

Mouse Anti-Insulin Glargine antibody

SLM-33122M

Product Name	Insulin Glargine
Chinese Name	甘精胰岛素单克隆抗体
Alias	ILPR; INS; Insulin A chain; Insulin B chain; Insulin A chain; Insulin precursor; IRDN; Proinsulin; Proinsulin precursor; IDDM2; INS_HUMAN; MODY10.
Research Area	Growth factors and hormones Diabetes
Immunogen Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone NO.	5F12
React Species	(predicted:Insulin Glargine) ELISA=1:5000-10000
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	5.8kDa
Cellular localization	Secretory protein
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	Insulin Glargine
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein G
Buffer Solution	(predicted:Insulin Glargine)1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, (predicted:Insulin Glargine)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 a pancreatic hormone that regulates glucose and is involved in the

synthesis of protein and fat. It increases cell permeability to monosaccharides, amino acids and fatty acids. It accelerates glycolysis, the pentose phosphate cycle, and glycogen synthesis in liver. Heterodimer of a B chain and an A chain linked by two disulfide bonds. Belongs to the insulin family. The insulin-like growth factors, IGF-I and IGF-II (also designated somatomedin C and multiplication stimulating activator, respectively), share approximately 76% sequence identity and are 50% related to pro-insulin. IGF-I and IGF-II are nonglycosylated, single chain proteins of 70 and 76 amino acids in length, respectively. IGF-I functions as an autocrine regulator of growth in various, whereas the function of IGF-II is less well defined.

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 features 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:

P01308

Gene ID:

3630

Database links: