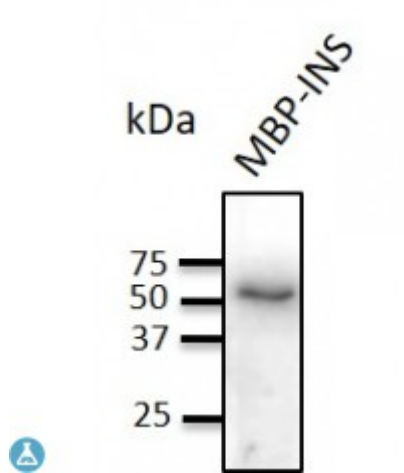


Anti-INS antibody



Description	Goat polyclonal to Insulin. Insulin is a 6 kDa peptide, first synthesized as a precursor molecule, preproinsulin which is then processed into proinsulin and finally to the mature insulin. An increase in blood glucose levels during stimulates insulin release from pancreatic beta cells. Binding of insulin to the insulin receptor (INSR) stimulates glucose uptake.
Model	STJ140105
Host	Goat
Reactivity	Avian, Bovine, Canine, Donkey, Feline, Goat, Guinea Pig, Hamster, Horse, Human, Mouse, Other, Porcine, Rabbit, Rat, Sheep, Simian
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant human Insulin (MFVNQHLCGSHLVEALYLVCGERGFFYTPKTGIVEQCCTSICSLYQLENYCN) produced in E. coli as a fusion protein.
Gene ID	3630
Gene Symbol	INS
Dilution range	Western blot 1:250-1:2,000 Immunofluorescence ND Immunohistochemistry (paraffin) ND Immunohistochemistry (frozen) ND
Specificity	Gives a positive signal using MBP-Insulin recombinant fusion protein by WB.
Purification	This antibody is epitope-affinity purified from goat antiserum.
Note	For research use only (RUO).
Protein Name	Insulin [Cleaved into: Insulin B chain; Insulin A chain]

Molecular Weight	12 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS, 20% glycerol and 0.05% sodium azide.
Concentration	3 mg/mL
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°, and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6081OMIM:125852
Alternative Names	Insulin [Cleaved into: Insulin B chain; Insulin A chain]
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 Localization	Secreted.

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