SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

IGFBP5 (D-6): sc-515116

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins (IGFBPs), a family of homologous proteins that have co-evolved with the IGFs, serve not only as shuttle molecules for the soluble IGFs, but also confer a level of regulation to the IGF signaling system. Physical association of the IGFBPs with IGF influences the bio-availability of the growth factors, and their concentration and distribution in the extracellular environment. The IGFBPs also appear to have biological activity independent of the IGFs. Seven IGFBPs have been described, each differing in their tissue distribution, half-lives and modulation of IGF interactions with their receptors. IGFBP1 is negatively regulated by Insulin production. The IGFBP1 gene is expressed at a high level during fetal liver development and in response to nutritional changes and diabetes. IGFBP2, which may function as a chaperone, escorting IGFs to their target tissues, is expressed in several human tissues including fetal eye and fetal brain. IGFBP3, the most abundant IGFBP, is complexed with roughly 80% of the serum IGFs. Both IGFBP3 and IGFBP4 are released by dermal fibroblasts in response to incision injury. IGFBP5 is secreted by myoblasts and may play a key role in muscle differentiation. IGFBP6 differs from other IGFBPs in having the highest affinity for IGF-II. Glycosylated human IGFBP6 is expressed in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, whereas non-glycosylated recombinant human IGFBP-6 is expressed in *E. coli*. IGFBP7, a secreted protein that binds both IGF-I and IGF-II with a relatively low affinity, stimulates prostacyclin production and may also function as a growth-suppressing factor.

REFERENCES

1. Lee, J., et al. 1994. Structure and localization of the IGFBP-1 gene and its expression during liver regeneration. Hepatology 19: 656-665.
2. Schmid, C. 1995. Insulin-like growth factors. Cell Biol. Int. 19: 445-457.
3. Binoux, M. 1995. The IGF system in metabolism regulation. Diabete Metab. 21: 330-337.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: IGFBP5 (human) mapping to 2q35; Igfbp5 (mouse) mapping to 1 C3.

SOURCE

IGFBP5 (D-6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 70-89 within an internal region of IGFBP5 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgA kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-515116 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

STORAGE

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

APPLICATIONS

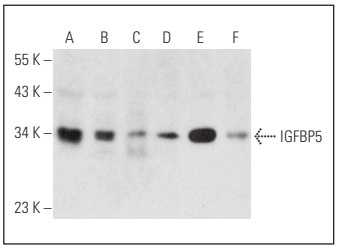
IGFBP5 (D-6) is recommended for detection of IGFBP5 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for IGFBP5 siRNA (h): sc-39591, IGFBP5 siRNA (m): sc-39592, IGFBP5 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39591-SH, IGFBP5 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-39592-SH, IGFBP5 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39591-V and IGFBP5 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39592-V.

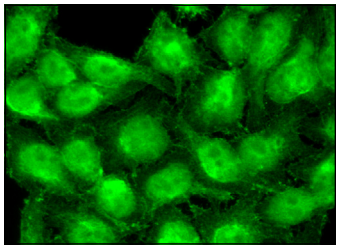
Molecular Weight of IGFBP5: 30 kDa.

Positive Controls: WI-38 whole cell lysate: sc-364260, Saos-2 cell lysate: sc-2235 or RAW 264.7 whole cell lysate: sc-2211.

DATA



IGFBP5 (D-6): sc-515116. Western blot analysis of IGFBP5 expression in WI-38 (**A**), Saos-2 (**B**), Sol8 (**C**), RAW 264.7 (**D**), KNRK (**E**) and L8 (**F**) whole cell lysates.



IGFBP5 (D-6): sc-515116. Immunofluorescence staining of formalin-fixed HeLa cells showing membrane and nuclear localization.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Jayabal, P., et al. 2017. EWS-FLI-1 creates a cell surface microenvironment conducive to IGF signaling by inducing pappalysin-1. Genes Cancer 8: 762-770.
2. Przanowska, R.K., et al. 2020. MiR-206 family is important for mitochondrial and muscle function, but not essential for myogenesis *in vitro*. FASEB J. 34: 7687-7702.
3. Bai, Y., et al. 2021. Connective tissue growth factor from periosteal tartrate acid phosphatase-positive monocytes direct skeletal stem cell renewal and fate during bone healing. Front. Cell Dev. Biol. 9: 730095.
4. Kim, T.W., et al. 2023. Two antisense RNAs-AFAP1-AS1 and MLK7-AS1-promote colorectal cancer progression by sponging miR-149-5p and miR-485-5p. Mol. Ther. Nucleic Acids 33: 305-320.
5. Alessio, N., et al. 2024. IGFBP5 is released by senescent cells and is internalized by healthy cells, promoting their senescence through interaction with retinoic receptors. Cell Commun. Signal. 22: 122.

RESEARCH USE

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