10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7654a

Specification

Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P14616

Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3645

Other Names
Insulin receptor-related protein, IRR, IR-related receptor, Insulin receptor-related protein alpha chain, Insulin receptor-related protein beta chain, INSRR, IRR

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7654a was selected from the N-term region of human INSRR . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name INSRR

Synonyms IRR

Function
Receptor with tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Functions as a pH sensing receptor which is activated by increased extracellular pH. Activates an intracellular signaling pathway that involves IRS1 and AKT1/PKB.

Cellular Location
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

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Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the g phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The tyrosine kinase (TK) group is mainly involved in the regulation of cell-cell interactions such as differentiation, adhesion, motility and death. There are currently about 90 TK genes sequenced, 58 are of receptor protein TK (e.g. EGFR, EPH, FGFR, PDGFR, TRK, and VEGFR families), and 32 of cytosolic TK (e.g. ABL, FAK, JAK, and SRC families).

Insulin Receptor R Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Shier, P., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 264(25):14605-14608 (1989).Whitmore, T.E., et al., Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 87 (1-2), 93-94 (1999).Hanze, J., et al., Horm. Metab. Res. 31 (2-3), 77-79 (1999).Shier, P., et al., Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 54 (1-2), 80-81 (1990).Elmlinger, M.W., et al., Regul. Pept. 84 (1-3), 37-42 (1999).