

Recombinant human IGF2

Catalog No: #AG0034

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

Description

Product Name	Recombinant human IGF2
Host Species	HEK293
Purification	> 95% by Tris-Bis PAGE;> 95% by SEC-HPLC
Immunogen Description	Ala25-Glu95
Target Name	IGF2
Other Names	GRDF; IGF2; IGF-2; IGFII; IGF-II; insulin-like growth factor 2 (somatomedin A); insulin-like growth factor II; insulin-like growth factor type 2; MSA; PEG2; PP9974; somatomedin-A
Accession No.	Uniprot:P01344Gene ID:3481
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GeneID	3481
Target Species	human
Calculated MW	7.5 KDa
Tag Info	additional amino acid free
Formulation	0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage	Aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background

Insulin-like growth factor I (also known as somatomedin C and somatomedin A) and insulin-like growth factor II (multiplication stimulating activity or MSA) belong to the family of insulin-like growth factors that are structurally homologous to proinsulin. Mature IGF-I and IGF-II share approximately 70% sequence identity. Both IGF-I and IGF-II are expressed in many tissues and cell types and may have autocrine, paracrine and endocrine functions. Mature IGF-I and IGF-II are highly conserved (100% identity between human, bovine and porcine proteins) and exhibit cross-species activity.

IGF-II is a potent mitogenic growth factor. However, unlike IGF-I which has important postnatal roles, the growth-promoting function of IGF-II is limited to embryonic development.

Two specific cell surface receptors that bind IGF-I and IGF-II have been identified. The type I IGF receptor that participates in IGF signaling is structurally related to the insulin receptor. It is a disulfide-linked heterotetrameric transmembrane glycoprotein with an intracellular tyrosine kinase domain. Type I IGF receptor binds IGF-I with higher affinity than IGF-II. The type II IGF receptor which binds IGF-II with much higher affinity than IGF-I is also the cation-independent mannose 6-phosphate receptor. At the present time, it is not known if the type II IGF receptor participates in the IGF signaling pathway. An additional unknown receptor which mediates IGF-II signaling has also been proposed. Circulating IGFs exist in complexes bound to IGF binding proteins. Currently, at least six high affinity binding proteins have been identified.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only