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Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM406]
Catalog # AH10494

Specification

Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	**,3,4,**
Primary Accession	P05019
Other Accession	3479, 160562
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse / IgG1, kappa**
Calculated MW	**~7.6kDa KDa**

Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3479

Other Names
Insulin-like growth factor I, IGF-I, Mechano growth factor, MGF, Somatomedin-C, IGF1, IBP1

Format
200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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}.

Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images

Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

This antibody is specific to Insulin-like Growth Factor (IGF-1) and shows minimal cross-reaction with IGF-11, Proinsulin, MSF, and Insulin. IGF-1 is a polypeptide growth factor with two isoforms that are produced by alternative splicing. Isoform 1 is also known as IGF-IB while isoform 2 is known as IGF-IA. IGF-1 stimulates the proliferation of a wide range of cell types including muscle, bone and cartilage tissue. It functions as an autocrine regulator of growth. Activation of IGF system has emerged as a key factor for tumor progression and resistance to apoptosis in many cancers like those of breast, thyroid and colon.

Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Rotwein p, et. al. (1986) J. Biol. Chem. 261: 4828-4832. | Sandberg-Nordqvist AC, et. al. (1993) Cancer Res. 53: 2475-2478. | Zheng WH, et. al. (2000) J. Neural.Transm. Suppl. 2000: 261-272