

Anti-CCL1 Antibody

Catalog # ABO11752

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P08069
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for C-C motif chemokine 1(CCL1) detection. Tested with WB, ELISA in Human.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	3480
Other Names	Insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor, 2.7.10.1, Insulin-like growth factor I receptor, IGF-I receptor, CD221, Insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor alpha chain, Insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor beta chain, IGF1R
Calculated MW	154793
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μ g/ml, Human, - ELISA , 0.1-0.5 μ g/ml, Human
Subcellular Localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Found as a hybrid receptor with INSR in muscle, heart, kidney, adipose tissue, skeletal muscle, hepatoma, fibroblasts, spleen and placenta (at protein level). Expressed in a variety of tissues. Overexpressed in tumors, including melanomas, cancers of the colon, pancreas prostate and kidney. .
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	C-C motif chemokine 1
Contents	Each vial contains 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ . Carrier free (No BSA) form available in stock. If you want this antibody carrier free please specify Carrier Free" or "No BSA" in your order note. "
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human I-309 recombinant protein (Position: K24-K96). Human I-309 shares 38% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse I-309.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20° C for one year. After r° Constitution, at 4° C for one month. It° Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20° C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Belongs to the intercrine beta (chemokine CC) family.

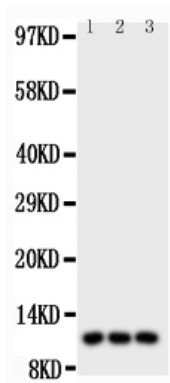
Protein Information

Name	IGF1R
Function	Receptor tyrosine kinase which mediates actions of insulin- like growth factor 1 (IGF1). Binds IGF1 with high affinity and IGF2 and insulin (INS) with a lower affinity. The activated IGF1R is involved in cell growth and survival control. IGF1R is crucial for tumor transformation and survival of malignant cell. Ligand binding activates the receptor kinase, leading to receptor autophosphorylation, and tyrosines phosphorylation of multiple substrates, that function as signaling adapter proteins including, the insulin-receptor substrates (IRS1/2), Shc and 14-3-3 proteins. Phosphorylation of IRSs proteins lead to the activation of two main signaling pathways: the PI3K-AKT/PKB pathway and the Ras-MAPK pathway. The result of activating the MAPK pathway is increased cellular proliferation, whereas activating the PI3K pathway inhibits apoptosis and stimulates protein synthesis. Phosphorylated IRS1 can activate the 85 kDa regulatory subunit of PI3K (PIK3R1), leading to activation of several downstream substrates, including protein AKT/PKB. AKT phosphorylation, in turn, enhances protein synthesis through mTOR activation and triggers the antiapoptotic effects of IGFIR through phosphorylation and inactivation of BAD. In parallel to PI3K-driven signaling, recruitment of Grb2/SOS by phosphorylated IRS1 or Shc leads to recruitment of Ras and activation of the ras-MAPK pathway. In addition to these two main signaling pathways IGF1R signals also through the Janus kinase/signal transducer and activator of transcription pathway (JAK/STAT). Phosphorylation of JAK proteins can lead to phosphorylation/activation of signal transducers and activators of transcription (STAT) proteins. In particular activation of STAT3, may be essential for the transforming activity of IGF1R. The JAK/STAT pathway activates gene transcription and may be responsible for the transforming activity. JNK kinases can also be activated by the IGF1R. IGF1 exerts inhibiting activities on JNK activation via phosphorylation and inhibition of MAP3K5/ASK1, which is able to directly associate with the IGF1R.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	Found as a hybrid receptor with INSR in muscle, heart, kidney, adipose tissue, skeletal muscle, hepatoma, fibroblasts, spleen and placenta (at protein level). Expressed in a variety of tissues. Overexpressed in tumors, including melanomas, cancers of the colon, pancreas prostate and kidney.

Background

CCL1, Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 1, is one of several cytokine genes clustered on the q-arm of chromosome 17. Cytokines are a family of secreted proteins involved in immunoregulatory and inflammatory processes. The protein encoded by this gene is structurally related to the CXC subfamily of cytokines. Members of this subfamily are characterized by two cysteines separated by a single amino acid. This cytokine is secreted by activated T cells and displays chemotactic activity for monocytes but not for neutrophils. It binds to the chemokine receptor CCR8.

Images



Anti-I-309 Picoband antibody, ABO11752-1.jpgAll lanes:
Anti-I-309(ABO11752) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: U87 Whole Cell
Lysate at 40ugLane 2: MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 3: COLO320 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind
size: 11KDObserved bind size: 11KD

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.