

INS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7277b**Specification**

INS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P01308](#)

INS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3630

Other Names

Insulin, Insulin B chain, Insulin A chain, INS

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7277b](/product/products/AP7277b) was selected from the C-term region of human INS. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

INS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

INS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

INS Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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)