10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Anti-Proinsulin Antibody (1A3D8)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABV12093

Specification

Anti-Proinsulin Antibody (1A3D8) - Product Information

Application	**E**
Primary Accession	P01308
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse IgG1, κ**

Anti-Proinsulin Antibody (1A3D8) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3630

Positive Control	**ELISA**

Target/Specificity
Proinsulin

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
Anti-Proinsulin Antibody (1A3D8) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-Proinsulin Antibody (1A3D8) - 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.

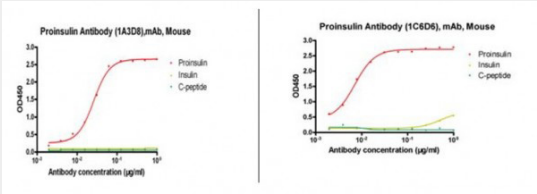
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Anti-Proinsulin Antibody (1A3D8) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Proinsulin Antibody (1A3D8) - Images



Cross-reactivity of Proinsulin monoclonal antibodies by Indirect ELISA

Anti-Proinsulin Antibody (1A3D8) - Background

Proinsulin is the prohormone precursor to insulin made in the beta cells of the islets of Langerhans, specialized regions of the pancreas. It is synthesized in the endoplasmic reticulum, where it is folded and its disulfide bonds are oxidized. It is then transported to the Golgi apparatus where it is packaged into secretory vesicles, and where it is processed by a series of proteases to form mature insulin. Mature insulin has 35 fewer amino acids; 4 are removed altogether, and the remaining 31 forms C-peptide. The C-peptide is abstracted from the center of the proinsulin sequence; the two other ends (the B chain and A chain) remain connected by disulfide bonds.
Proinsulin Antibody is produced from the hybridoma resulting from fusion of SP2/-Ag14 myeloma and B-lymphocytes obtained from mouse immunized with human recombinant proinsulin.