SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

IGF-IR α/β (h): 293T Lysate: sc-113594



Receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) are transmembrane molecular scaffolds that influence cellular processes including the cell cycle, cell migration, cell metabolism, cell survival, proliferation and differentiation. Insulin-like growth factor-I receptor (IGF-IR) is an RTK that stimulates growth in many different cell types, blocks apoptosis, acts as an intermediate of many growth hormone responses and may stimulate the growth of some types of cancer. The IGF-IR cognate ligand Insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) promotes association of IGF-IR with Shc, GRB2 and Sos 1, which initiates Ras and ERK kinase cascades, thereby modifying transcription factor activity, such as activation of the Elk transcription factors. The modular phosphotyrosine binding (PTB) domains of Insulin receptor substrate (IRS)-1 and -2 can associate with active IGF-IR and initiate phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase-dependent downstream signals. The human IGF-IR gene maps to chromosome 15q26.3 and encodes a 1,376 amino acid precursor protein that cleaves into α and β subunits. The human IGF-IIR gene maps to chromosome 6q26 and encodes a 2,491 amino acid transmembrane protein.

REFERENCES

BACKGROUND

- Frattali, A.L., et al. 1993. Molecular defects of Insulin/IGF-I receptor transmembrane signaling. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 687: 77-89.
- 2. Keller, S.R., et al. 1993. Insulin and IGF-I signaling through the Insulin receptor substrate-1. Mol. Reprod. Dev. 35: 346-352.
- De Meyts, P., et al. 1995. Mechanism of Insulin and IGF-I receptor activation and signal transduction specificity. Receptor dimer cross-linking, bell-shaped curves, and sustained versus transient signaling. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 766: 388-401.
- 4. Song, R.X., et al. 2004. The role of Shc and Insulin-like growth factor-I receptor in mediating the translocation of estrogen receptor α to the plasma membrane. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 101: 2076-2081.
- Mitsiades, C.S., et al. 2004. Inhibition of the Insulin-like growth factor receptor-I tyrosine kinase activity as a therapeutic strategy for multiple myeloma, other hematologic malignancies, and solid tumors. Cancer Cell 5: 221-230.
- Salatino, M., et al. 2004. Inhibition of *in vivo* breast cancer growth by antisense oligodeoxynucleotides to type I Insulin-like growth factor receptor mRNA involves inactivation of ErbBs, PI-3K/Akt and p42/p44 MAPK signaling pathways but not modulation of progesterone receptor activity. Oncogene 23: 5161-5174.
- Broussard, S.R., et al. 2004. IL-1β impairs Insulin-like growth factor-linduced differentiation and downstream activation signals of the Insulinlike growth factor-l receptor in myoblasts. J. Immunol. 172: 7713-7720.
- Hayashi, K., et al. 2004. Insulin receptor substrate-1/SHP-2 interaction, a phenotype-dependent switching machinery of Insulin-like growth factor-I signaling in vascular smooth muscle cells. J. Biol. Chem. 279: 40807-40818.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: IGF1R (human) mapping to 15q26.3.

PRODUCT

IGF-IR α/β (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human IGF-IR α/β transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

IGF-IR α/β (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive IGF-IR α/β antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.