



Insulin R rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES5912

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	Insulin R rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	IHC;IF;WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;;Pig
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IR. AA range:1326-1375
Specificity	Insulin R Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Insulin R protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Insulin receptor
Gene Name	INSR
Cellular localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Late endosome . Lysosome . Binding of insulin to INSR induces internalization and lysosomal degradation of the receptor, a means for down-regulating this signaling pathway after stimulation. In the presence of SORL1, internalized INSR molecules are redirected back to the cell surface, thereby preventing their lysosomal catabolism and strengthening insulin signal reception. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	155kD





ELK Biotechnology

Human Gene ID

3643

Human Swiss-Prot Number

P06213

Alternative Names

INSR; Insulin receptor; IR; CD antigen CD220

Background

This gene encodes a member of the receptor tyrosine kinase family of proteins. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate alpha and beta subunits that form a heterotetrameric receptor. Binding of insulin or other ligands to this receptor activates the insulin signaling pathway, which regulates glucose uptake and release, as well as the synthesis and storage of carbohydrates, lipids and protein. Mutations in this gene underlie the inherited severe insulin resistance syndromes including type A insulin resistance syndrome, Donohue syndrome and Rabson-Mendenhall syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015],



+86-27-59760950

ELKbio@ELKbiotech.com

www.elkbiotech.com

23-2, No.388 Gaoxin 2nd Road, Wuhan East Lake Hi-tech Development Zone, Hubei, P.R.C