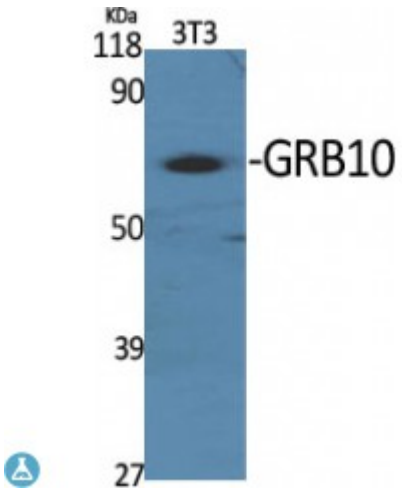
Anti-GRB10 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to GRB10.

Model	STJ93419
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human GRB10 around the non-phosphorylation site of Y67.
Immunogen Region	10-90 aa
Gene ID	2887
Gene Symbol	GRB10
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	GRB10 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GRB10 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed in fetal and adult tissues, including fetal and postnatal liver, lung, kidney, skeletal muscle, heart, spleen, skin and brain.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Growth factor receptor-bound protein 10 GRB10 adapter protein Insulin receptor-binding protein Grb-IR
Molecular Weight	67 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:4564OMIM:601523
Alternative Names	Growth factor receptor-bound protein 10 GRB10 adapter protein Insulin receptor-binding protein Grb-IR
Function	Adapter protein which modulates coupling of a number of cell surface receptor kinases with specific signaling pathways. Binds to, and suppress signals from, activated receptors tyrosine kinases, including the insulin (INSR) and insulin-like growth factor (IGF1R) receptors. The inhibitory effect can be achieved by 2 mechanisms: interference with the signaling pathway and increased receptor degradation. Delays and reduces AKT1 phosphorylation in response to insulin stimulation. Blocks association between INSR and IRS1 and IRS2 and prevents insulin-stimulated IRS1 and IRS2 tyrosine phosphorylation. Recruits NEDD4 to IGF1R, leading to IGF1R ubiquitination, increased internalization and degradation by both the proteasomal and lysosomal pathways. May play a role in mediating insulin-stimulated ubiquitination of INSR, leading to proteasomal degradation. Negatively regulates Wnt signaling by interacting with LRP6 intracellular portion and interfering with the binding of AXIN1 to LRP6. Positive regulator of the KDR/VEGFR-2 signaling pathway. May inhibit NEDD4-mediated degradation of KDR/VEGFR-2.
Sequence and Domain Family	The PH domain binds relatively non-specifically to several phosphoinositides, including PI(5)P, PI(4,5)P2, PI(3,4)P2 and PI(3,4,5)P3, with modest affinities.
Cellular Localization	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 .
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated on serine residues upon EGF, FGF and PDGF stimulation . Phosphorylated at Tyr-67 by TEC.