胰岛素受体底物 1+2 抗体

产品货号： mIR12708

英文名称： IRS1 + IRS2

中文名称： 胰岛素受体底物 1+2 抗体

别　　名： HIRS 1; HIRS1; Insulin receptor substrate 1; IRS 1; IRS-1; IRS1; IRS1_HUMAN; OTTHUMP00000164234.

研究领域： 细胞生物　免疫学　神经生物学　信号转导　细胞凋亡　生长因子和激素　糖尿病

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Pig, Cow, Sheep,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500（石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 131kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核 细胞浆 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human IRS1 + IRS2:201-300/1242

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 background:

Insulin receptor substrates (IRS) are responsible for several insulin related activities, such as glucose homeostasis, cell growth, cell transformation, apoptosis and insulin signal transduction. Serine/threonine phosphorylation of IRS1 has been demonstrated to be a negative regulator of insulin signaling and is responsible for its degradation, although IRS1 degradation pathways are not well understood. IRS1 has also been shown to be constitutively activated in cancers such as breast cancer, Wilm's tumors, and adrenal cortical carcinomas, thus making IRS1 phosphorylation and subsequent degradation an attractive therapeutic target. To date there have been four subtypes identified: IRS1, 2, 3 and 4, with IRS1 being widely expressed.

Function:

May mediate the control of various cellular processes by insulin. When phosphorylated by the insulin receptor binds specifically to various cellular proteins containing SH2 domains such as phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase p85 subunit or GRB2. Activates phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase when bound to the regulatory p85 subunit.

Subunit:

Interacts with UBTF and PIK3CA. Interacts (via phosphorylated YXXM motifs) with PIK3R1. Interacts with ROCK1 and FER. Interacts (via PH domain) with PHIP. Interacts with GRB2. Interacts with SOCS7. Interacts (via IRS-type PTB domain) with IGF1R and INSR (via the tyrosine-phosphorylated NPXY motif). Interacts with ALK.

Post-translational modifications:

Serine phosphorylation of IRS1 is a mechanism for insulin resistance. Ser-312 phosphorylation inhibits insulin action through disruption of IRS1 interaction with the insulin receptor. Phosphorylation of Tyr-896 is required for GRB2-binding.

DISEASE:

Diabetes mellitus, non-insulin-dependent (NIDDM) [MIM:125853]: A multifactorial disorder of glucose

homeostasis caused by a lack of sensitivity to the body's own insulin. Affected individuals usually have an obese body habitus and manifestations of a metabolic syndrome characterized by diabetes, insulin resistance, hypertension and hypertriglyceridemia. The disease results in long-term complications that affect the eyes, kidneys, nerves, and blood vessels. Note=The gene represented in this entry may be involved in disease pathogenesis.

Similarity:

Contains 1 IRS-type PTB domain.

Contains 1 PH domain.

SWISS:

Q9Y4H2

Gene ID:

3667

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.