

**IGF2R (Phospho-Ser2409) Antibody**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP52445**

**Specification**

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**IGF2R (Phospho-Ser2409) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P11717</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	274375

**IGF2R (Phospho-Ser2409) Antibody - 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

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
IHC~~1:50~100

**Format**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg<sup>2+</sup> and Ca<sup>2+</sup>), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**IGF2R (Phospho-Ser2409) Antibody - 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18817523), PubMed: [2963003](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18817523), PubMed: [18817523](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18817523)).

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2963003> target="\_blank">2963003</a>). The receptor is then recycled back to the Golgi for another round of trafficking through its binding to the retromer (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18817523" target="\_blank">18817523</a>). This receptor also binds IGF2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18046459" target="\_blank">18046459</a>). Acts as a positive regulator of T-cell coactivation by binding DPP4 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10900005" target="\_blank">10900005</a>).

#### Cellular Location

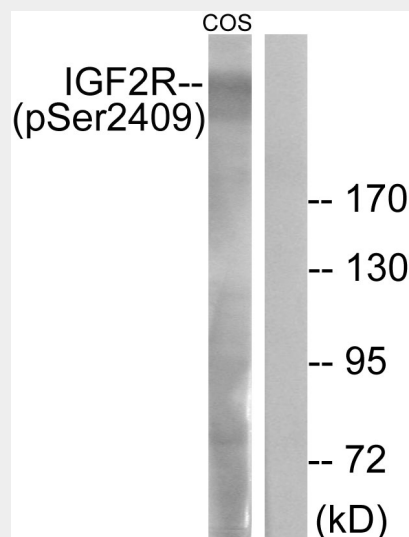
Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Mainly localized in the Golgi at steady state and not detectable in lysosome (PubMed:18817523) Colocalized with DPP4 in internalized cytoplasmic vesicles adjacent to the cell surface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

#### IGF2R (Phospho-Ser2409) Antibody - Protocols

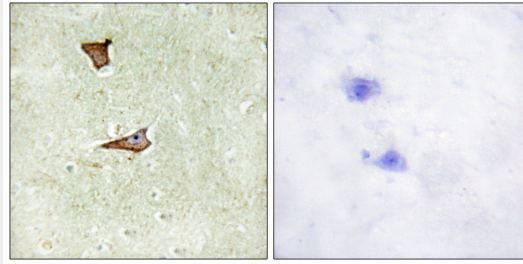
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### IGF2R (Phospho-Ser2409) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from COS-7 cells, treated with UV (15mins), using IGF2R (Phospho-Ser2409) antibody.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using IGF2R (Phospho-Ser2409) antibody.

#### **IGF2R (Phospho-Ser2409) Antibody - 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 (Phospho-Ser2409) Antibody - 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).