

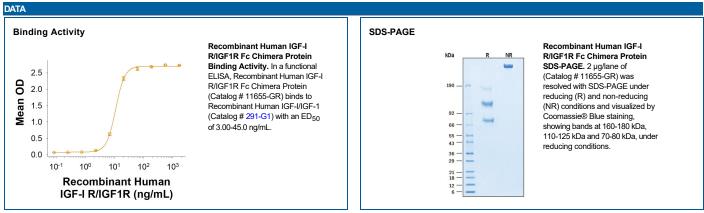
Recombinant Human IGF-I R/IGF1R Fc Chimera

Catalog Number: 11655-GR

Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human IGF-I R/IGF1R protein Human IGF1R			
	(Glu31-His935) Accession # P08069.1	IEGRMD	Human IgG ₁ (Pro100-Lys330)	
	N-terminus		C-terminus	
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Glu31 (apha subunit), Asp741 (beta subunit)			
Structure / Form	Disulfide linked homodimer			
Predicted Molecular Mass	130 kDa (single chain), 80 kDa (alpha subunit) and 49 kDa (beta subunit)			

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SDS-PAGE	160-180 kDa, 110-125 kDa and 70-80 kDa, under reducing conditions	
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Recombinant Human IGF-I R/IGF1R Fc Chimera (Catalog # 11655-GR binds to Recombinant Human IGF-I/IGF-1 (Catalog # 291-G1) with an ED ₅₀ of 3.00-45.0 ng/mL.	
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.	
Purity	>90%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.	
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.	
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PREPARATION AND STORAGE		
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 μg/mL in water.	
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.	
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.	



BACKGROUND

IGF-I receptor is a disulfide-linked heterotetrameric transmembrane protein consisting of two α and two β subunits. Both the α and β subunits are encoded within a single receptor precursor cDNA. The proreceptor polypeptide is proteolytically cleaved and disulfide-linked to yield the mature heterotetrameric receptor. The α subunit of IGF-I receptor is extracellular while the β subunit has an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. The IGF-I receptor is highly expressed in all cell types and tissues. Essentially all of the biological activities of IGF-I and II have been shown to be mediated via IGF-I R.

References

1. Rechler, M.M. and S.P. Nissley (1990) in Insulin-Like Growth Factors. Sporn, M.B. and A.B. Roberts (eds): Peptide Growth Factors and Their Receptors I, New York: Springer-Verlag, p. 263.

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