

Phospho-IGFIR (Tyr980) polyconal Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV11750

Specification

Phospho-IGFIR (Tyr980) polyconal Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, E
Primary Accession P08069
Reactivity Human
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 154793

Phospho-IGFIR (Tyr980) polyconal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3480

Application & Usage Western blot, Immunoblot: 0.5-2 µg/ml,

ELISA IGF1R

Alias Symbol
Other Names

IGF-I receptor, CD221, IGF1R

AppearanceColorless liquid

Formulation

100 ug (1mg/ml) of antibody in 0.01M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 0.15M NaCl, and 0.02% sodium azide.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

Phospho-IGFIR (Tyr980) polyconal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

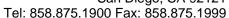
Phospho-IGFIR (Tyr980) polyconal Antibody - Protein Information

Name IGF1R

Function

Receptor tyrosine kinase which mediates actions of insulin- like growth factor 1 (IGF1). Binds IGF1 with high affinity and IGF2 and insulin (INS) with a lower affinity. The activated IGF1R is involved in cell growth and survival control. IGF1R is crucial for tumor transformation and survival of







malignant cell. Ligand binding activates the receptor kinase, leading to receptor autophosphorylation, and tyrosines phosphorylation of multiple substrates, that function as signaling adapter proteins including, the insulin-receptor substrates (IRS1/2), Shc and 14-3-3 proteins. Phosphorylation of IRSs proteins lead to the activation of two main signaling pathways: the PI3K-AKT/PKB pathway and the Ras-MAPK pathway. The result of activating the MAPK pathway is increased cellular proliferation, whereas activating the PI3K pathway inhibits apoptosis and stimulates protein synthesis. Phosphorylated IRS1 can activate the 85 kDa regulatory subunit of PI3K (PIK3R1), leading to activation of several downstream substrates, including protein AKT/PKB. AKT phosphorylation, in turn, enhances protein synthesis through mTOR activation and triggers the antiapoptotic effects of IGFIR through phosphorylation and inactivation of BAD. In parallel to PI3K-driven signaling, recruitment of Grb2/SOS by phosphorylated IRS1 or Shc leads to recruitment of Ras and activation of the ras-MAPK pathway. In addition to these two main signaling pathways IGF1R signals also through the Janus kinase/signal transducer and activator of transcription pathway (JAK/STAT). Phosphorylation of JAK proteins can lead to phosphorylation/activation of signal transducers and activators of transcription (STAT) proteins. In particular activation of STAT3, may be essential for the transforming activity of IGF1R. The JAK/STAT pathway activates gene transcription and may be responsible for the transforming activity. JNK kinases can also be activated by the IGF1R. IGF1 exerts inhibiting activities on INK activation via phosphorylation and inhibition of MAP3K5/ASK1, which is able to directly associate with the IGF1R.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

Found as a hybrid receptor with INSR in muscle, heart, kidney, adipose tissue, skeletal muscle, hepatoma, fibroblasts, spleen and placenta (at protein level). Expressed in a variety of tissues. Overexpressed in tumors, including melanomas, cancers of the colon, pancreas prostate and kidney.

Phospho-IGFIR (Tyr980) polyconal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Phospho-IGFIR (Tyr980) polyconal Antibody - Images

Phospho-IGFIR (Tyr980) polyconal Antibody - Background

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