Datasheet for ABIN727340

anti-ISR-beta antibody (AA 1001-1100)

3 Images

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	ISR-beta
Binding Specificity:	AA 1001-1100
Reactivity:	Human, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This ISR-beta antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Flow Cytometry (FACS), Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), ELISA, Immunocytochemistry (ICC)

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human IR beta
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Rat
Predicted Reactivity:	Mouse
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	ISR-beta

Target Details

Alternative Name:	Insulin Receptor Beta (ISR-beta Products)
Background:	Synonyms: CD 220, CD220, CD220 antigen, HHF 5, HHF5, HIR B, INSR, INSR, Insulin receptor, Insulin receptor subunit beta, IR, INSR_HUMAN. 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:	WB 1:300-5000
	ELISA 1:500-1000
	FCM 1:20-100
	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
	ICC 1:100-500

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

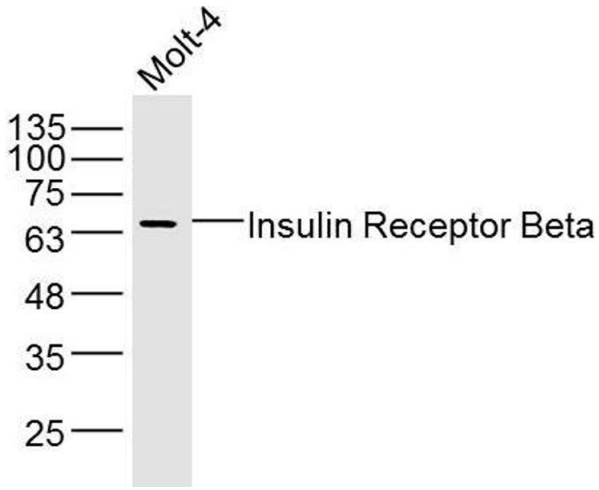
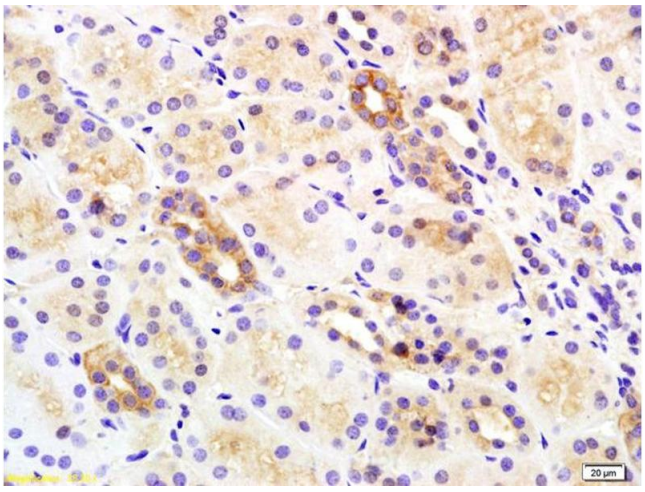


Image 1. Molt-4 lysates probed with Insulin Receptor Beta Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated at 1:300 dilution and 4˚C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at 1:10000 for 60 min at 37˚C.



Immunohistochemistry

Image 2. Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded rat kidney labeled with Rabbit Anti Insulin Receptor Beta Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (ABIN727340) at 1:200 followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining

Images

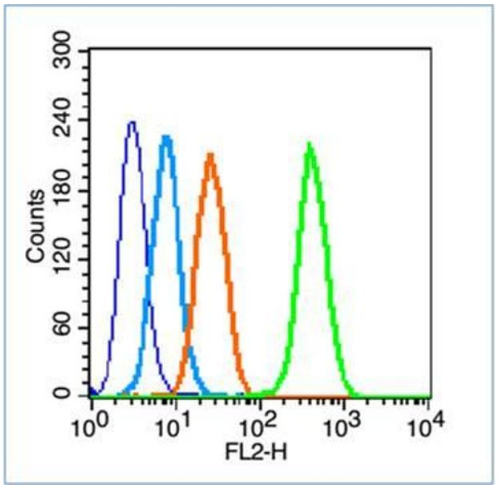


Image 3. HL-60 cells probed with Insulin Receptor Beta Antibody, unconjugated at 1:100 dilution for 30 minutes compared to control cells (blue) and isotype control (orange)