

Human IGF1R / CD221 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10164-H08H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD221; IGF-1R; IGF1 Receptor; IGFIR; IGF1R; JTK13

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain (Met1-Asn932) of human IGF1R (NP_000866.1) was expressed with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

1. Immobilized Anti-IGF-1R Antibody at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Recombinant Human IGF1R / CD221 Protein (His Tag) (Cat: 10164-H08H), the EC50 is 1.2-3.6 ng/mL (QC tested).

2. Loaded Anti-IGF-1R Antibody, human IgG1 on ProA Biosensor, can bind Recombinant Human IGF1R Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. 10164-H08H) with an affinity constant of 0.808nM as determined in BLI assay (Sartorius Octet RED384) (Routinely tested).

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Predicted N terminal: Glu 31

Molecular Mass:

The calculated molecular masses for α subunit, β subunit and the single chain of the receptor are approximately 81 kDa, 23 kDa and 104 kDa, respectively. As a result of glycosylation, the recombinant single chain, α subunit and β subunit have apparent molecular masses of approximately 150 kDa, 120 kDa and 48 kDa, respectively in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Stability & Storage:

Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C.

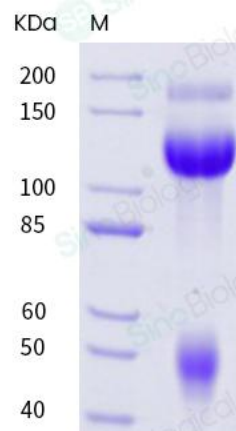
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

The insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF1R) is a transmembrane tyrosine kinase involved in several biological processes including cell proliferation, differentiation, DNA repair, and cell survival. This is a disulfide-linked heterotetrameric transmembrane protein consisting of two α; and two β; subunits, and among which, the α; subunit is extracellular while the β; subunit has an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain. IGF1R signalling pathway is activated in the mammalian nervous system from early developmental stages. Its major effect on developing neural cells is to promote their growth and survival. This pathway can integrate its action with signalling pathways of growth and morphogenetic factors that induce cell fate specification and selective expansion of specified neural cell subsets. Modulation of cell migration is another possible role that IGF1R activation may play in neurogenesis. In the mature brain, IGF-1 binding sites have been found in different regions of the brain, and multiple reports confirmed a strong neuroprotective action of the IGF-1R against different pro-apoptotic insults. IGF1R is an important signaling molecule in cancer cells and plays an essential role in the establishment and maintenance of the transformed phenotype. Inhibition of IGF1R signaling thus appears to be a promising strategy to interfere with the growth and survival of cancer cells. IGF1R is frequently overexpressed by tumours, and mediates proliferation and apoptosis protection. IGF signalling also influences hypoxia signalling, protease secretion, tumour cell motility and adhesion, and thus can affect the propensity for invasion and metastasis. Therefore, the IGF1R is now an attractive anti-cancer treatment target.

References

1. Bhr C, et al. (2004) The insulin like growth factor-1 receptor (IGF-1R) as a drug target: novel approaches to cancer therapy. *Growth Horm IGF Res.* 14 (4): 287-95.
2. Riedemann J, et al. (2006) IGF1R signalling and its inhibition. *Endocr Relat Cancer.* 13 Suppl 1: 33-43.
3. Gualco E, et al. (2009) IGF-1R in neuroprotection and brain tumors. *Front Biosci.* 14: 352-75.