SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-GRB10/HRP Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL2769R-HRP

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-GRB10/HRP
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GRB10 (554-594aa)
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Applications:	IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat(predicted:Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit)
Background:	background: Adapter protein which modulates coupling of a number of cell surface receptor kinases with specific signaling pathways. Binds to, and suppress signals from, activated receptors tyrosine kinases, including the insulin (INSR) and insulin-like growth factor (IGF1R) receptors. The inhibitory effect can be achieved by 2 mechanisms: interference with the signaling pathway and increased receptor degradation. Delays and reduces AKT1 phosphorylation in response to insulin stimulation. Blocks association between INSR and IRS1 and IRS2 and prevents insulin-stimulated IRS1 and IRS2 tyrosine phosphorylation. Recruits NEDD4 to IGF1R, leading to IGF1R ubiquitination, increased internalization and degradation by both the proteasomal and lysosomal pathways. May play a role in mediating insulin-stimulated ubiquitination of INSR, leading to proteasomal degradation. Negatively regulates Wnt signaling by interacting with LRP6 intracellular portion and interfering with the binding of

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	AXIN1 to LRP6. Positive regulator of the KDR/VEGFR-2 signaling pathway. May inhibit NEDD4-mediated degradation of KDR/VEGFR-2. **Function:** Adapter protein which modulates coupling of a number of cell surface receptor kinases with specific signaling pathways. Binds to, and suppress signals from, activated receptors tyrosine kinases, including the insulin (INSR) and insulin-like growth factor (IGF1R) receptors. The inhibitory effect can be achieved by 2 mechanisms: interference with the signaling pathway and increased receptor degradation. Delays and reduces AKT1 phosphorylation in response to insulin stimulation. Blocks association between INSR and IRS1 and IRS2 and prevents insulin-stimulated IRS1 and IRS2 tyrosine phosphorylation. Recruits NEDD4 to IGF1R, leading to IGF1R ubiquitination, increased internalization and degradation by both the proteasomal and lysosomal pathways. May play a role in mediating insulin-stimulated ubiquitination of INSR, leading to proteasomal degradation. Negatively regulates Wnt signaling by interacting with LRP6 intracellular portion and interfering with the binding of AXIN1 to LRP6. Positive regulator of the KDR/VEGFR-2 signaling pathway. May inhibit NEDD4-mediated degradation of KDR/VEGFR-2. **Subunit:** Interacts with ligand-activated tyrosine kinase receptors, including FGFR1, INSR, IGF1R, MET and PDGFRB in a phosphotyrosine-dependent manner through the SH2 domain. Poorly binds to the EGFR. Directly interacts with MAP3K14/NIK and is recruited to the EGFR-ERBB2 complex. Interacts with GIGYF1/PERQ1 and GIGYF2/TNRC15. When unphosphorylated, interacts with AKT1 and when phosphorylated with YWHAE/14-3-3 epsilon. Interacts with NEDD4. Interacts with LRP6, thus interfering with the binding of AXIN1 to LRP6. Binds to activated NRAS. **Subcellular Location:** Cytoplasm. When complexed with NEDD4 and IGF1R, follows IGF1R internalization, remaining associated with early endosomes. Uncouples from IGF1R-containing endosomes before the sorting of the receptor to the lysosomal compartment. **Tissue Specificity:** Widely expressed in fetal and adult tissues, including fetal and postnatal liver, lung, kidney, skeletal muscle, heart, spleen, skin and brain. **Post-translational modifications:** phosphorylated on serine residues upon EGF, FGF and PDGF stimulation. **Similarity:** Belongs to the GRB7/10/14 family. Contains 1 PH domain. Contains 1 Ras-associating domain. Contains 1 SH2 domain. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 2887 Human

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	Entrez Gene: 14783 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 498416 Rat Omim: 601523 Human **SwissProt:** Q13322 Human **SwissProt:** Q60760 Mouse **SwissProt:** P0CE43 Rat **Unigene:** 164060 Human **Unigene:** 273117 Mouse **Unigene:** 479549 Mouse **Unigene:** 63942 Rat Important **Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. Growth Factor Receptor Binding protein 10 is associated with insulin resistance, type 2 Diabetes, and individual growth and development.

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