

p-IGF-IR (Tyr 1280): sc-293102

BACKGROUND

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 substrates (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

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3. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 3-K/Akt and p42/p44 MAPK signaling pathways but not modulation of progesterone receptor activity. *Oncogene* 23: 5161-5174.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: IGF1R (human) mapping to 15q26.3; Igf1r (mouse) mapping to 7 D1.

SOURCE

p-IGF-IR (Tyr 1280) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a short amino acid sequence containing phosphorylated Tyr 1280 of IGF-IR of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

p-IGF-IR (Tyr 1280) is recommended for detection of Tyr 1280 phosphorylated IGF-IR of human origin, correspondingly phosphorylated Tyr 1282 of mouse origin and correspondingly phosphorylated Tyr 1281 of rat origin of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)].

Molecular Weight of pro-IGF-IR: 200 kDa.

Molecular Weight of IGF-IR α : 130 kDa.

Molecular Weight of IGF-IR β : 97 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto B Blocking Reagent: sc-2335 (use 50 mM NaF, sc-24988, as diluent) and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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