

**Insulin R (phospho Tyr1361) rabbit pAb****Cat#: orb768784 (Manual)**

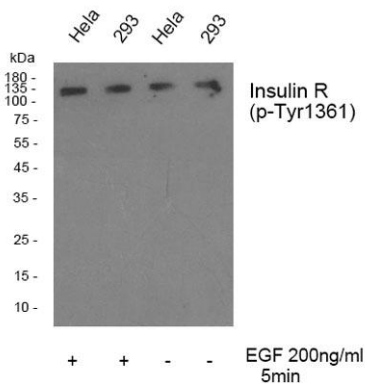
For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

<b>Product Name</b>	Insulin R (phospho Tyr1361) rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IR around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1361. AA range:1331-1380
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-Insulin R (Y1361) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Insulin R protein only when phosphorylated at Y1361.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Insulin receptor
<b>Gene Name</b>	INSR
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Late endosome . Lysosome . Binding of insulin to INSR induces internalization and lysosomal degradation of the receptor, a means for down-regulating this signaling pathway after stimulation. In the presence of SORL1, internalized INSR molecules are redirected back to the cell surface, thereby preventing their lysosomal catabolism and strengthening insulin signal reception. .

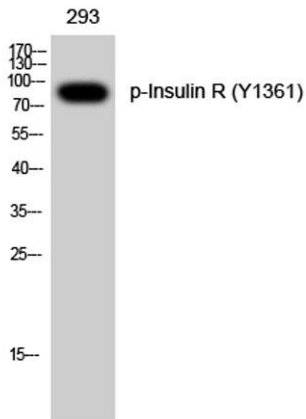
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	95kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	3643
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P06213
<b>Alternative Names</b>	INSR; Insulin receptor; IR; CD antigen CD220

### Background

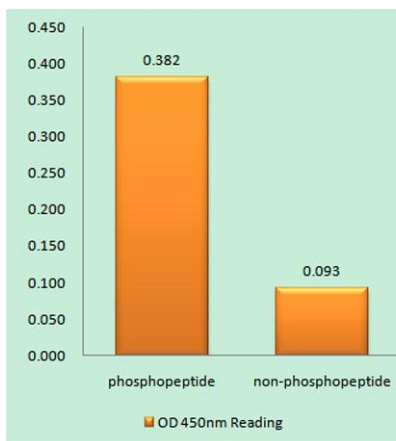
This gene encodes a member of the receptor tyrosine kinase family of proteins. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate alpha and beta subunits that form a heterotetrameric receptor. Binding of insulin or other ligands to this receptor activates the insulin signaling pathway, which regulates glucose uptake and release, as well as the synthesis and storage of carbohydrates, lipids and protein. Mutations in this gene underlie the inherited severe insulin resistance syndromes including type A insulin resistance syndrome, Donohue syndrome and Rabson-Mendenhall syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015],



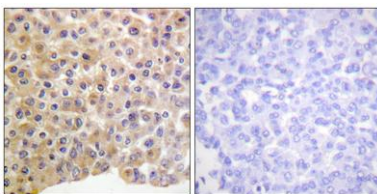
**Western blot analysis of Insulin R (phospho Tyr1361) Polyclonal Antibody, using hela,293 cell treated or untreated with EGF 200ng/ml 30', 4° over night, secondary antibody(cat: RS0002 was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour.**



**Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Phospho-Insulin R (Y1361) Polyclonal Antibody**



**Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using IR (Phospho-Tyr1361) Antibody**



**Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using IR (Phospho-Tyr1361) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.**