

Datasheet for ABIN726965  
**anti-ISR-alpha antibody (AA 51-150)**[Go to Product page](#)

## 1 Image

## Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	ISR-alpha
Binding Specificity:	AA 51-150
Reactivity:	Human, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This ISR-alpha antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro))

## Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Insulin Receptor Alpha
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Rat
Predicted Reactivity:	Mouse,Dog,Cow,Sheep,Pig,Horse,Rabbit,Guinea Pig
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

## Target Details

Target:	ISR-alpha
---------	-----------

## Target Details

Alternative Name: Insulin Receptor Alpha ([ISR-alpha Products](#))

Background: Synonyms: HHF5, CD220, Insulin receptor, IR, INSR

Background: Receptor tyrosine kinase which mediates the pleiotropic actions of insulin. Binding of insulin leads to phosphorylation of several intracellular substrates, including, insulin receptor substrates (IRS1, 2, 3, 4), SHC, GAB1, CBL and other signaling intermediates. Each of these phosphorylated proteins serve as docking proteins for other signaling proteins that contain Src-homology-2 domains (SH2 domain) that specifically recognize different phosphotyrosines residues, including the p85 regulatory subunit of PI3K and SHP2. Phosphorylation of IRSs proteins lead to the activation of two main signaling pathways: the PI3K-AKT/PKB pathway, which is responsible for most of the metabolic actions of insulin, and the Ras-MAPK pathway, which regulates expression of some genes and cooperates with the PI3K pathway to control cell growth and differentiation. Binding of the SH2 domains of PI3K to phosphotyrosines on IRS1 leads to the activation of PI3K and the generation of phosphatidylinositol-(3, 4, 5)-triphosphate (PIP3), a lipid second messenger, which activates several PIP3-dependent serine/threonine kinases, such as PDK1 and subsequently AKT/PKB. The net effect of this pathway is to produce a translocation of the glucose transporter SLC2A4/GLUT4 from cytoplasmic vesicles to the cell membrane to facilitate glucose transport. Moreover, upon insulin stimulation, activated AKT/PKB is responsible for: anti-apoptotic effect of insulin by inducing phosphorylation of BAD, regulates the expression of gluconeogenic and lipogenic enzymes by controlling the activity of the winged helix or forkhead (FOX) class of transcription factors. Another pathway regulated by PI3K-AKT/PKB activation is mTORC1 signaling pathway which regulates cell growth and metabolism and integrates signals from insulin. AKT mediates insulin-stimulated protein synthesis by phosphorylating TSC2 thereby activating mTORC1 pathway.

Gene ID: 3643

UniProt: [P06213](#)

## Application Details

Application Notes: ELISA 1:500-1000  
IHC-P 1:200-400  
IHC-F 1:100-500  
IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200  
IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200  
IF(ICC) 1:50-200

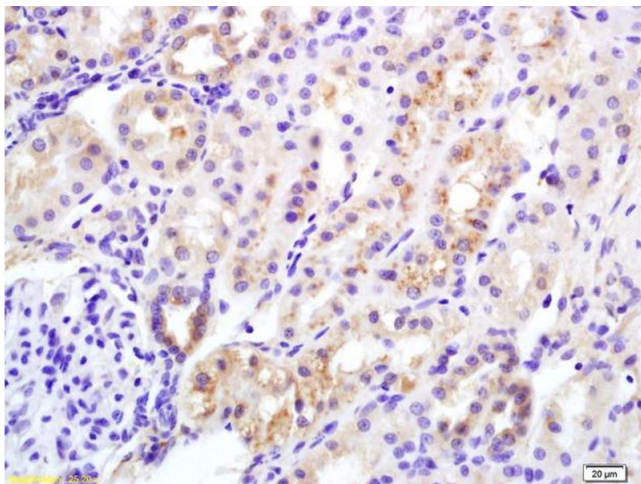
## Application Details

Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 µg/µL
Buffer:	0.01M TBS( pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C, -20 °C
Storage Comment:	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months

## Images



### Immunohistochemistry

**Image 1.** Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded rat kidney labeled with Rabbit Anti Insulin Receptor Alpha Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (ABIN726965) at 1:200 followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining