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IGF-I

Catalog # PVGS1241

Specification

IGF-I - Product Information

Primary Accession P05019

Species
Human

Sequence
Gly49-Ala118

Purity
> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
> 95% as analyzed by HPLC

Endotoxin Level
< 0.2 EU/ µg of protein by gel clotting method

Biological Activity
ED₅₀ < 5.0 ng/ml, measured by a cell proliferation assay using FDC-P1 cells, corresponding to a specific activity of > 2.0 × 10⁵ units/mg.

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 up to 100 µg/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.

IGF-I - 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.

IGF-I - 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}.

IGF-I - 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

IGF-I - Images