



20150130ML

Anti-Human IGF-1 Receptor (#5J32)

**FOR RESEARCH ONLY! NOT FOR HUMAN USE!**

Cat.-no.:	101-M455
Size:	100 µg
Lot. No.:	According to product label

Preparation: This antibody was produced from a hybridoma (mouse myeloma fused with spleen cells from a mouse) immunized with human recombinant protein of IGF-I Receptor extracellular domain.

Target Background

Synonyms (Target):	Igf1r; hyft; CD221; IGF-1R; D930020L01; A330103N21Rik
---------------------------	---

IGF-I receptor is a disulfide-linked heterotetrameric transmembrane protein consisting of two alpha and two beta subunits. Both the alpha and beta subunits are encoded within a single receptor precursor cDNA. The proreceptor polypeptide is proteolytically cleaved and disulfide-linked to yield the mature heterotetrameric receptor. The alpha subunit of IGF-I receptor is extracellular while the beta subunit has an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The IGF-I receptor is highly expressed in all cell types and tissues.

Database References Target

Protein RefSeq:	NP_000866.1
Uniprot ID:	P08069
mRNA RefSeq:	NM_000875.3

Product Specifications

Host	Mouse
Reactivity against	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone	(#5J32)
Isotype	IgG1
Purification	Protein G chromatography
Antigen	recombinatn human IGF-I R EC domain
Formulation	lyophilized
Reconstitution buffer	PBS (sterile)

Reconstitution: Reconstitute the antibody with 200 µl sterile PBS and the final concentration is 500 µg/ml.

Stability: Lyophilized samples are stable for 2 years from date of receipt when stored at -70°C. Reconstituted antibody can be aliquoted and stored frozen at < -20 °C for at least for six months without detectable loss of activity.

Remarks: This antibody was selected for its ability to detect human IGF-I R.

**AVOID REPEATED FREEZE AND THAW CYCLES!**

Applications

The antibody can be used within the following applications:

WB, N

Recommended usage:

Western Blot: 1:500 - 1:2000

Neutralization IGF-I R: Yes

NOTE: OPTIMAL DILUTIONS SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY EACH LABORATORY FOR EACH APPLICATION!