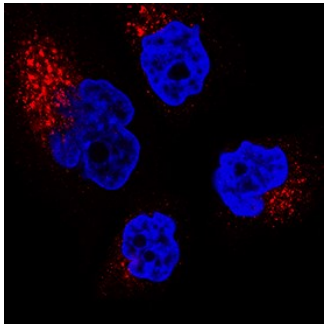


DESCRIPTION	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human IGF-II R/IGF2R in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human IGF-I R/IGF1R is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 372604
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human IGF-II R/IGF2R Ser1510-Phe2108 Accession # P111717.2
<b>Formulation</b>	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		
<b>Please Note:</b> Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. <i>General Protocols</i> are available in the <i>Technical Information</i> section on our website.		
	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human IGF-II R/IGF2R (Catalog # 2447-GR) under non-reducing conditions only
<b>Immunocytochemistry</b>	3-25 µg/mL	See Below

DATA	
<p><b>Immunocytochemistry</b></p> 	<p><b>IGF-II R/IGF2R in A172 Human Cell Line.</b> IGF-II R/IGF2R was detected in immersion fixed A172 human glioblastoma cell line using Mouse Anti-Human IGF-II R/IGF2R Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB2447) at 3 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. View our protocol for <a href="#">Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on Coverslips</a>.</p>

PREPARATION AND STORAGE	
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

The type 2 insulin-like growth factor receptor (also known as cation-independent mannose-6 phosphate receptor/CI-MPR) is a 300 kDa member of the P-type lectin family of molecules. P-type lectins generate functional eukaryotic lysosomes by binding and sorting lysosomal enzymes expressing phosphorylated mannose residues (M6P) (1-3). IGF-II R is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein that contains a 2,264 amino acid (aa) extracellular region, a 23 aa transmembrane segment and a 124 aa cytoplasmic tail (4, 5). The extracellular region consists of 15 contiguous "binding" repeats of about 150 aa each. The odd-numbered repeats interact with "ligands" while the even-numbered repeats likely generate a nondisulfide homodimer in the membrane (1). Repeat #11 binds IGF-II, while repeats 3 and 9 bind mannose-6 phosphate; repeat #13 contains a fibronectin type II motif and assists in IGF-II binding (1, 2). In the extracellular region of IGF-II R expressed by R&D Systems (600 aa's), human IGF-II R is 85% aa identical to both mouse and bovine IGF-II R. This expressed region includes binding repeats #11, 12, and 13. In addition to IGF-II, CI-MPR/IGF-II R binds non-M6P containing ligands such as retinoic acid, urokinase-type plasminogen-activator receptor and plasminogen, plus M6P-containing molecules such as lysosomal enzymes, TGF- $\beta$ 1 precursor, proliferin, LIF, CD26, herpes simplex glycoprotein D and granzymes A and B (2, 6). IGF-II R regulates many diverse biological functions that range from intracellular trafficking to the internalization of extracellular factors and modulation of cellular responses. It delivers newly synthesized M6P-tagged lysosomal enzymes from the trans-golgi network to endosomes, and facilitates the clearance of extracellular lysosomal and matrix degrading enzymes by internalization into clathrin-coated vesicles and delivery into endosomes. With respect to IGF-II biology, it would appear that IGF-II R is principally a regulator of local IGF-II levels, targeting IGF-II for destruction in lysosomes (2). However, some evidence suggests the receptor will signal via G-proteins, an effect that has yet to be conclusively shown (6).

**References:**

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