

Rabbit INSR (Insulin Receptor) Polyclonal Antibody | anti-INSR antibody

INSR (Insulin Receptor) Antibody (N-term)

CATALOG # AAA288992	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human (Predicted Reactivity: Mouse, Rat)	APPLICATIONS Western Blot, Immunohistochemistry, ELISA
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

INSR (Insulin Receptor); Polyclonal Antibody; INSR (Insulin Receptor) Antibody (N-term); Insulin receptor; IR; CD220; Insulin receptor subunit alpha; Insulin receptor subunit beta; INSR; anti-INSR antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human (Predicted Reactivity: Mouse, Rat)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Specificity	This INSR(Insulin Receptor) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 21-52 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human INSR(Insulin Receptor).
Purity/Purification	Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Form/Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Concentration	Vial Concentration: 1.48 (varies by lot)
Sequence Positions	21-52
Sequence Length	1,370
Applicable Applications for anti-INSR antibody	WB (Western Blot), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Antigen Type	Synthetic Peptide
Antigen Source	HUMAN
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of anti-INSR Pab in SKBR-3 cell lysate. INSR (arrow) was detected using purified Pab. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-INSR antibody	INSR is a receptor that binds insulin and has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Autophosphorylation activates the kinase activity. This Type I mebrane protein is composed of a tetramer of 2 alpha and 2 beta chains linked by disulfide bonds. The alpha chains contribute to the formation of the ligand-binding domain, while the beta chains carry the kinase domain. After being transported from the endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi apparatus, the single glycosylated precursor is further glycosylated and then cleaved, followed by its transport to the plasma membrane. Defects in INSR are the cause of insulin resistance of various forms, including mild insulin-resistant diabetes mellitus with acanthosis nigricans, minor physical abnormalities and sometimes polycystic ovaries. Insulin resistance associated with acanthosis nigricans, hirsutism and hyperandrogenism is referred to as insulin resistance type A. Defects in INSR are the cause of Rabson-Mendenhall syndrome, also known as Mendenhall syndrome. It is a severe insulin resistance syndrome characterized by insulin-resistant diabetes mellitus with pineal hyperplasia and somatic abnormalities. Typical features include coarse, senile-appearing facies, dental and skin abnormalities, abdominal distension, and phallic enlargement. Inheritance is autosomal recessive. Defects in INSR are the cause of leprechaunism, also known as Donohue syndrome. Leprechaunism represents the most severe form of insulin resistance syndrome, characterized by intrauterine and postnatal growth retardation and death in early infancy. Inheritance is autosomal recessive. Defects in INSR may be associated with noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus.
Product Categories/Family for anti-INSR antibody	Cancer; Cardiovascular; Metabolism; Neuroscience; Signal transduction
References	George, S., et al., Endocrinology 144(2):631-637 (2003). Longo, N., et al., Hum. Mol. Genet. 11(12):1465-1475 (2002). Hamer, I., et al., Diabetologia 45(5):657-667 (2002). Osawa, H., et al., Clin. Genet. 59(3):194-197 (2001). Rique, S., et al., Clin. Genet. 57(1):67-69 (2000).

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	119395736
NCBI GeneID	3643
NCBI Accession #	NP_000199.2; NP_001073285.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000208.2
UniProt Accession #	P06213; Q17RW0; Q59H98; Q9UCB7; Q9UCB8; Q9UCB9
Molecular Weight	156333
NCBI Official Full Name	insulin receptor isoform Long preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	insulin receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	INSR
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HHF5; CD220
NCBI Protein Information	insulin receptor
UniProt Protein Name	Insulin receptor
UniProt Gene Name	INSR
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	IR
UniProt Entry Name	INSR_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.