



**Polyclonal Anti-Insulin Receptor alpha, *Insulin R $\alpha$*  (Sepharose Bead Conjugate)**

**Catalogue No.** PA1205-S

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of human Insulin R $\alpha$ , identical to the related rat and mouse sequence.

**Lot No.** 09A01

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Ig type** rabbit IgG

**Size** 100 $\mu$ g/vial

**Formulation**

50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN<sub>3</sub> preservative.

**Specificity**

Human, mouse, rat, dog.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

**Storage**

Store at 4°C for frequent use.

**Description:**

This Antagene antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated sepharose beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation assays

**Recommended application**

*ImmunoPrecipitation (IP)*

*Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.*

**BACKGROUND**

Insulin receptor is a tetramer of 2 alpha and 2 beta subunits. The alpha and beta subunits are coded by a single gene and are joined by disulfide bonds, a mechanism parallel to that of its ligand, insulin. The insulin receptor has an intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity that is essential for signal transduction. A mutant insulin receptor gene lacking almost the entire kinase domain has been identified in an individual with type A insulin resistance and acanthosis nigricans.<sup>1</sup>

**REFERENCE**

1. Taira, M.; Taira, M.; Hashimoto, N.; Shimada, F.; Suzuki, Y.; Kanatsuka, A.; Nakamura, F.; Ebina, Y.; Tatibana, M.; Makino, H.; Yoshida, S. : Human diabetes associated with a deletion of the tyrosine kinase domain of the insulin receptor. *Science* 245: 63-66, 1989.