10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody

Our Anti-Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoS
Catalog # AN1428

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P06213
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	156333

Additional Information

Gene ID	3643
Other Names	CD220 antibody, HHF5 antibody, human insulin receptor antibody, Insr antibody, INSR_HUMAN antibody, Insulin receptor subunit beta antibody, IR 1 antibody, IR antibody, IR-1 antibody, IR1 antibody,
Target/Specificity	The insulin receptor (IR) is a well-studied receptor tyrosine kinase composed of two α subunits, responsible for the extracellular insulin binding site, and two β subunits, responsible for intracellular protein kinase activity (Endemann et al., 1990, Chiu et al., 2010). The binding of insulin to the α subunits activates the intrinsic kinase activity located in the β subunits and subsequently initiates a cascade of phosphorylation events causing major conformational changes in the activation loop of the kinase domain, which lead to different biological functions (Chiu et al., 2010). It has been hypothesized that Thr-1160 phosphorylation affects or is affected by Tyr-1158/62/63 phosphorylation and that the conformation of Thr-1160 and pThr-1160 is likely to be affected by the phosphorylation status of the surrounding tyrosines.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

The insulin receptor (IR) is a well-studied receptor tyrosine kinase composed of two α subunits, responsible for the extracellular insulin binding site, and two β subunits, responsible for intracellular protein kinase activity (Endemann et al., 1990, Chiu et al., 2010). The binding of insulin to the α subunits activates the intrinsic kinase activity located in the β subunits and subsequently initiates a cascade of phosphorylation events causing major conformational changes in the activation loop of the kinase domain, which lead to different biological functions (Chiu et al., 2010). It has been hypothesized that Thr-1160 phosphorylation affects or is affected by Tyr-1158/62/63 phosphorylation and that the conformation of Thr-1160 and pThr-1160 is likely to be affected by the phosphorylation status of the surrounding tyrosines.