

#3021 Store at -20C

Phospho-IGF-I Receptor β (Tyr1131)/Insulin Receptor β (Tyr1146) Antibody


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Applications: WB, IP	Reactivity: H M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 95	Source: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P08069	Entrez-Gene Id: 3480
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Product Usage Information	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation	Dilution 1:1000 1:50
Storage	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.	
Specificity / Sensitivity	Phospho-IGF-I Receptor β (Tyr1131)/Insulin Receptor β (Tyr1146) Antibody detects endogenous levels of Tyr1131-phosphorylated IGF-I receptor and Tyr1146-phosphorylated insulin receptor. The antibody cross-reacts with activated PDGF, FGF and EGF receptors, ErbB2 and c-Met.	
Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:	Bovine	
Source / Purification	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues of human IGF-I Receptor β . Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.	
Background	Type I insulin-like growth factor receptor (IGF-IR) is a transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase that is widely expressed in many cell lines and cell types within fetal and postnatal tissues (1-3). Receptor autophosphorylation follows binding of the IGF-I and IGF-II ligands. Three tyrosine residues within the kinase domain (Tyr1131, Tyr1135, and Tyr1136) are the earliest major autophosphorylation sites (4). Phosphorylation of these three tyrosine residues is necessary for kinase activation (5,6). Insulin receptors (IRs) share significant structural and functional similarity with IGF-I receptors, including the presence of an equivalent tyrosine cluster (Tyr1146/1150/1151) within the kinase domain activation loop. Tyrosine autophosphorylation of IRs is one of the earliest cellular responses to insulin stimulation (7). Autophosphorylation begins with phosphorylation at Tyr1146 and either Tyr1150 or Tyr1151, while full kinase activation requires triple tyrosine phosphorylation (8).	
Background References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adams, T.E. et al. (2000) <i>Cell Mol Life Sci</i> 57, 1050-93. Baserger, R. (2000) <i>Oncogene</i> 19, 5574-81. Scheidegger, K.J. et al. (2000) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 275, 38921-8. Hernández-Sánchez, C. et al. (1995) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 270, 29176-81. Lopaczynski, W. et al. (2000) <i>Biochem Biophys Res Commun</i> 279, 955-60. Baserger, R. (1999) <i>Exp Cell Res</i> 253, 1-6. White, M.F. et al. (1985) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 260, 9470-8. White, M.F. et al. (1988) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 263, 2969-80. 	

Species Reactivity	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).
Western Blot Buffer	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.
Applications Key	WB: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation
Cross-Reactivity Key	

H: human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster
X: Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae **Ce:** C. elegans **Hr:** horse
GP: Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

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