

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 µg/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 µg (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

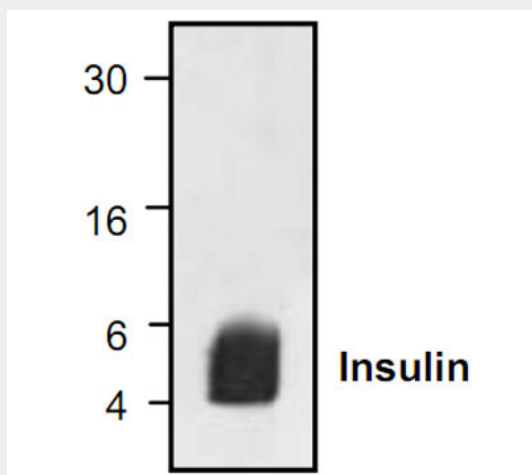
Secreted.

Insulin Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [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 secreted by pancreatic β cells through 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 connected by two disulfide bonds. Defects in insulin are the cause of type-II diabetes mellitus.