

GRB10 (phospho Tyr67) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YP0557

Reactivity: Human; Rat; Mouse;

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: GRB10

Fields: >>mTOR signaling pathway

Gene Name: GRB10

Protein Name: Growth factor receptor-bound protein 10

Q13322

Q60760

Human Gene ld: 2887

Human Swiss Prot

ilulliali Swiss Fio

No:

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

GRB10 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr67. AA range:33-82

Specificity: Phospho-GRB10 (Y67) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of

GRB10 protein only when phosphorylated at Y67.

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. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not

yet tested in other applications.

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

1/4



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

Observed Band: 67kD

Cell Pathway: Stem cell pathway; Insulin Receptor

Background: The product of this gene belongs to a small family of adapter proteins that are

known to interact with a number of receptor tyrosine kinases and signaling molecules. This gene encodes a growth factor receptor-binding protein that

interacts with insulin receptors and insulin-like growth-factor receptors.

Overexpression of some isoforms of the encoded protein inhibits tyrosine kinase activity and results in growth suppression. This gene is imprinted in a highly isoform- and tissue-specific manner, with expression observed from the paternal allele in the brain, and from the maternal allele in the placental trophoblasts. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been

identified. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2010],

Function: alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist, function:Plays a functional

role in insulin and IGF-I signaling. May serve to positively link the insulin and IGF-I receptors to an uncharacterized mitogenic signaling pathway. Interacts with the cytoplasmic domain of the autophosphorylated insulin receptor which is then inhibited. The interaction is mediated by the SH2 domain. Also binds activated

platelet-derived growth factor receptor and epidermal growth factor

receptor.,similarity:Belongs to the GRB7/10/14 family.,similarity:Contains 1 PH domain.,similarity:Contains 1 Ras-associating domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SH2 domain.,subunit:Interacts with GIGYF1/PERQ1 and GIGYF2/TNRC15.,tissue

specificity: Highly expressed in skeletal muscle.,

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm . When complexed with NEDD4 and IGF1R, follows IGF1R internalization, remaining associated with early endosomes. Uncouples from IGF1R-containing endosomes before the sorting of the receptor to the lysosomal

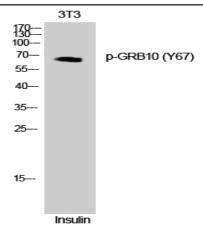
compartment (By similarity). .

Expression: Widely expressed in fetal and adult tissues, including fetal and postnatal liver,

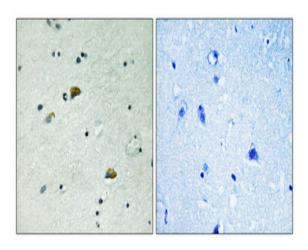
lung, kidney, skeletal muscle, heart, spleen, skin and brain.

Products Images

2/4



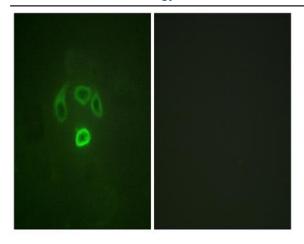
Western Blot analysis of COLO cells using Phospho-GRB10 (Y67) Polyclonal Antibody



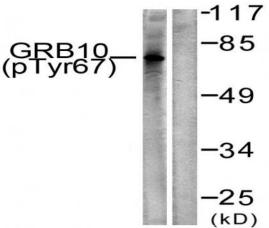
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using GRB10 (Phospho-Tyr67) Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells, using GRB10 (Phospho-Tyr67) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from NIH/3T3 cells treated with Insulin 0.01U/ml 15', using GRB10 (Phospho-Tyr67) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.