

Insulin / IRDN (beta-Cell & Insulinoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone IRDN/805]
Catalog # AH11589

Specification

Insulin / IRDN (beta-Cell & Insulinoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	,2,3,4,
Primary Accession	P01308
Other Accession	3630 , 272259
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Pig, Cow
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Calculated MW	6kDa KDa

Insulin / IRDN (beta-Cell & Insulinoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3630

Other Names

Insulin, Insulin B chain, Insulin A chain, INS

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

Insulin / IRDN (beta-Cell & Insulinoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Insulin / IRDN (beta-Cell & Insulinoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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

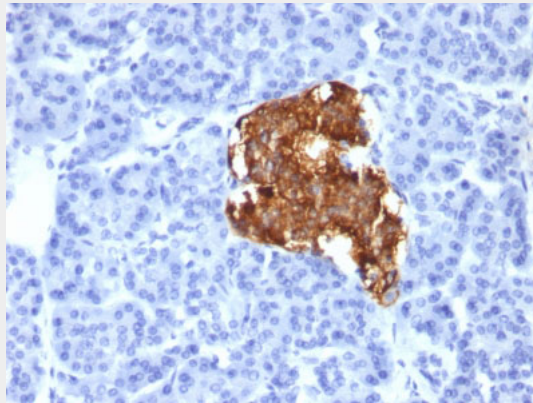
Secreted.

Insulin / IRDN (beta-Cell & Insulinoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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 / IRDN (beta-Cell & Insulinoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Pancreas stained with Insulin Monoclonal Antibody (IRDN/805).

Insulin / IRDN (beta-Cell & Insulinoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

Recognizes a polypeptide which is identified as insulin, a 51-amino acid polypeptide composed of A and B chains connected through the C-peptide. Proinsulin, which has very little biological activity, is cleaved by proteases within its cell of origin into the insulin molecule and the C-terminal basic residue. Insulin enhances membrane transport of glucose, amino acids, and certain ions. It also promotes glycogen storage, formation of triglycerides, and synthesis of proteins and nucleic acids. Deficiency of insulin results in diabetes mellitus. The main storage site for insulin is the pancreatic islets. Antibodies to insulin are important as beta-cell and insulinoma marker.

Insulin / IRDN (beta-Cell & Insulinoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Kahn, C.R. 1985. The molecular mechanism of Insulin action. Ann. Rev. Med. 36: 429-451