

ARG63041 anti-Insulin antibody [IN-05]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [IN-05] recognizes Insulin
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Bov, Pig
Tested Application	ELISA, FuncSt, ICC/IF, IHC-P, RIA
Specificity	The clone IN-05 reacts with insulin, one of the major regulatory endocrine hormones of intermediate metabolism, normally secreted by the beta cells (a type of islet cells) of the pancreas; it is also present in tumors of B cell origin such as insulinoma.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	IN-05
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Insulin
Species	Pig
Immunogen	Porcine insulin.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	IDDM; IDDM2; IDDM1; ILPR; MODY10; Insulin; IRDN

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	FuncSt	Assay-dependent
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	IHC-P	Assay-dependent
	RIA	Assay-dependent
Application Note	Functional studies: The clone IN-05 blocks binding of insulin to the receptor. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified from ascites by protein-A affinity chromatography.
Purity	> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 15 mM Sodium azide

Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Concentration	1 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

Database links	GeneID: 3630 Human GeneID: 397415 Pig Swiss-port # P01308 Human Swiss-port # P01315 Pig
Gene Symbol	INS
Gene Full Name	insulin
Background	Insulin and glucagon are pancreatic endocrine hormones secreted by islet cells within the pancreas. The stimulus for insulin secretion is a HIGH blood glucose. Deficiency of insulin results in diabetes mellitus, one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the general population.
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. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Metabolism antibody; Neuroscience antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	12 kDa