

DESCRIPTION

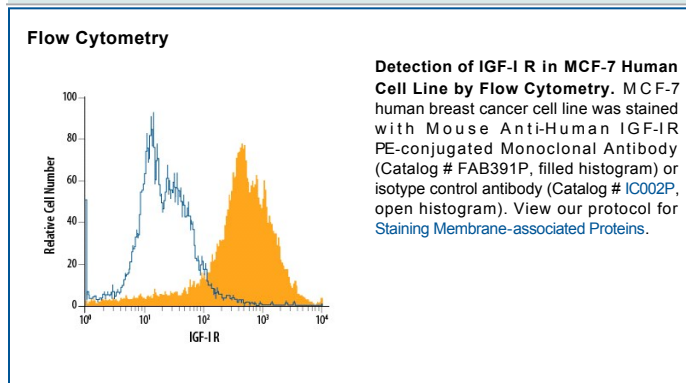
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IGF-I R in sandwich ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich ELISAs, less than 0.15% cross-reactivity or interference was observed with recombinant human (rh) IGF-I, rhIGF-II, rhIL-3 R α , rhIL-9 R, and rhTGF- β RII.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 33255
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human IGF-I R Glu31-Asn932 Accession # P08069
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied 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	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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.**

- 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Insulin-like growth factor I receptor (IGF-I R) is a disulfide-linked heterotetrameric transmembrane protein consisting of two α and two β subunits. Both the α and β subunits are encoded within a single receptor precursor cDNA. The proreceptor polypeptide is proteolytically cleaved and disulfide-linked to yield the mature heterotetrameric receptor. The α subunit of IGF-I R is extracellular while the β subunit has an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. IGF-I R is highly expressed in all cell types and tissues. Essentially all of the biological activities of IGF-I and -II have been shown to be mediated via IGF-I R.