

Product datasheet for **AM33345PU-T**

IGF1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: M23]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	M23
Applications:	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: Use BSA free Antibody for Coating. Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells. Immunofluorescence: 1-2 µg/ml. In-vitro Neutralization of Biological Activity of IGF-1 (Use Azide Free Antibody). Positive Control: Pancreas or brain. Breast, Thyroid or Colon Cancers; IGF-1 recombinant protein.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Purified Human IGF-1 protein.
Specificity:	This antibody is specific to Insulin-like Growth Factor (IGF-I) and shows minimal cross-reaction with IGF-II, Proinsulin, MSF, and Insulin. Clone M23 is capable of inhibiting IGF-I activity in bioassays for insulin-like, mitogenic and sulfation activities. Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic (Secreted).
Formulation:	10mM PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction from Bioreactor Concentrate Stabilizer: 0.05% BSA Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A/G Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Predicted Protein Size: ~7.6 kDa

Gene Name: insulin like growth factor 1

Database Link: [Entrez Gene 3479 Human P05019](#)

Background: Insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) is a polypeptide growth factor with two isoforms that are produced by alternative splicing. Isoform 1 is also known as IGF-IB while isoform 2 is known as IGF-IA. IGF-1 stimulates the proliferation of a wide range of cell types including muscle, bone and cartilage tissue. It functions as an autocrine regulator of growth. Activation of IGF system has emerged as a key factor for tumor progression and resistance to apoptosis in many cancers like those of breast, thyroid and colon. IGF-1 is involved in regulation of neuronal growth and development in central and peripheral nervous system. It is known to protect neurons against cell death induced by amyloidogenic derivatives, glucose or serum deprivation through pathways involving AKT kinase and transcription factor FKHRL1 phosphorylation. Activation of the insulin-like growth factor system has emerged as a key factor for tumor progression and resistance to apoptosis in many cancers like breast and thyroid cancers.

Synonyms: IGF-I, Somatomedin-C, Mechano growth factor, MGF, IBP1