

IRS-1 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT2404

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig

Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, ELISA

MW

- 170kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000

IHC 1:100-1:300

IF 1:200-1:1000

ELISA 1:20000

Not yet tested in other applications.

Storage

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

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IRS-1. AA range:603-652

Specificity IRS-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IRS-1 protein.

| Target Information

Gene name IRS1

Protein Name Insulin receptor substrate 1

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	3667 ;	P35568 ;
Mouse	16367 ;	P35569 ;
Rat	25467 ;	P35570 ;

Cellular Localization nucleus,cytoplasm,cytosol,plasma membrane,insulin receptor complex,caveola,intracellular membrane-bounded organelle,

Tissue specificity Epithelium,Eye,Skeletal muscle,

Function Disease:Polymorphisms in IRS1 may be involved in the etiology of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) [MIM:125853].,Function:May mediate the control of various cellular processes by insulin. When phosphorylated by the insulin receptor binds specifically to various cellular proteins containing SH2 domains such as phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase p85 subunit or GRB2. Activates phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase when bound to the regulatory p85 subunit.,polymorphism:The Arg-971 polymorphism impairs the ability of insulin to stimulate glucose transport, glucose transporter translocation, and glycogen synthesis by affecting the PI3K/AKT1/GSK3 signaling pathway. The polymorphism at Arg-971 may contribute to the in vivo insulin resistance observed in carriers of this variant. Arg-971 could contribute to the risk for atherosclerotic cardiovascular diseases associated with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) by producing a cluster of insulin resistance-related metabolic abnormalities. In insulin-stimulated human endothelial cells from carriers of the Arg-971 polymorphism, genetic impairment of the IRS1/PI3K/PDPK1/AKT1 insulin signaling cascade results in impaired insulin-stimulated nitric oxide (NO) release and suggested that this may be a mechanism through which the Arg-971 polymorphism contributes to the genetic predisposition to develop endothelial dysfunction and cardiovascular disease. The Arg-971 polymorphism not only reduces phosphorylation of the substrate but allows IRS1 to act as an inhibitor of PI3K, producing global insulin resistance.,PTM:Phosphorylation of Tyr-896 is required for GRB2-binding.,PTM:Serine phosphorylation of IRS1 is a mechanism for insulin resistance. Ser-312 phosphorylation inhibits insulin action through disruption of IRS1 interaction with the insulin receptor.,similarity:Contains 1 IRS-type PTB domain.,similarity:Contains 1 PH domain.,subunit:Interacts with the NPXY motif of tyrosine-phosphorylated IGF1R and INSR via the PTB domain. Binds to phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase p85 subunit via the phosphorylated YXXM motifs. Binds ROCK1. Binds to UBTF and PIK3CA in nuclear extracts (By similarity). Interacts with SOCS7.,

| Validation Data

| Contact information

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