

DESCRIPTION

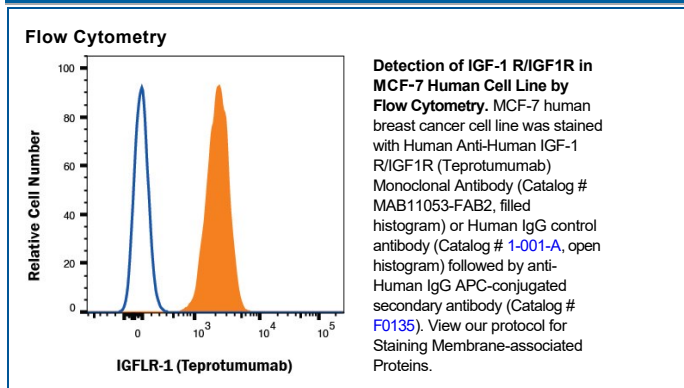
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IGF-1/IGF-1R in direct ELISAs.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Human IgG ₁ Clone # Hu14F2
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human IGF-1 R/IGF1R
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	MCF-7 human breast cancer cell line

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 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.