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IGF-I

Catalog # PVGS1467

Product Information

Primary Accession	P05019
Species	Human
Sequence	Gly49-Ala118, expressed with an N-terminal Met
Purity	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level	
Expression System	E. coli
Formulation	Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH_2O or PBS up to 100 □g/ml.
Storage & Stability	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Additional Information

Gene ID	3479
Other Names	Insulin-like growth factor 1 {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:5464}, Insulin-like growth factor I, IGF-I, Mechano growth factor, MGF, Somatomedin-C, IGF1 (HGNC:5464)
Target Background	Insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I) also known as Somatamedin C is a hormone similar in molecular structure to insulin. Human IGF-I has two isoforms (IGF-IA and IGF-IB) which are differentially expressed by various tissues. Mature human IGF-I shares 94% and 96% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat IGF-I, respectively. Both IGF-I and IGF-II (another ligand of IGF) can signal through the IGF-I receptor (IGFIR), but only IGF-II can bind the IGF-II receptor (IGFIIR/ Mannose-6-phosphate receptor). IGF-I plays an important role in childhood growth and continues to have anabolic effects in adults.

Protein Information

Name	IGF1 (HGNC:5464)

Function	The insulin-like growth factors, isolated from plasma, are structurally and functionally related to insulin but have a much higher growth-promoting activity. May be a physiological regulator of [1-14C]- 2-deoxy-D-glucose (2DG) transport and glycogen synthesis in osteoblasts. Stimulates glucose transport in bone-derived osteoblastic (PyMS) cells and is effective at much lower concentrations than insulin, not only regarding glycogen and DNA synthesis but also with regard to enhancing glucose uptake. May play a role in synapse maturation (PubMed:21076856, PubMed:24132240). Ca(2+)-dependent exocytosis of IGF1 is required for sensory perception of smell in the olfactory bulb (By similarity). Acts as a ligand for IGF1R. Binds to the alpha subunit of IGF1R, leading to the activation of the intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity which autophosphorylates tyrosine residues in the beta subunit thus initiating a cascade of down-stream signaling events leading to activation of the PI3K-AKT/PKB and the Ras-MAPK pathways. Binds to integrins ITGAV:ITGB3 and ITGA6:ITGB4. Its binding to integrins and subsequent ternary complex formation with integrins and IGFR1 are essential for IGF1 signaling. Induces the phosphorylation and activation of IGFR1, MAPK3/ERK1, MAPK1/ERK2 and AKT1 (PubMed:19578119, PubMed:22351760, PubMed:23243309, PubMed:23696648). As part of the MAPK/ERK signaling pathway, acts as a negative regulator of apoptosis in cardiomyocytes via promotion of STUB1/CHIP-mediated ubiquitination and degradation of ICER-type isoforms of CREM (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P05017}.

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