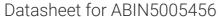
antibodies .- online.com







anti-ISR-beta antibody (pTyr1185) (Alexa Fluor 680)



Quantity:	100 μL
Target:	ISR-beta
Binding Specificity:	pTyr1185
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This ISR-beta antibody is conjugated to Alexa Fluor 680

Application: Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence

(Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p))

Product Details

Overview

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide derived from human INSR around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1185 [DI(p-Y)ET] Isotype: laG Cross-Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat Predicted Reactivity: Dog,Cow,Pig,Chicken,Rabbit Purification: Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target: ISR-beta

Target Details

Alternative Name:	Insulin Receptor Beta (ISR-beta Products)
Background:	Synonyms: HHF5, CD22, Insulin receptor, IR, INSR
	Background: The human insulin receptor is a heterotetrameric membrane glycoprotein
	consisting of disulfide linked subunits in a beta-alpha-alpha-beta configuration. The beta
	subunit (95 kDa) possesses a single transmembrane domain, whereas the alpha subunit (135
	kDa) is completely extracellular. The insulin receptor exhibits receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK)
	activity. RTKs are single pass transmembrane receptors that possess intrinsic cytoplasmic
	enzymatic activity, catalyzing the transfer of the gamma phosphate of ATP to tyrosine residues
	in protein substrates. RTKs are essential components of signal transduction pathways that
	affect cell proliferation, differentiation, migration and metabolism.Included in this large protein
	family are the insulin receptor and the receptors for growth factors such as epidermal growth
	factor, fibroblast growth factor and vascular endothelial growth factor. Receptor activation
	occurs through ligand binding, which facilitates receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation
	of specific tyrosine residues in the cytoplasmic portion. The interaction of insulin with the alpha
	subunit of the insulin receptor activates the protein tyrosine kinase of the beta subunit, which
	then undergoes an autophosphorylation that increases its tyrosine kinase activity. Three
	adapter proteins, IRS1, IRS2 and Shc, become phosphorylated on tyrosine residues following
	insulin receptor activation. These three phosphorylated proteins then interact with SH2 domain
	containing signaling proteins.
Gene ID:	3643
UniProt:	P06213
Application Details	
Application Notes:	IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200
	IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200
	IF(ICC) 1:50-200
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 μg/μL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS (pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and
	50 % Glycerol.

Handling

Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C. Aliquot into multiple vials to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months