

IGF2R Antibody (C-Term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP21955b

Specification

IGF2R Antibody (C-Term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB,E |
| Primary Accession | P11717 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 274375 |

IGF2R Antibody (C-Term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3482

Other Names

Cation-independent mannose-6-phosphate receptor, CI Man-6-P receptor, CI-MPR, M6PR, 300 kDa mannose 6-phosphate receptor, MPR 300, Insulin-like growth factor 2 receptor, Insulin-like growth factor II receptor, IGF-II receptor, M6P/IGF2 receptor, M6P/IGF2R, CD222, IGF2R, MPRI

Target/Specificity

This IGF2R antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 2424-2458 amino acids from human IGF2R.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

IGF2R Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IGF2R Antibody (C-Term) - Protein Information

Name IGF2R

Synonyms MPRI

Function Mediates the transport of phosphorylated lysosomal enzymes from the Golgi complex and the cell surface to lysosomes (PubMed:[18817523](#), PubMed:[2963003](#)). Lysosomal enzymes bearing phosphomannosyl residues bind specifically to mannose-6-phosphate receptors in the Golgi apparatus and the resulting receptor-ligand complex is transported to an acidic prelysosomal compartment where the low pH mediates the dissociation of the complex (PubMed:[18817523](#), PubMed:[2963003](#)). The receptor is then recycled back to the Golgi for another round of trafficking through its binding to the retromer (PubMed:[18817523](#)). This receptor also binds IGF2 (PubMed:[18046459](#)). Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation by binding DPP4 (PubMed:[10900005](#)).

Cellular Location

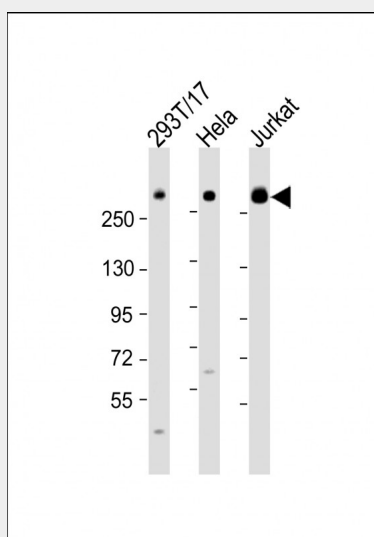
Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Mainly localized in the Golgi at steady state and not detectable in lysosome (PubMed:[18817523](#)) Colocalized with DPP4 in internalized cytoplasmic vesicles adjacent to the cell surface (PubMed:[10900005](#)).

IGF2R Antibody (C-Term) - 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](#)

IGF2R Antibody (C-Term) - Images



All lanes : Anti-IGF2R Antibody (C-Term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: 293T/17 whole cell lysate Lane 2: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 3: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 274 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.

IGF2R Antibody (C-Term) - Background

Transport of phosphorylated lysosomal enzymes from the Golgi complex and the cell surface to lysosomes. Lysosomal enzymes bearing phosphomannosyl residues bind specifically to mannose-6-phosphate receptors in the Golgi apparatus and the resulting receptor-ligand complex is transported to an acidic prelysosomal compartment where the low pH mediates the dissociation of the complex. This receptor also binds IGF2. Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation, by binding DPP4.

IGF2R Antibody (C-Term) - References

- Morgan D.O., et al. Nature 329:301-307(1987).
Oshima A., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 263:2553-2562(1988).
Gemma A., et al. Submitted (NOV-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Killian J.K., et al. Mamm. Genome 10:74-77(1999).
Mungall A.J., et al. Nature 425:805-811(2003).