

ARG10115 anti-Insulin antibody [3A6]

Package: 100 µg, 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

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| Product Description | Mouse Monoclonal antibody [3A6] recognizes Insulin |
| Tested Reactivity | Hu, Bov, Pig |
| Tested Application | ELISA |
| Specificity | These antibodies cross-react with human proinsulin, bovine insulin (30%) and porcine insulin. No cross-reaction with free C-peptide. |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Clone | 3A6 |
| Isotype | IgG1, kappa |
| Target Name | Insulin |
| Species | Human |
| Immunogen | purified human insulin |
| Conjugation | Un-conjugated |
| Alternate Names | IDDM; IDDM2; IDDM1; ILPR; MODY10; Insulin; IRDN |

Application Instructions

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| Application Note | * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist. |
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Properties

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| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Protein A affinity purified. |
| Buffer | PBS (pH 7.4) and 0.1% Sodium azide |
| Preservative | 0.1% Sodium azide |
| Concentration | 1.0-2.0 mg/ml |
| Storage instruction | For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use. |
| Note | For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use. |

Bioinformation

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| Database links | GeneID: 3630 Human GeneID: 397415 Pig Swiss-port # P01308 Human Swiss-port # P01315 Pig |
| Gene Symbol | INS |
| Gene Full Name | insulin |
| Background | <p>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, Jun 2010]</p> |
| Function | <p>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. [UniProt]</p> |
| Research Area | <p>Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Metabolism antibody; Neuroscience antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody</p> |
| Calculated Mw | 12 kDa |