

**INS (Insulin) Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP7277c****Specification**

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**INS (Insulin) Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | IF, WB, IHC-P, FC,E    |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P01308</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human                  |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |
| Isotype           | Rabbit IgG             |
| Antigen Region    | 35-64                  |

**INS (Insulin) Antibody (Center) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3630**Other Names**

Insulin, Insulin B chain, Insulin A chain, INS

**Target/Specificity**

This INS (Insulin) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 35-64 amino acids from the Central region of human INS (Insulin).

**Dilution**

IF~~1:10~50  
WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:10~50  
FC~~1:10~50

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

INS (Insulin) Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**INS (Insulin) Antibody (Center) - 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**

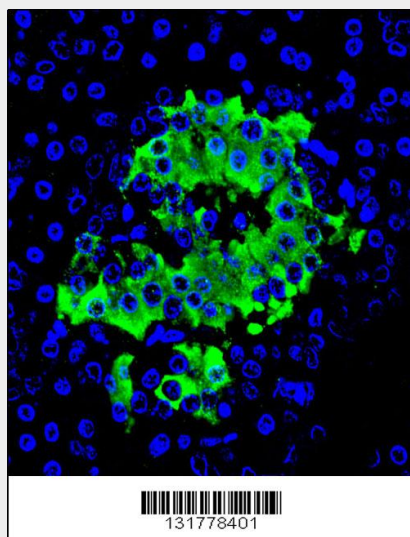
Secreted.

#### **INS (Insulin) Antibody (Center) - Protocols**

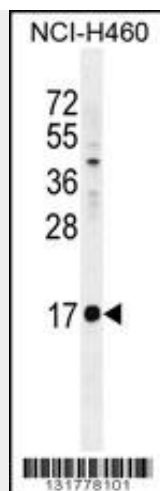
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

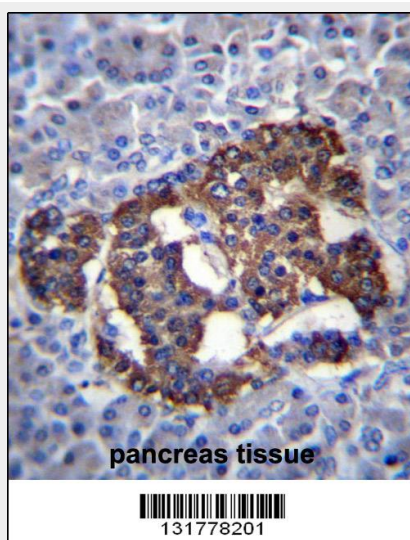
#### **INS (Insulin) Antibody (Center) - Images**



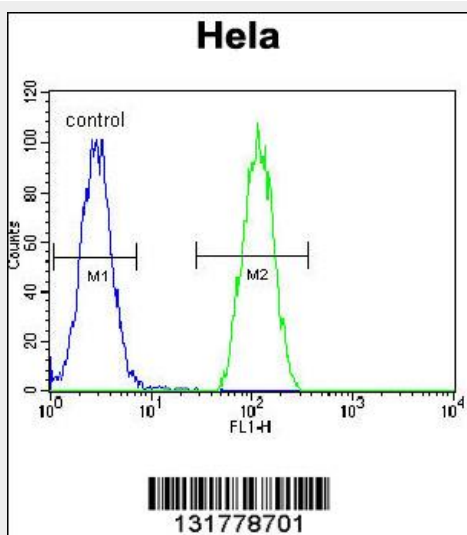
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of INS (Insulin) Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP7277c) with pancreas tissue followed by Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



INS (Insulin) Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP7277c) western blot analysis in NCI-H460 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the INS antibody detected the INS protein (arrow).



INS Antibody (Insulin) (Center) (Cat. #AP7277c) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human pancreas tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of INS Antibody (Insulin) (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



INS (Insulin) Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP7277c) flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

#### **INS (Insulin) Antibody (Center) - Background**

After removal of the precursor signal peptide, proinsulin is post-translationally cleaved into two chains (peptide A and peptide B) that are covalently linked via two disulfide bonds. Binding of this mature form of insulin to the insulin receptor (INSR) stimulates glucose uptake.

#### **INS (Insulin) Antibody (Center) - References**

Nordquist, L., Diabetes Metab. Res. Rev. 24 (2), 165-168 (2008) Nordquist, L., (er) Am. J. Physiol. Regul. Integr. Comp. Physiol. (2007) In press Naya, T., Angiology 58 (6), 677-684 (2007)