

## IGF-IR (Phospho Tyr1161) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0138

Orthogonal Validated Comparable Abs 

### Key Features

#### Host Species

- Rabbit

#### Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

#### Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, IP, ELISA

#### MW

- pro:155kD, recetor beta:95kD (Observed)

#### Isotype

- IgG

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000

IHC 1:100-1:300

IP 2-5 ug/mg lysate

ELISA 1:20000

IF 1:50-200

### Storage

**Storage\*** -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)**Formulation** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

### Basic Information

**Clonality** Polyclonal

### Immunogen Information

**Immunogen** The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IGF1R around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1161. AA range:1131-1180

**Specificity** Phospho-IGF-IR (Y1161) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IGF-IR protein only when phosphorylated at Y1161. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):DlyET

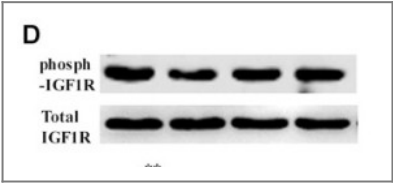
## | Target Information

Gene name	IGF1R		
Protein Name	Insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	<a href="#">3480</a> ; <a href="#">3643</a> ;	<a href="#">P08069</a> ; <a href="#">P06213</a> ;
	Mouse	<a href="#">16001</a> ; <a href="#">16337</a> ;	
	Rat	<a href="#">25718</a> ;	<a href="#">P24062</a> ; <a href="#">P15127</a> ;
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .		
Tissue specificity	Found as a hybrid receptor with INSR in muscle, heart, kidney, adipose tissue, skeletal muscle, hepatoma, fibroblasts, spleen and placenta (at protein level). Expressed in a variety of tissues. Overexpressed in tumors, including melanomas, cancers of the colon, pancreas prostate and kidney.		

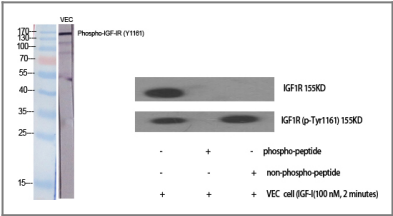
Function

Catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,Disease:Defects in IGF1R may be a cause in some cases of resistance to insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1 resistance) [MIM:270450]. IGF1 resistance is a growth deficiency disorder characterized by intrauterine growth retardation and poor postnatal growth accompanied with increased plasma IGF1.,enzyme regulation:Autophosphorylation activates the kinase activity.,Function:This receptor binds insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1) with a high affinity and IGF2 with a lower affinity. It has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity, which is necessary for the activation of the IGF1-stimulated downstream signaling cascade. When present in a hybrid receptor with INSR, binds IGF1. PubMed:12138094 shows that hybrid receptors composed of IGF1R and INSR isoform Long are activated with a high affinity by IGF1, with low affinity by IGF2 and not significantly activated by insulin, and that hybrid receptors composed of IGF1R and INSR isoform Short are activated by IGF1, IGF2 and insulin. In contrast, PubMed:16831875 shows that hybrid receptors composed of IGF1R and INSR isoform Long and hybrid receptors composed of IGF1R and INSR isoform Short have similar binding characteristics, both bind IGF1 and have a low affinity for insulin.,online information:IGF-1 receptor entry,PTM:Phosphorylation of Tyr-980 is required for IRS1- and SHC1-binding.,PTM:The cytoplasmic domain of the beta subunit is autophosphorylated on tyrosine residues in response to insulin-like growth factor I (IGF I).,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Insulin receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 3 fibronectin type-III domains.,subunit: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 chain carries the kinase domain. Interacts with PIK3R1 and with the PTB/PID domains of IRS1 and SHC1 in vitro when autophosphorylated on tyrosine residues. Forms a hybrid receptor with INSR, the hybrid is a tetramer consisting of 1 alpha chain and 1 beta chain of INSR and 1 alpha chain and 1 beta chain of IGF1R.,tissue specificity:Found as a hybrid receptor with INSR in muscle, heart, kidney, adipose tissue, skeletal muscle, hepatoma, fibroblasts, spleen and placenta (at protein level). Expressed in a variety of tissues.,

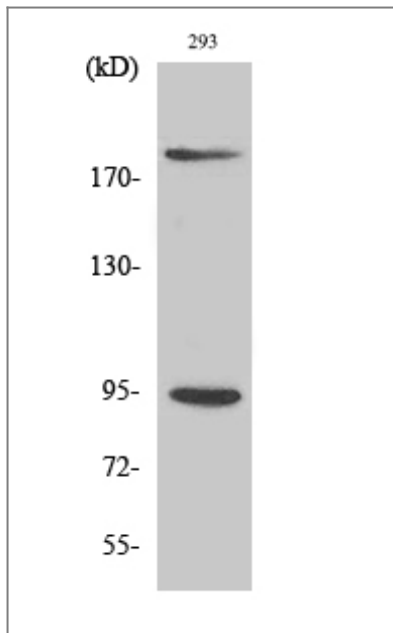
Validation Data



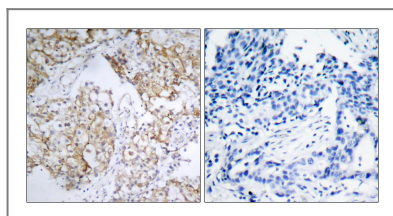
Xie, Jing, et al. "Negative regulation of Grb10 Interacting GYF Protein 2 on insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor signaling pathway caused diabetic mice cognitive impairment." PloS one 9.9 (2014): e108559.



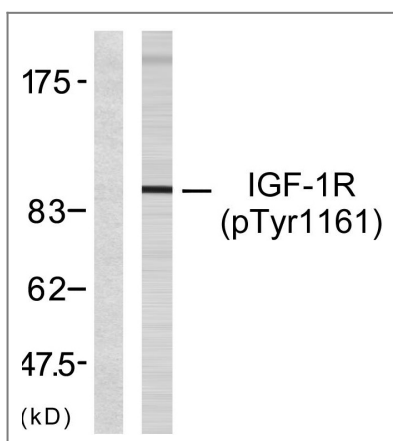
Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-IGF-IR (Y1161) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Phospho-IGF-IR (Y1161) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using IGF1R (Phospho-Tyr1161) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells treated with Insulin, using IGF1R (Phospho-Tyr1161) Antibody. The lane on the left is blocked with the phospho peptide.

## Contact information

Orders: [order@immunoway.com](mailto:order@immunoway.com)  
 Support: [tech@immunoway.com](mailto:tech@immunoway.com)  
 Telephone: 877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185  
 Website: <http://www.immunoway.com>  
 Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



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