

IR (Phospho Tyr999) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1562

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- WB, IHC

MW

- 95kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

IHC 1:50-300

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human IR (Phospho Tyr999)

Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human, Mouse, Rat IR (Phospho Tyr999). The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites): P_EYLS

| Target Information

Gene name INSR

Protein Name IR (Phospho Tyr999)

| Organism | Gene ID | UniProt ID |
|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Human | 3643 ; | P06213 ; |
| Mouse | 16337 ; | P15208 ; |
| Rat | | P15127 ; |

**Cellular
Localization**

Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Late endosome . Lysosome . Binding of insulin to INSR induces internalization and lysosomal degradation of the receptor, a means for down-regulating this signaling pathway after stimulation. In the presence of SORL1, internalized INSR molecules are redirected back to the cell surface, thereby preventing their lysosomal catabolism and strengthening insulin signal reception. .

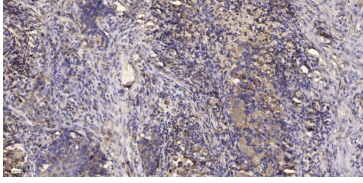
Tissue specificity

Isoform Long and isoform Short are predominantly expressed in tissue targets of insulin metabolic effects: liver, adipose tissue and skeletal muscle but are also expressed in the peripheral nerve, kidney, pulmonary alveoli, pancreatic acini, placenta vascular endothelium, fibroblasts, monocytes, granulocytes, erythrocytes and skin. Isoform Short is preferentially expressed in fetal cells such as fetal fibroblasts, muscle, liver and kidney. Found as a hybrid receptor with IGF1R in muscle, heart, kidney, adipose tissue, skeletal muscle, hepatoma, fibroblasts, spleen and placenta (at protein level). Overexpressed in several tumors, including breast, colon, lung, ovary, and thyroid carcinomas.

Function

MAPKKK cascade, activation of MAPK activity, regulation of protein amino acid phosphorylation, negative regulation of protein amino acid phosphorylation, positive regulation of protein amino acid phosphorylation, reproductive developmental process, heart morphogenesis, regulation of glycogen biosynthetic process, regulation of carbohydrate metabolic process, regulation of glycolysis, regulation of DNA replication, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, protein complex assembly, protein amino acid phosphorylation, phosphorus metabolic process, phosphate metabolic process, regulation of mitosis, cell surface receptor linked signal transduction, enzyme linked receptor protein signaling pathway, transmembrane receptor protein tyrosine kinase signaling pathway, G-protein coupled receptor protein signaling pathway, intracellular signaling cascade, protein kinase cascade, regulation of mitotic cell cycle, heart development, sex determination, response to nutrient, positive regulation of cell proliferation, insulin receptor signaling pathway, response to endogenous stimulus, response to hormone stimulus, positive regulation of biosynthetic process, regulation of catabolic process, positive regulation of catabolic process, positive regulation of signal transduction, response to extracellular stimulus, response to organic substance, response to inorganic substance, response to metal ion, response to manganese ion, regulation of hydrogen peroxide metabolic process, positive regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process, regulation of glycoprotein biosynthetic process, positive regulation of glycoprotein biosynthetic process, positive regulation of phosphorus metabolic process, negative regulation of phosphorus metabolic process, regulation of cell cycle process, positive regulation of macromolecule metabolic process, negative regulation of macromolecule metabolic process, regulation of protein kinase cascade, negative regulation of gene expression, positive regulation of organelle organization, positive regulation of cell communication, regulation of cellular carbohydrate metabolic process, positive regulation of cellular carbohydrate metabolic process, positive regulation of protein kinase cascade, regulation of glucose transport, positive regulation of glucose transport, regulation of glucose metabolic process, positive regulation of glucose metabolic process, regulation of glucan biosynthetic process, response to activity, viral reproduction, phosphorylation, peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation, peptidyl-tyrosine modification, virus-host interaction, transformation of host cell by virus, regulation of phosphate metabolic process, viral reproductive process, male sex determination, regulation of cell migration, positive regulation of cell migration, positive regulation of cellular biosynthetic process, regulation of cellular catabolic process, positive regulation of cellular catabolic process, regulation of protein modification process, negative regulation of protein modification process, positive regulation of protein modification process, response to nutrient levels, response to corticosteroid stimulus, activation of protein kinase activity, activation of protein kinase B activity, regulation of cellular protein metabolic process, negative regulation of cellular protein metabolic process, positive regulation of cellular protein metabolic process, response to estradiol stimulus, regulation of transporter activity, negative regulation of transporter activity, regulation of gene-specific transcription, response to insulin stimulus, cellular response to insulin stimulus, cellular response to hormone stimulus, regulation of polysaccharide metabolic process, regulation of polysaccharide biosynthetic process, regulation of organelle organization, response to vitamin, response to vitamin D, carbohydrate homeostasis, response to testosterone stimulus, positive regulation of kinase activity, response to cytokine stimulus, response to tumor necrosis factor, regulation of growth, regulation of locomotion, positive regulation of locomotion, regulation of cell proliferation, regulation of phosphorylation, negative regulation of phosphorylation, positive regulation of phosphorylation, homeostatic process, glucose homeostasis, positive regulation of catalytic activity, regulation of carbohydrate biosynthetic process, regulation of MAP kinase activity, positive regulation of MAP kinase activity, regulation of MAPKKK cascade, positive regulation of MAPKKK cascade, response to peptide hormone stimulus, regulation of generation of precursor metabolites and energy, regulation of carbohydrate catabolic process, regulation of cellular carbohydrate catabolic process, regulation of kinase activity, response to estrogen stimulus, macromolecular complex subunit organization, modification by symbiont of host morphology or physiology, negative regulation of molecular function, positive regulation of molecular function, regulation of nitric oxide biosynthetic process, positive regulation of nitric oxide biosynthetic process, fat cell differentiation, regulation of transcription, response to ethanol, positive regulation of glycogen biosynthetic process, positive regulation of DNA replication, positive regulation of cell cycle, positive regulation of glycolysis, positive regulation of mitosis, regulation of protein kinase activity, positive regulation of protein kinase activity, positive regulation of carbohydrate metabolic process, positive regulation of growth, positive regulation of nucleobase, nucleoside, nucleotide and nucleic acid metabolic process, negative regulation of phosphate metabolic process, positive regulation of phosphate metabolic process, regulation of embryonic development, regulation of glucose import, positive regulation of glucose import, protein amino acid autophosphorylation, response to steroid hormone stimulus, regulation of developmental growth, positive regulation of developmental growth, chemical homeostasis, positive regulation of transport, negative regulation of transport, regulation of DNA metabolic process, positive regulation of DNA metabolic process, positive regulation of developmental process, positive regulation of cellular component organization, positive regulation of nitrogen compound metabolic process, regulation of phosphorus metabolic process, positive regulation of protein metabolic process, negative regulation of protein metabolic process, regulation of RNA metabolic process, protein oligomerization, protein tetramerization, regulation of cell motion, positive regulation of cell motion, protein heterotetramerization, protein heterooligomerization, regulation of transferase activity, positive regulation of transferase activity, response to glucocorticoid stimulus, regulation of cell cycle, regulation of nuclear division, positive regulation of nuclear division, response to protein stimulus, regulation of protein kinase B signaling cascade, positive regulation of protein kinase B signaling cascade, regulation of respiratory burst, positive regulation of respiratory burst, macromolecular complex assembly, protein complex biogenesis, regulation of oxygen and reactive oxygen species metabolic process,

Validation Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Squamous cell carcinoma of lung. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).

Contact information

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Rabbit pAb**

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