, IR-related receptor, Insulin receptor-related protein alpha chain, Insulin receptor-related protein beta chain, INSRR, IRR

Target/Specificity
This Insulin Receptor R antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 27-57 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human Insulin Receptor R.

Dilution
IHC-P~~1:10~50
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
Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name INSRR

Synonyms IRR

Function Receptor with tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Functions as a pH sensing receptor which is activated by increased extracellular pH. Activates an intracellular signaling pathway that involves IRS1 and AKT1/PKB.

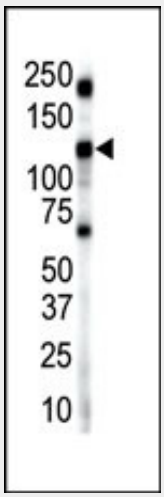
Cellular Location
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Insulin Receptor R 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-INSRR Pab (Cat. #AP7654a) in mouse brain lysate. INSRR (arrow) was detected using purified Pab. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence.

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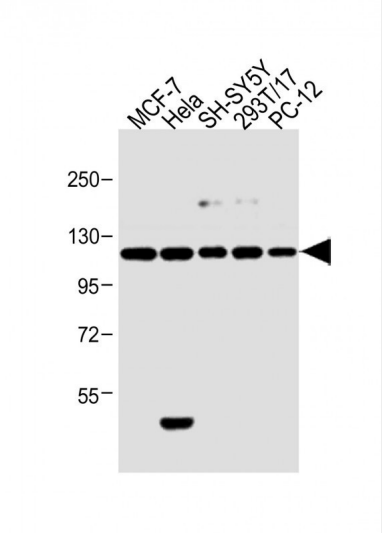
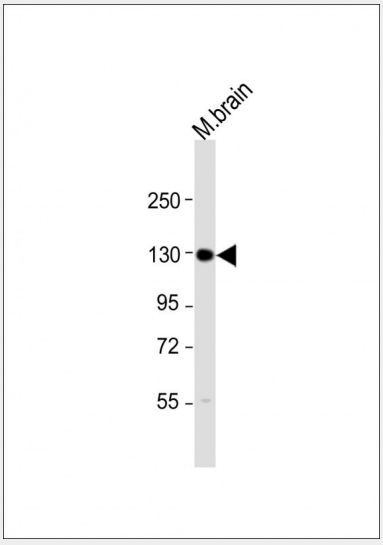
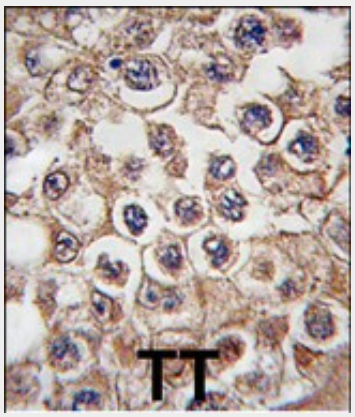


All lanes : Anti-Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: 293T/17 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 3: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lane 4: PC-12 whole cell lysate Lane 5: SH-SY5Y whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 144 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Anti-Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution + mouse brain lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 144 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human testis tissue reacted with INSRR antibody (N-term), 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.

Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the g phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The tyrosine kinase (TK) group is mainly involved in the regulation of cell-cell interactions such as differentiation, adhesion, motility and death. There are currently about 90 TK genes sequenced, 58 are of receptor protein TK (e.g. EGFR, EPH, FGFR, PDGFR, TRK, and VEGFR families), and 32 of cytosolic TK (e.g. ABL, FAK, JAK, and SRC families).

Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) - References

Shier, P., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 264(25):14605-14608 (1989).
Whitmore, T.E., et al., Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 87 (1-2), 93-94 (1999).
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