

Insulin Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV11064

Specification

Insulin Antibody - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession P01308
Reactivity Human
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 11981

Insulin Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3630

Application & Usage

Western blotting (0.5-4 μ g/ml). However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually.

Other Names

Insulin A chain, Insulin B chain, Proinsulin

Target/Specificity

Insulin

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

 $100 \mu g$ (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, and 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

Insulin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



Insulin Antibody - Protein Information

Name INS

Function

Insulin decreases blood glucose concentration. It increases cell permeability to monosaccharides, amino acids and fatty acids. It accelerates glycolysis, the pentose phosphate cycle, and glycogen synthesis in liver.

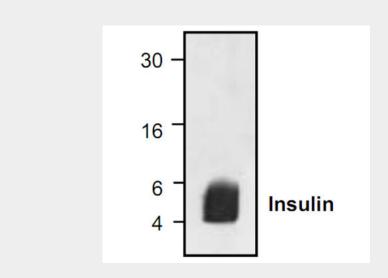
Cellular Location Secreted.

Insulin Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Insulin Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis using recombinant human Insulin.

Insulin Antibody - Background

Insulin is important in stimulating the uptake of glucose from blood in the skeletal muscle and adipose tissue. It is secrered by pancreatic β cells thro μ gh a glucose sensing pathway. Insulin also increases cell permeability to monosaccharides, amino acids and fatty acids. Insulin is first formed as a precursor molecule, preproinsulin which is then processed into proinsulin and finally to the mature insulin hormone. A mature form of insulin has an A chain and a B chain that are connnected by two dilsufide bonds. Defects in insulin are the cause of type-II diabetes mellitus.