

Anti-Insulin Antibody (6E9F1)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV12095

Specification

Anti-Insulin Antibody (6E9F1) - Product Information

Application E
Primary Accession P01308
Reactivity Human

Host Mouse
Clonality Monoclonal
Isotype Mouse IgG2a, κ

Anti-Insulin Antibody (6E9F1) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3630

Positive Control ELISA

Target/Specificity

Insulin

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions

Anti-Insulin Antibody (6E9F1) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-Insulin Antibody (6E9F1) - 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.

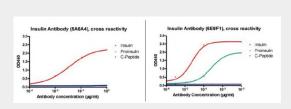


Anti-Insulin Antibody (6E9F1) - Protocols

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

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

Anti-Insulin Antibody (6E9F1) - Images



(3ross-reactivity of Insulin monoclonal antibodies by Indirect ELISA

Anti-Insulin Antibody (6E9F1) - Background

Insulin is one of the major regulatory hormones of intermediate metabolism throughout the body. It regulates the cellular uptake, utilization, and storage of glucose, amino acids, and fatty acids and inhibits the breakdown of glycogen, protein, and fat. Proinsulin is the prohormone precursor to insulin made in pancreas. 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 form the C-Peptide. The C-Peptide is abstracted from the center of the proinsulin sequence; the two other ends (α and β chains) remain connected by disulfide bonds. Deficiency of insulin results in diabetes mellitus, one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the general population. Insulin is also present in tumors of B cell origin such as insulinoma.

Insulin Antibody (6E9F1) is produced from the hybridoma resulting from fusion of SP2/0-Ag14 myeloma and B-lymphocytes obtained from mouse immunized with human recombinant Insulin expressed in yeast