Phospho-IGF-I Receptor β (Tyr980) (C14A11) Rabbit mAb



Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com

Support: 877-678-TECH (8324)

Web: info@cellsignal.com

cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

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Applications: W	Reactivity: H M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 95	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P08069	Entrez-Gene Id: 3480
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting			Dilution 1:1000	
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
Specificity/Sensitivity		Phospho-IGF-I Receptor β (Tyr980) (C14A11) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of IGF-I β receptor protein when phosphorylated at Tyr980. The antibody may cross-react with activated insulin receptors and FLT3.				
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr980 of human IGF-I Receptor β .				
Background		Type I insulin-like growth factor receptor (IGF-IR) is a transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinase that is widely expressed in many cell lines and cell types within fetal and postnatal tissues (1-3). Receptor autophosphorylation follows binding of the IGF-I and IGF-II ligands. Three tyrosine residues within the kinase domain (Tyr1131, Tyr1135, and Tyr1136) are the earliest major autophosphorylation sites (4). Phosphorylation of these three tyrosine residues is necessary for kinase activation (5,6). Insulin receptors (IRs) share significant structural and functional similarity with IGF-I receptors, including the presence of an equivalent tyrosine cluster (Tyr1146/1150/1151) within the kinase domain activation loop. Tyrosine autophosphorylation of IRs is one of the earliest cellular responses to insulin stimulation (7). Autophosphorylation begins with phosphorylation at Tyr1146 and either Tyr1150 or Tyr1151, while full kinase activation requires triple tyrosine phosphorylation (8). Tyr980 of IGF-IR appears to be important for receptor kinase activation. Located in the IGF-IR juxtamembrane region, phosphorylation of this tyrosine residue creates a docking site for the binding of downstream adaptor or docking proteins (9).				
Background References		2. Baserga, R. (2000) 3. Scheidegger, K.J. et 4. Hernández-Sánche 5. Lopaczynski, W. et 6. Baserga, R. (1999) 7. White, M.F. et al. (1 8. White, M.F. et al. (1	. (2000) Cell Mol Life Sci 57, 1050-93. 0) Oncogene 19, 5574-81. et al. (2000) J Biol Chem 275, 38921-8. hez, C. et al. (1995) J Biol Chem 270, 29176-81. et al. (2000) Biochem Biophys Res Commun 279, 955-60. 9) Exp Cell Res 253, 1-6. (1985) J Biol Chem 260, 9470-8. (1988) J Biol Chem 263, 2969-80. (2001) Structure 9, 955-965.			
Species Reactiv	/ity	Species reactivity is d	etermined by testir	g in at least one approve	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).
Western Blot Buffer		IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X				

TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key W: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat

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