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INS Antibody (Ascites)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM1985a

Specification

INS Antibody (Ascites) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P01308
Other Accession	NP_001172027.1, NP_000198.1, NP_001172026.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgM**
Calculated MW	**11981**
Antigen Region	**35-64**

INS Antibody (Ascites) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3630

Other Names
Insulin, Insulin B chain, Insulin A chain, INS

Target/Specificity
This INS antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 35-64 amino acids from human INS.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000~8000

Format
Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
INS Antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

INS Antibody (Ascites) - 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.

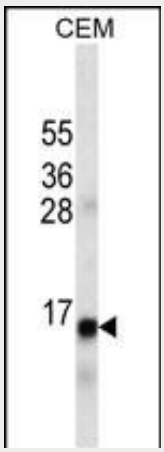
Cellular Location
Secreted.

INS Antibody (Ascites) - 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

INS Antibody (Ascites) - Images



INS Antibody (Cat. #AM1985a) western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the INS antibody detected the INS protein (arrow).

INS Antibody (Ascites) - Background

After removal of the precursor signal peptide, proinsulin is post-translationally cleaved into three peptides: the B chain and A chain peptides, which are covalently linked via two disulfide bonds to form insulin, and C-peptide. Binding of insulin to the insulin receptor (INSR) stimulates glucose uptake. A multitude of mutant alleles with phenotypic effects have been identified. There is a read-through gene, INS-IGF2, which overlaps with this gene at the 5' region and with the IGF2 gene at the 3' region. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq].

INS Antibody (Ascites) - References

Hinks, A., et al. Ann. Rheum. Dis. 69(12):2169-2172(2010)
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Ferron, M., et al. Cell 142(2):296-308(2010)
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