

DESCRIPTION

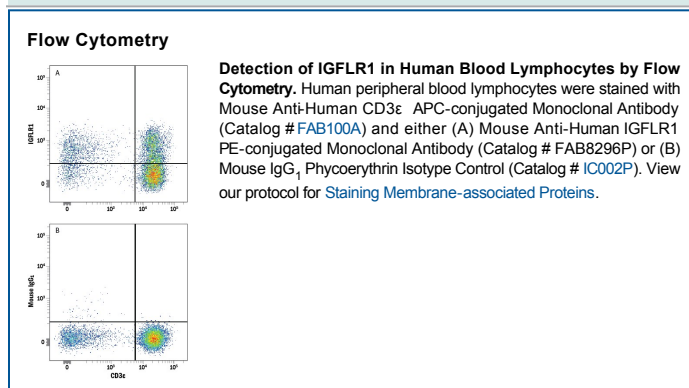
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human IGFLR1 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 905338
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human embryonic kidney cell line HEK293-derived recombinant human IGFLR1 Met1-Pro163 Accession # Q9H665
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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Insulin Growth Factor-like Family Receptor 1 (IGFLR1) is a 355 amino acid (aa) type 1a transmembrane protein that was identified in a screen for binding partners of human IGFL1 (1). Mature human IGFLR1 consists of an extracellular domain (ECD) with two putative cysteine-rich domains (CRDs), a transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic domain (1). Its structure has similarities to TNF receptor family members (1). Over the first 163 aa, human IGFLR1 shares 61% and 59% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IGFLR1, respectively. In mice, IGFLR1 is expressed primarily on T cells and, similar to the human proteins, mouse IGFLR1 binds the mouse IGFL protein (1). Human IGFL1 expression is enhanced by TNF- α treatment and was shown to be up-regulated in human psoriatic skin samples, suggesting that IGFLR1 may have a role during skin inflammation (1).

References:

1. Lobito, A.A. *et al.* (2011) J. Biol. Chem. **286**:18969.