abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-IGF1 Receptor antibody ab131476

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Overview

Product name Anti-IGF1 Receptor antibody

Description Rabbit polyclonal to IGF1 Receptor

Host species Rabbit

Tested applications Suitable for: WB, IHC-P, ICC/IF

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat

Immunogen Synthetic peptide conjugated to KLH, corresponding to a region around amino acids 1159-1163 (

DIYET

) of Human IGF1 Receptor (NP_000866.1).

Run BLAST with
Run BLAST with

Positive control WB: HEK-293 cell extract. ICC/IF: MCF cells. IHC-P: Human breast carcinoma tissue.

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years.

Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

General notes

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.

Storage buffer pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 49% PBS, 50% Glycerol, 0.88% Sodium chloride

PBS without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺

Purity Immunogen affinity purified

Clonality Polyclonal

1

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our Abpromise quarantee covers the use of ab131476 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/500 - 1/100. Detects a band of approximately 200, 95 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 154 kDa).
IHC-P		1/50 - 1/100.
ICC/IF	****(1)	1/100 - 1/200.

Target

Function

Receptor tyrosine kinase which mediates actions of insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1). Binds IGF1 with high affinity and IGF2 and insulin (INS) with a lower affinity. The activated IGF1R is involved in cell growth and survival control. IGF1R is crucial for tumor transformation and survival of malignant cell. Ligand binding activates the receptor kinase, leading to receptor autophosphorylation, and tyrosines phosphorylation of multiple substrates, that function as signaling adapter proteins including, the insulin-receptor substrates (IRS1/2), Shc and 14-3-3 proteins. Phosphorylation of IRSs proteins lead to the activation of two main signaling pathways: the PI3K-AKT/PKB pathway and the Ras-MAPK pathway. The result of activating the MAPK pathway is increased cellular proliferation, whereas activating the PI3K pathway inhibits apoptosis and stimulates protein synthesis. Phosphorylated IRS1 can activate the 85 kDa regulatory subunit of PI3K (PIK3R1), leading to activation of several downstream substrates, including protein AKT/PKB. AKT phosphorylation, in turn, enhances protein synthesis through mTOR activation and triggers the antiapoptotic effects of IGFIR through phosphorylation and inactivation of BAD. In parallel to PI3Kdriven signaling, recruitment of Grb2/SOS by phosphorylated IRS1 or Shc leads to recruitment of Ras and activation of the ras-MAPK pathway. In addition to these two main signaling pathways IGF1R signals also through the Janus kinase/signal transducer and activator of transcription pathway (JAK/STAT). Phosphorylation of JAK proteins can lead to phosphorylation/activation of signal transducers and activators of transcription (STAT) proteins. In particular activation of STAT3, may be essential for the transforming activity of IGF1R. The JAK/STAT pathway activates gene transcription and may be responsible for the transforming activity. JNK kinases can also be activated by the IGF1R. IGF1 exerts inhibiting activities on JNK activation via phosphorylation and inhibition of MAP3K5/ASK1, which is able to directly associate with the IGF1R. When present in a hybrid receptor with INSR, binds IGF1. PubMed:12138094 shows that hybrid receptors composed of IGF1R and INSR isoform Long are activated with a high affinity by IGF1, with low affinity by IGF2 and not significantly activated by insulin, and that hybrid receptors composed of IGF1R and INSR isoform Short are activated by IGF1, IGF2 and insulin. In contrast, PubMed:16831875 shows that hybrid receptors composed of IGF1R and INSR isoform Long and hybrid receptors composed of IGF1R and INSR isoform Short have similar binding characteristics, both bind IGF1 and have a low affinity for insulin.

Tissue specificity

Found as a hybrid receptor with INSR in muscle, heart, kidney, adipose tissue, skeletal muscle, hepatoma, fibroblasts, spleen and placenta (at protein level). Expressed in a variety of tissues.

Overexpressed in tumors, including melanomas, cancers of the colon, pancreas prostate and kidney.

Involvement in disease

Insulin-like growth factor 1 resistance

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Insulin receptor subfamily.

Contains 4 fibronectin type-III domains. Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

Post-translational modifications

Autophosphorylated on tyrosine residues in response to ligand binding. Autophosphorylation occurs in trans, i.e. one subunit of the dimeric receptor phosphorylates tyrosine residues on the other subunit. Autophosphorylation occurs in a sequential manner; Tyr-1165 is predominantly phosphorylated first, followed by phosphorylation of Tyr-1161 and Tyr-1166. While every single phosphorylation increases kinase activity, all three tyrosine residues in the kinase activation loop (Tyr-1165, Tyr-1161 and Tyr-1166) have to be phosphorylated for optimal activity. Can be autophosphorylated at additional tyrosine residues (in vitro). Autophosphorylated is followed by phosphorylation of juxtamembrane tyrosines and C-terminal serines. Phosphorylation of Tyr-980 is required for IRS1- and SHC1-binding. Phosphorylation of Ser-1278 by GSK-3beta restrains kinase activity and promotes cell surface expression, it requires a priming phosphorylation at Ser-1282. Dephosphorylated by PTPN1.

Polyubiquitinated at Lys-1168 and Lys-1171 through both 'Lys-48' and 'Lys-29' linkages, promoting receptor endocytosis and subsequent degradation by the proteasome. Ubiquitination is facilitated by pre-existing phosphorylation.

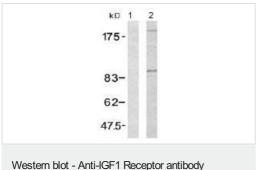
Sumoylated with SUMO1.

Controlled by regulated intramembrane proteolysis (RIP). Undergoes metalloprotease-dependent constitutive ectodomain shedding to produce a membrane-anchored 52 kDa C-Terminal fragment which is further processed by presenilin gamma-secretase to yield an intracellular 50 kDa fragment.

Cellular localization

Cell membrane.

Images



Western blot - Anti-IGF1 Receptor antibody (ab131476)

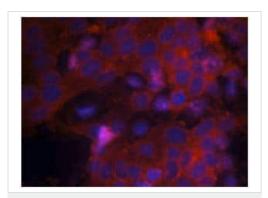
All lanes: Anti-IGF1 Receptor antibody (ab131476) at 1/500

dilution

Lane 1: 293 cell extract with blocking peptide

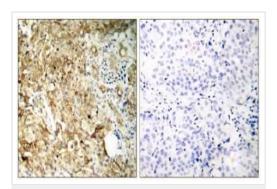
Lane 2: 293 cell extract

Predicted band size: 154 kDa



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-IGF1 Receptor antibody (ab131476)

Immunofluorescent analysis of methanol-fixed MCF cells labelling IGF1 Receptor with ab131476 at 1/100 dilution.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-IGF1 Receptor antibody (ab131476)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast carcinoma tissue labelling IGF1 Receptor with ab131476 at 1/50 dilution (left) or ab131476 preincubated with blocking peptide (right).

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