

Insulin Receptor Beta Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49107

Package Size: #49107-1 50ul #49107-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

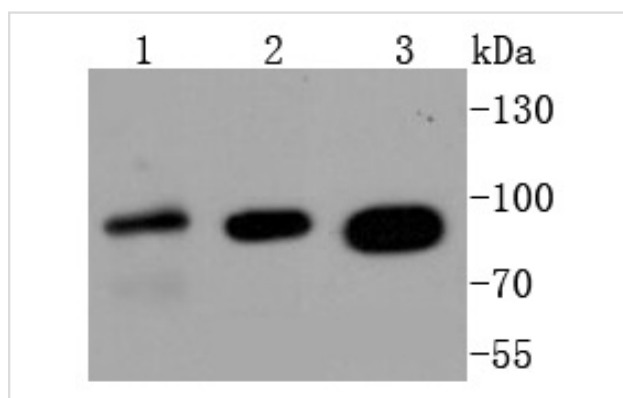
Product Name	Insulin Receptor Beta Rabbit mAb
Clone No.	SN20-13
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide within human Insulin receptor aa 930-970.
Other Names	CD220 antibody HHF5 antibody HIR A antibody INSR antibody Insulin receptor antibody Insulin receptor subunit Beta antibody IR antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P06213
Uniprot	P06213
GeneID	3643;
Calculated MW	156 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

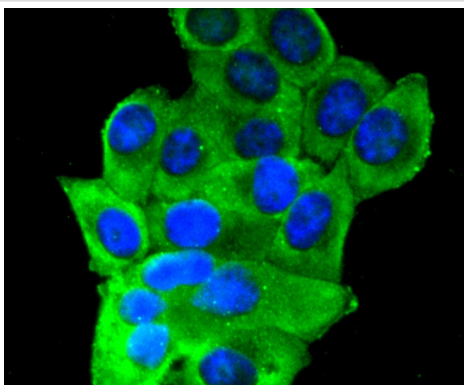
WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000

ICC: 1:100-1:500

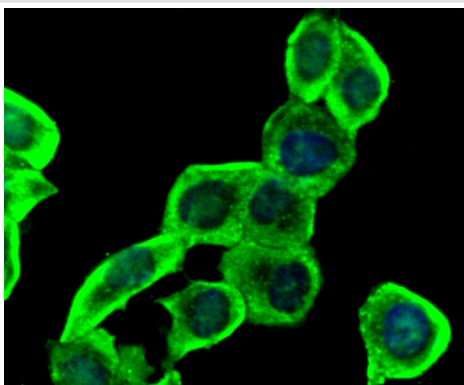
Images



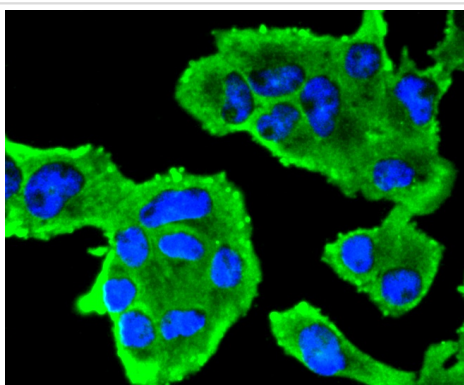
Western blot analysis of Insulin Receptor on different lysates using anti-Insulin Receptor antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
Positive control: Lane 1: 293 Lane 2: MCF-7 Lane 3: Hela



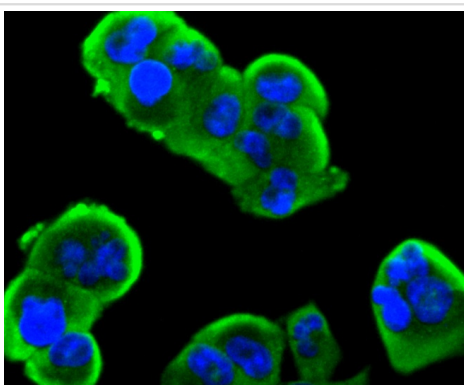
ICC staining Insulin Receptor in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining Insulin Receptor in LO2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining Insulin Receptor in RH-35 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining Insulin Receptor in PANC-1 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

The insulin receptor (IR) is a heterodimeric protein complex that has an intracellular β subunit and an extracellular α subunit, which is disulfide-linked to a transmembrane segment. The insulin ligand binds to the IR and initiates molecular signaling pathways that promote glucose uptake in cells and glycogen synthesis. Insulin binding to IR induces phosphorylation of intracellular tyrosine kinase domains and recruitment of multiple SH2 and SH3 domain-containing intracellular proteins that serve as signaling intermediates for pleiotropic effects of insulin. The human insulin receptor gene maps to chromosome 19p13.3-p13.2 and encodes a 1382 amino acid protein that cleaves to form α and β subunits. Type 1 diabetes is an auto-immune condition of the endocrine pancreas that results in destruction of insulin-secreting cells and a progressive loss in insulin-sensitive glucose uptake by cells. Type 2 diabetes is a condition where cells become resistant to insulin action.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only