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## **IGF-I Receptor β Antibody**



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## For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

<b>Applications:</b> WB, IP, IHC-P	Reactivity: H M R Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 95	Source: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P08069	Entrez-Gene Id: 3480
Product Usage Information	Α	pplication		Dilution		
	W	estern Blotting		1:1000		
	In	nmunoprecipitation		1:100		
	In	nmunohistochemistry	(Paraffin)	1:1200 - 1:4800		
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 $\mu$ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
Specificity / Sens		IGF-I Receptor beta Antibody detects endogenous levels of IGF-IR beta. It does not cross-react with insulin receptor.				
Source / Purificat	car	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the carboxy-terminal residues of human IGF-IR beta. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.				
Background	wic auf kin Ph (IR eqi auf Au	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 Refe	2. I 3. S 4. I 5. I 6. I	<ol> <li>Adams, T.E. et al. (2000) Cell Mol Life Sci 57, 1050-93.</li> <li>Baserga, R. (2000) Oncogene 19, 5574-81.</li> <li>Scheidegger, K.J. et al. (2000) J Biol Chem 275, 38921-8.</li> <li>Hernández-Sánchez, C. et al. (1995) J Biol Chem 270, 29176-81.</li> <li>Lopaczynski, W. et al. (2000) Biochem Biophys Res Commun 279, 955-60.</li> <li>Baserga, R. (1999) Exp Cell Res 253, 1-6.</li> <li>White, M.F. et al. (1985) J Biol Chem 260, 9470-8.</li> <li>White, M.F. et al. (1988) J Biol Chem 263, 2969-80.</li> </ol>				

**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 IHC-P: Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)

**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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## 1/1/24, 9:10 AM **Limited Uses**

IGF-I Receptor β Antibody (#3027) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology

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