

Rabbit Anti-Insulin Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP52066

Specification

Rabbit Anti-Insulin Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession P01315

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Antigen Region full length

Rabbit Anti-Insulin Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 397415

Other Names Insulin; INS

Dilution

WB~~1:100~1:500

Format

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage

Store at -20 $^{\circ}$ C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 $^{\circ}$ C.

Rabbit Anti-Insulin Polyclonal 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.

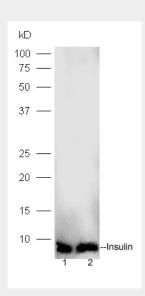
Rabbit Anti-Insulin Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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



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

Rabbit Anti-Insulin Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Lane 1: human islet alpha lysates Lane 2: human islet beta lysates probed with Rabbit Anti-Insulin Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP52066) at 1:300 overnight at 4°C. Followed by conjugation to secondary antibody at 1:5000 for 90 min at 37°C.

Rabbit Anti-Insulin Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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.