Recombinant Human IGF-I R/IGF1R (C-6His)

Catalog Number:PKSH034014

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Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

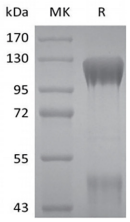
Description

Synonyms	CD221 antigen;CD221;IGF1R;IGF-1R;IGF-I R;IGF-I receptor;IGFIR;IGF-IR;IGFR;insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor;JTK13
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Glu31-Asn932
Accession	P08069
Calculated Molecular Weight	103.7&81&22.7 kDa
Observed molecular weight	100-130&54 kDa
Tag	C-His

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, 1mM EDTA, 0.5% Tween-20, 5% Trehalose, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer informa
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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Background

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 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. The IGF-I receptor is highly expressed in all cell types and tissues. Essentially all of the biological activities of IGF-I and II have been shown to be mediated via IGF-I R. 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, is now an attractive anti-cancer treatment target.