Best Tools for immunology Research

Insulin R (phospho Tyr1355) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YP0655
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	Insulin R
Fields :	>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>cGMP-PKG signaling pathway;>>HIF-1 signaling pathway;>>FoxO signaling pathway;>>Phospholipase D signaling pathway;>>mTOR signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>AMPK signaling pathway;>>Longevity regulating pathway;>>Longevity regulating pathway - multiple species;>>Adherens junction;>>Insulin signaling pathway;>>Ovarian steroidogenesis;>>Regulation of lipolysis in adipocytes;>>Type II diabetes mellitus;>>Insulin resistance;>>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease;>>Aldosterone-regulated sodium reabsorption;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Diabetic cardiomyopathy
Gene Name :	INSR
Protein Name :	Insulin receptor
Human Gene Id :	3643
Human Swiss Prot No :	P06213
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P15208
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IR around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1355. AA range:1326-1375
Specificity :	Phospho-Insulin R (Y1355) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Insulin R protein only when phosphorylated at Y1355.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 95kD

Cell Pathway : Regulation of Actin Dynamics; Insulin Receptor; AMPK; Adherens_Junction

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],

Function : catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:Defects in INSR are the cause of familial hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia 5 (HHF5) [MIM:609968]. Familial hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia [MIM:256450], also referred to as congenital hyperinsulinism, nesidioblastosis, or persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy (PPHI), is the most common cause of persistent hypoglycemia in infancy and is due to defective negative feedback regulation of insulin secretion by low glucose levels.,disease:Defects in INSR are the cause of insulin resistance (Ins resistance) [MIM:125853].,disease:Defects in INSR are the cause of insulin-resistant diabetes mellitus with acanthosis nigricans type A (IRAN type A) [MIM:610549]. This syndrome is characterized by the association of severe insulin resistance (manifested by marked hyperinsulinemia and a failure to r

Subcellular Location : 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. .

Expression : Isoform Long and isoform Short are predominantly expressed in tissue targets of insulin metabolic effects: liver, adipose tissue and skeletal muscle but are also expressed in the peripheral nerve, kidney, pulmonary alveoli, pancreatic acini, placenta vascular endothelium, fibroblasts, monocytes, granulocytes, erythrocytes and skin. Isoform Short is preferentially expressed in fetal cells such as fetal fibroblasts, muscle, liver and kidney. Found as a hybrid receptor with

IGF1R in muscle, heart, kidney, adipose tissue, skeletal muscle, hepatoma, fibroblasts, spleen and placenta (at protein level). Overexpressed in several tumors, including breast, colon, lung, ovary, and thyroid carcinomas.

Tag : orthogonal

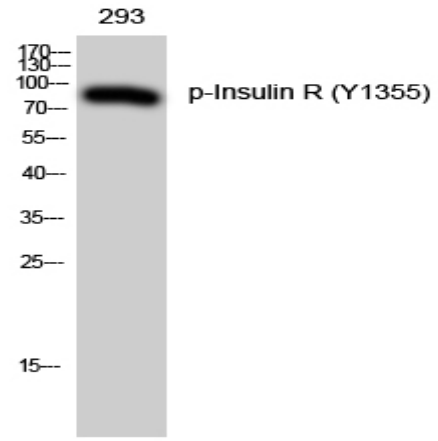
Sort : 8588

No4 : 1

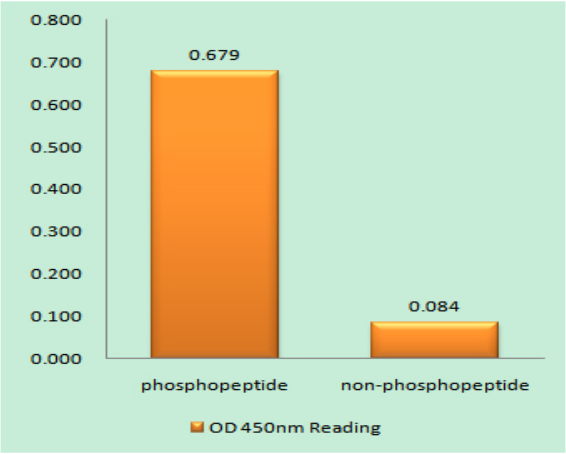
Host : Rabbit

Modifications : Phospho

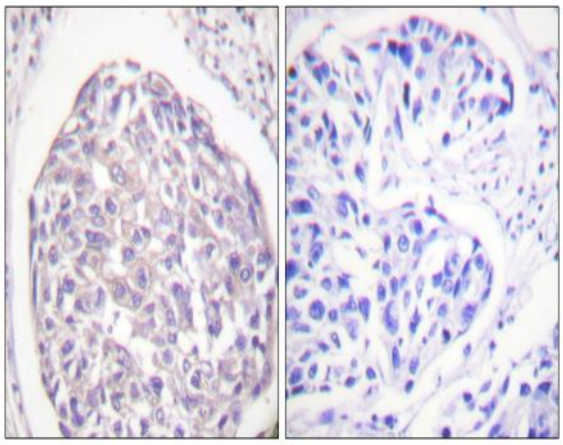
Products Images



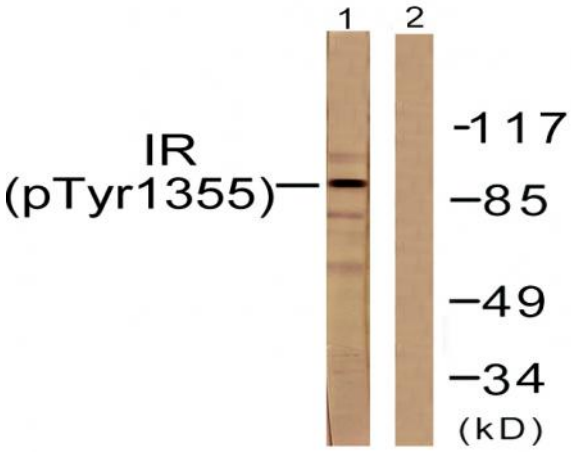
Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Phospho-Insulin R (Y1355) Polyclonal Antibody



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using IR (Phospho-Tyr1355) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using IR (Phospho-Tyr1355) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells treated with Heat shock, using IR (Phospho-Tyr1355) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.