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Rabbit Anti-Insulin antibody

SL0862R

Product Name	Insulin
Chinese Name	胰岛素抗体
Alias	ILPR; INS; Insulin A chain; Insulin B chain; Insulin A chain; Insulin precursor; IRDN; Proinsulin; Proinsulin precursor; IDDM2; INS_HUMAN; MODY10.
Research Area	Tumour Cardiovascular Cell biology Neurobiology Signal transduction Apoptosis Growth factors and hormones Diabetes Endocrinopathy The new supersedes the old
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Pig (predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat)
Applications	WB=1:500-2000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	5.77754kDa
Cellular localization	Secretory protein
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	porcine pancreas ， full length
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	Insulin is one of the major regulatory hormones of intermediate metabolism

throughout the body. The biological actions of this hormone involve integration of carbohydrate, protein, and lipid metabolism. 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. Immunocytochemical investigations have localized insulin in the B cells of pancreatic islets of Langerhans. 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.

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.

Subunit:
Heterodimer of a B chain and an A chain linked by two disulfide bonds.

Subcellular Location:
Secreted.

DISEASE:
Hyperproinsulinemia, familial (FHPRI) [MIM:176730]: An autosomal dominant condition characterized by elevated levels of serum proinsulin-like material. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Diabetes mellitus, insulin-dependent, 2 (IDDM2) [MIM:125852]: A multifactorial disorder of glucose homeostasis that is characterized by susceptibility to ketoacidosis in the absence of insulin therapy. Clinical fetaures are polydipsia, polyphagia and polyuria which result from hyperglycemia-induced osmotic diuresis and secondary thirst. These derangements result in long-term complications that affect the eyes, kidneys, nerves, and blood vessels. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Diabetes mellitus, permanent neonatal (PNDM) [MIM:606176]: A rare form of diabetes distinct from childhood-onset autoimmune diabetes mellitus type 1. It is characterized by insulin-requiring hyperglycemia that is diagnosed within the first months of life. Permanent neonatal diabetes requires lifelong therapy. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Maturity-onset diabetes of the young 10 (MODY10) [MIM:613370]: A form of diabetes that is characterized by an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, onset in childhood or early adulthood (usually before 25 years of age), a primary defect in insulin secretion and frequent insulin-independence

at the beginning of the disease. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:
Belongs to the insulin family.

SWISS:
P01315

Gene ID:
397415

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 3630 Human

Entrez Gene: 280829 Cow

Entrez Gene: 16333 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 16334 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 24505 Rat

Entrez Gene: 397415 Pig

Omim: 176730 Human

SwissProt: P01308 Human

SwissProt: P01325 Mouse

SwissProt: P01322 Rat

SwissProt: P01315 Pig

Unigene: 272259 Human

胰岛素（Insulin）是胰岛 beta 细胞分泌的一种激素，可以减低血糖浓度。此抗体特异性地识别猪胰岛素，并与人的胰岛素有 React Species，主要用于胰岛细胞瘤的功能性研究。

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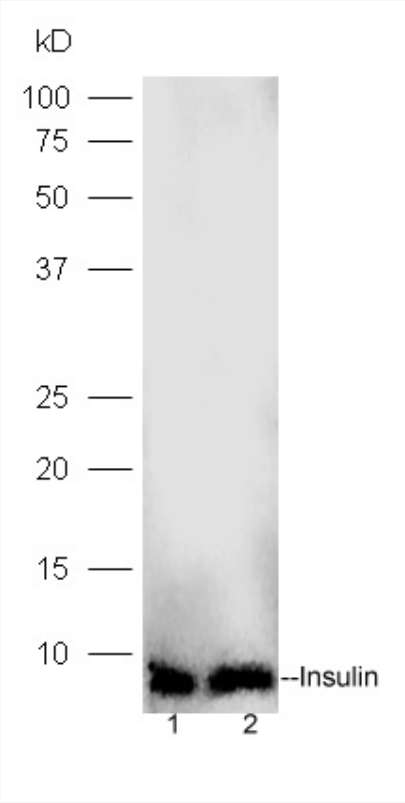
Product Picture



Sample:

Lane1：Islet A lysates at 20ug;

line2,Islet B lysates at 20ug;

Primary: Anti-Insulin (SL0862R) at 1:300 dilution;

Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-rabbit IgG(SL0295G-HRP) at 1: 5000 dilution;

Predicted band size:5.8 kD Observed band size:5.8 kD