

**DESCRIPTION**

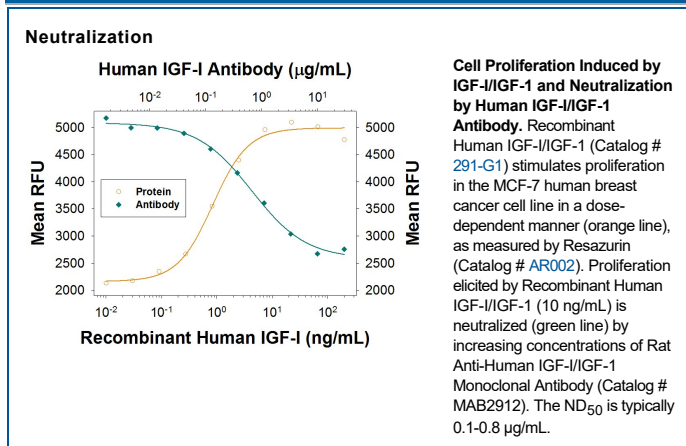
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human IGF-I/IGF-1 in direct ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 997121
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human IGF-I/IGF-1 Gly49-Ala118 Accession # P05019
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<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**

**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.

<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize IGF-I/IGF-1-induced proliferation in the MCF-7 human breast cancer cell line. Karey, K.P. <i>et al.</i> (1988) <i>Cancer Research</i> <b>48</b> :4083. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 0.1-0.8 µg/mL in the presence of 10 ng/mL Recombinant Human IGF-I/IGF-1.
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**DATA**



**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**

Insulin-like growth factor I, also known as somatomedin C, is the dominant effector of growth hormone and is structurally homologous to proinsulin. Human IGF-I is synthesized as two precursor isoforms with N- and alternate C-terminal propeptides (1). These isoforms are differentially expressed by various tissues (1). The 7.6 kDa mature IGF-I is identical between isoforms and is generated by proteolytic removal of the N- and C-terminal regions. Mature human IGF-I shares 94% and 96% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IGF-I, respectively (2), and exhibits cross-species activity. It shares 64% aa sequence identity with mature human IGF-II. Circulating IGF-I is produced by hepatocytes, while local IGF-I is produced by many other tissues in which it has paracrine effects (1). IGF-I induces the proliferation, migration, and differentiation of a wide variety of cell types during development and postnatally (3). IGF-I regulates glucose and fatty acid metabolism, steroid hormone activity, and cartilage and bone metabolism (4-7). It plays an important role in muscle regeneration and tumor progression (1, 8). IGF-I binds IGF-I R, IGF-II R, and the insulin receptor, although its effects are mediated primarily by IGF-I R (9). IGF-I association with IGF binding proteins increases its plasma half-life and modulates its interactions with receptors (10).

**References:**

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