

Rabbit Anti-Insulin Receptor [INSR/2277R]: RM0209, RM0209RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The insulin receptor is a heterodimeric protein complex that has an intracellular subunit and an extracellular subunit, which is disulfide-linked to a transmembrane segment. The insulin ligand binds to the INSR and initiates molecular signaling pathways that promote glucose uptake in cells and glycogen synthesis. Insulin binding to INSR induces phosphorylation of intra-cellular tyrosine kinase domains and recruitment of multiple SH2 and SH3 domain-containing intracellular proteins that serve as signaling intermediates for pleiotropic effects of insulin. Type 1 diabetes is an autoimmune condition of the endocrine pancreas that results in destruction of insulin secreting cells and a progressive loss in insulin-sensitive glucose uptake by cells.

Specifications:

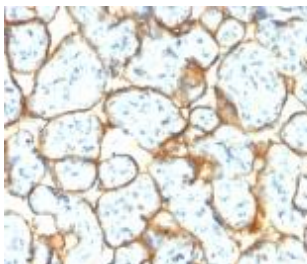
Clone: INSR/2277R
Source: Rabbit
Isotype: IgG
Reactivity: Human
Localization: Cytoplasm
Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃)
Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications: IHC
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Insulin Receptor Concentrated	RM0209	1 ml
Insulin Receptor Prediluted	RM0209RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Pancreas
Concentrated Dilution: 50-200
Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 min @ RT
Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human placenta stained with anti-Insulin Receptor using DAB

References:

1. Absence of renal enlargement in fructose-fed proximal-tubule-select insulin receptor (IR), insulin-like-growth factor receptor (IGF1R) double knockout mice. Li L, et al. *Physiol Rep* 4:N/A, 2016.
2. GIT2 Acts as a Systems-Level Coordinator of Neurometabolic Activity and Pathophysiological Aging. Martin B, et al. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne)* 6:191, 2015.
3. Ganglioside GM1 Contributes to the State of Insulin Resistance in Senescent Human Arterial Endothelial Cells. Sasaki N, et al. *J Biol Chem* 290:25475-86, 2015. WB.

Doc. 100-RM0209
Rev. A