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Anti-IRS1 (Phospho-S636) Antibody

Catalog # AP60327

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF/IC
Primary Accession	P35568
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	131591

Additional Information

Gene ID	3667
Other Names	Insulin receptor substrate 1; IRS-1
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding S636 of human IRS1 protein. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IHC (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500) IHC~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IHC (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500) IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

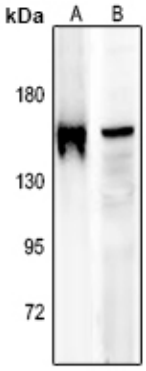
Name	IRS1
Function	Signaling adapter protein that participates in the signal transduction from two prominent receptor tyrosine kinases, insulin receptor/INSR and insulin-like growth factor I receptor/IGF1R (PubMed:7541045, PubMed:33991522, PubMed:38625937). Plays therefore an important role in development, growth, glucose homeostasis as well as lipid metabolism (PubMed:19639489). Upon phosphorylation by the insulin receptor, functions as a signaling scaffold that propagates insulin action through binding to SH2 domain-containing proteins including the p85 regulatory subunit of PI3K, NCK1, NCK2, GRB2 or SHP2 (PubMed:11171109, PubMed:8265614). Recruitment of GRB2 leads to the activation of the guanine nucleotide exchange factor SOS1 which in turn triggers the Ras/Raf/MEK/MAPK signaling cascade (By similarity). Activation of the PI3K/AKT pathway is responsible for most of insulin metabolic effects in the cell, and the Ras/Raf/MEK/MAPK is involved in the regulation of gene expression and in cooperation with the PI3K pathway regulates cell growth and differentiation. Acts a positive

regulator of the Wnt/beta-catenin signaling pathway through suppression of DVL2 autophagy-mediated degradation leading to cell proliferation (PubMed:24616100).

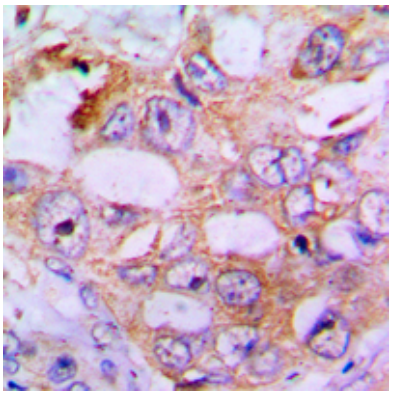
Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Nuclear or cytoplasmic localization of IRS1 correlates with the transition from proliferation to chondrogenic differentiation.

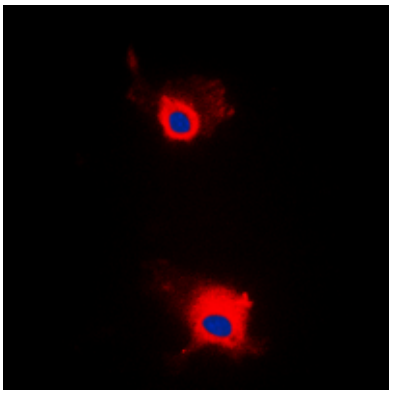
Images



Western blot analysis of IRS1 (Phospho-S636) expression in HEK293T (A), PC12 (B) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 131 kD; Observed band size: 160 kD)

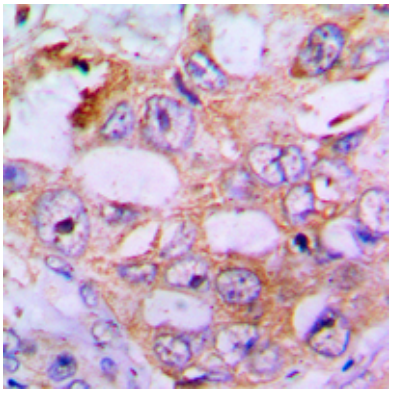


Immunohistochemical analysis of IRS1 (Phospho-S636) staining in human lung cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of IRS1 (Phospho-S636) staining in MCF7 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a hidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

Immunohistochemical analysis of IRS1 (pS636) staining in human lung cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



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