

DESCRIPTION

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| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Specificity | Detects human INSRR in direct ELISAs and Western blots. |
| Source | Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 326929 |
| Purification | Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant |
| Immunogen | Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human INSRR Leu24-Leu923 Accession # P14616 |
| Conjugate | Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm |
| Formulation | Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions. |

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.

| | Recommended Concentration | Sample |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Flow Cytometry | 0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells | Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells |

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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| Shipping | The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. |
| Stability & Storage | Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied. |

BACKGROUND

INSRR is a 175 kDa orphan receptor belonging to the insulin receptor subfamily of the receptor tyrosine kinase family. It is expressed in neuroblastoma and many adult tissues, including kidney, heart, pancreas, liver and skeletal muscle. INSRR is synthesized as a single chain type I transmembrane glycoprotein precursor and undergoes proteolytic processing to generate the mature disulfide linked α2/β2 tetrameric receptor. The α subunit is localized extracellularly while the transmembrane β subunit contains an extracellular domain, a transmembrane segment and a cytoplasmic kinase domain. The extracellular domain of human INSRR shares approximately 90% amino acid sequence identity with mouse INSRR.

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