ARG81741
Human IGF1 Receptor ELISA Kit

Package: 96 wells
Store at: 4°C

Component

Cat. No.	Component Name	Package	Temp
ARG81741-001	Antibody-coated microplate	8 X 12 strips	4°C. Unused strips should be sealed tightly in the air-tight pouch.
ARG81741-002	Standard	2 X 10 ng/vial	4°C
ARG81741-003	Standard/Sample diluent	30 ml (Ready to use)	4°C
ARG81741-004	Antibody conjugate concentrate (100X)	1 vial (100 µl)	4°C
ARG81741-005	Antibody diluent buffer	12 ml (Ready to use)	4°C
ARG81741-006	HRP-Streptavidin concentrate (100X)	1 vial (100 µl)	4°C
ARG81741-007	HRP-Streptavidin diluent buffer	12 ml (Ready to use)	4°C
ARG81741-008	25X Wash buffer	20 ml	4°C
ARG81741-009	TMB substrate	10 ml (Ready to use)	4°C (Protect from light)
ARG81741-010	STOP solution	10 ml (Ready to use)	4°C
ARG81741-011	Plate sealer	4 strips	Room temperature

Summary

Product Description	ARG81741 Human IGF1 Receptor ELISA Kit is an Enzyme Immunoassay kit for the quantification of Human IGF1 Receptor in serum, plasma (heparin, EDTA) and cell culture supernatants.
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA
Specificity	There is no detectable cross-reactivity with other relevant proteins.
Target Name	IGF1 Receptor
Conjugation	HRP
Conjugation Note	Substrate: TMB and read at 450 nm.
Sensitivity	78 pg/ml
Sample Type	Serum, plasma (heparin, EDTA) and cell culture supernatants.
Standard Range	156 - 10000 pg/ml
Sample Volume	100 µl

Precision	Intra-Assay CV: 5.9%; Inter-Assay CV: 7.4%
Alternate Names	IGFR; JTK13; IGFIR; Insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor; CD221; CD antigen CD221; Insulin-like growth factor I receptor; IGF-I receptor; EC 2.7.10.1

Application Instructions

Assay Time	~ 5 hours

Properties

Form	96 well
Storage instruction	Store the kit at 2-8°C. Keep microplate wells sealed in a dry bag with desiccants. Do not expose test reagents to heat, sun or strong light during storage and usage. Please refer to the product user manual for detail temperatures of the components.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	IGF1R
Gene Full Name	insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor
Background	This receptor binds insulin-like growth factor with a high affinity. It has tyrosine kinase activity. The insulin-like growth factor I receptor plays a critical role in transformation events. Cleavage of the precursor generates alpha and beta subunits. It is highly overexpressed in most malignant tissues where it functions as an anti-apoptotic agent by enhancing cell survival. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014]
Function	Receptor tyrosine kinase which mediates actions of insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1). Binds IGF1 with high affinity and IGF2 and insulin (INS) with a lower affinity. The activated IGF1R is involved in cell growth and survival control. IGF1R is crucial for tumor transformation and survival of malignant cell. Ligand binding activates the receptor kinase, leading to receptor autophosphorylation, and tyrosines phosphorylation of multiple substrates, that function as signaling adapter proteins including, the insulin-receptor substrates (IRS1/2), Shc and 14-3-3 proteins. Phosphorylation of IRSs proteins lead to the activation of two main signaling pathways: the PI3K-AKT/PKB pathway and the Ras-MAPK pathway. The result of activating the MAPK pathway is increased cellular proliferation, whereas activating the PI3K pathway inhibits apoptosis and stimulates protein synthesis. Phosphorylated IRS1 can activate the 85 kDa regulatory subunit of PI3K (PIK3R1), leading to activation of several downstream substrates, including protein AKT/PKB. AKT phosphorylation, in turn, enhances protein synthesis through mTOR activation and triggers the antiapoptotic effects of IGFIR through phosphorylation and inactivation of BAD. In parallel to PI3K-driven signaling, recruitment of Grb2/SOS by phosphorylated IRS1 or Shc leads to recruitment of Ras and activation of the ras-MAPK pathway. In addition to these two main signaling pathways IGF1R signals also through the Janus kinase/signal transducer and activator of transcription pathway (JAK/STAT). Phosphorylation of JAK proteins can lead to phosphorylation/activation of signal transducers and activators of transcription (STAT) proteins. In particular activation of STAT3, may be essential for the transforming activity of IGF1R. The JAK/STAT pathway activates gene transcription and may be responsible for the transforming activity. JNK kinases can also be activated by the IGF1R. IGF1 exerts inhibiting activities on JNK activation via phosphorylation and inhibition of MAP3K5/ASK1, which is able to directly associate with the IGF1R.

