

ARG67016 anti-Insulin antibody [2D11-H5]

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [2D11-H5] recognizes Insulin
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	2D11-H5
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	Insulin
Species	Human
Immunogen	Full length purified Pig Insulin (aa. 1-84)
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	IDDM; IDDM2; IDDM1; ILPR; MODY10; Insulin; IRDN

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:100 - 1:200

Application Note
IHC-P: Antigen Retrieval: Boil tissue section in Tris/EDTA buffer (pH 9.0).
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA.
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	40% Glycerol and 0.05% BSA
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

Gene Symbol	INS
Gene Full Name	insulin
Background	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]
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]
Calculated Mw	12 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic