

Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AN1277**Specification**

Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P06213
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	156333

Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	3643
Gene Name	INSR

Target/Specificity

Synthetic phospho-peptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding Thr1160 conjugated to KLH

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

Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

Blue Ice

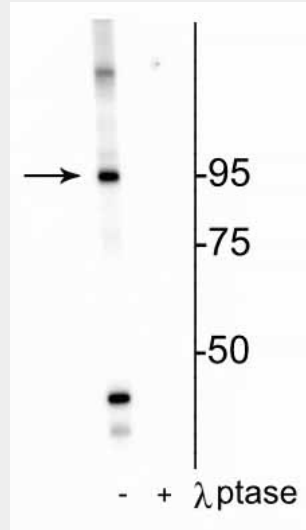
Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)

- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody - Images



Western blot of HeLa cell lysate showing specific labeling of the ~95 kDa IR protein phosphorylated at Thr1160 in the first lane (-). Phosphospecificity is shown in the second lane (+) where immunolabeling is completely eliminated by blot treatment with lambda phosphatase (λ -Ptase, 1200 units for 30 min).

Insulin Receptor (Thr1160) Antibody - 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 T1160 phosphorylation affects or is affected by Y1158/62/63 phosphorylation and that the conformation of T1160 and pT1160 is likely to be affected by the phosphorylation status of the surrounding tyrosines.