When present in a hybrid receptor with INSR, binds IGF1. Hybrid receptors composed of IGF1R and INSR isoform Long are activated with a high affinity by IGF1, with low affinity by IGF2 and not significantly activated by insulin, and that hybrid receptors composed of IGF1R and INSR isoform Short are activated by IGF1, IGF2 and insulin. In contrast, hybrid receptors composed of IGF1R and INSR isoform Long and hybrid receptors composed of IGF1R and INSR isoform Short have similar binding characteristics, both bind IGF1 and have a low affinity for insulin. [UniProt] |
| Highlight | Related products:
IGF1 Receptor antibodies; IGF1 Receptor ELISA Kits; IGF1 Receptor Duos / Panels;
New ELISA data calculation tool:
Simplify the ELISA analysis by GainData |

PTM	Autophosphorylated on tyrosine residues in response to ligand binding. Autophosphorylation occurs in trans, i.e. one subunit of the dimeric receptor phosphorylates tyrosine residues on the other subunit. Autophosphorylation occurs in a sequential manner; Tyr-1165 is predominantly phosphorylated first, followed by phosphorylation of Tyr-1161 and Tyr-1166. While every single phosphorylation increases kinase activity, all three tyrosine residues in the kinase activation loop (Tyr-1165, Tyr-1161 and Tyr-1166) have to be phosphorylated for optimal activity. Can be autophosphorylated at additional tyrosine residues (in vitro). Autophosphorylated is followed by phosphorylation of juxtamembrane tyrosines and C-terminal serines. Phosphorylation of Tyr-980 is required for IRS1- and SHC1-binding. Phosphorylation of Ser-1278 by GSK-3beta restrains kinase activity and promotes cell surface expression, it requires a priming phosphorylation at Ser-1282. Dephosphorylated by PTPN1 (By similarity).

Polyubiquitinated at Lys-1168 and Lys-1171 through both 'Lys-48' and 'Lys-29' linkages, promoting receptor endocytosis and subsequent degradation by the proteasome. Ubiquitination is facilitated by pre-existing phosphorylation.

Sumoylated with SUMO1.

Controlled by regulated intramembrane proteolysis (RIP). Undergoes metalloprotease-dependent constitutive ectodomain shedding to produce a membrane-anchored 52 kDa C-Terminal fragment which is further processed by presenilin gamma-secretase to yield an intracellular 50 kDa fragment. [UniProt]

Images
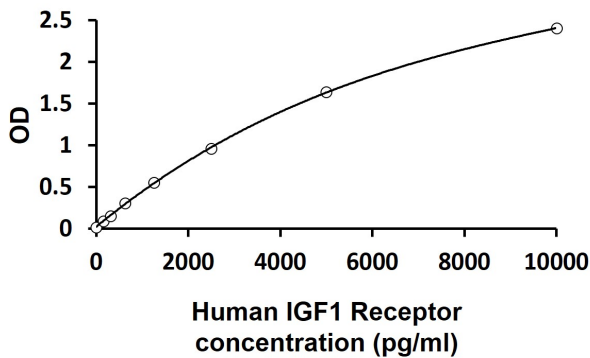
ARG81741 Human IGF1 Receptor ELISA Kit standard curve image

ARG81741 Human IGF1 Receptor ELISA Kit results of a typical standard run with optical density reading at 450 nm.