

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.

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