

Anti-Insulin Antibody (5A6A4)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV12096**Specification**

Anti-Insulin Antibody (5A6A4) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | E |
| Primary Accession | P01308 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Isotype | Mouse IgG2b, κ |

Anti-Insulin Antibody (5A6A4) - 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 (5A6A4) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-Insulin Antibody (5A6A4) - 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

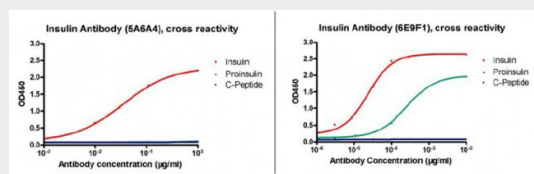
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Anti-Insulin Antibody (5A6A4) - Protocols

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](#)

Anti-Insulin Antibody (5A6A4) - Images



Cross*reactivity of Insulin monoclonal antibodies by Indirect ELISA

Anti-Insulin Antibody (5A6A4) - 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