Insulin (INS) Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	Insulin (INS), Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	FITC-Linked Polyclonal Antibody to Insulin (INS)
Product Gene Name	anti-INS antibody
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Concentration	500ug/ml (lot specific)
Matching Pairs	Unconjugated Antibody: INS (MBS2028553) FITC Conjugated Antibody: INS (MBS2042522)
Matching Pairs	FITC Conjugated Antibody: INS (MBS2042522) Immunogen: INS (MBS2031181)
Molecular Weight	21,537 Da
OMIM	V00565 Genomic DNA
Supply Chain Verification	Manufactured in a lab with traceable raw materials. Bulk orders can typically be prepared to the customer's specifications, please inquire.
Immunogen	INS (Phe25~Asn110)
Conjugation	FITC
Cross Reactivity	Rat, Mouse
Unconjugated Antibody	The unconjugated antibody version of this item is also available as catalog #MBS2028553
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 13485:2016 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-INS antibody	Western Blot (WB), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Immunohistochemistry (IHC) Formalin/Paraffin, ELISA (ELISA)
Related Product Information for anti-INS antibody	MBS2042522 is an antibody targeting INS. Also known as FITC-Linked Polyclonal Antibody to Insulin (INS). Reactive in Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-INS antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for INS. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	386828
NCBI GeneID	3630
NCBI Accession #	AAA59172.1
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q5EEX2
UniProt Related Accession #	P01308

NCBI Official Full Name	insulin
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	insulin
NCBI Official Symbol	INS
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	IDDM; ILPR; IRDN; IDDM1; IDDM2; MODY10
UniProt Protein Name	Insulin
Protein Family	Insulin
UniProt Gene Name	INS
NCBI Protein Information	insulin
NCBI Summary for INS	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]
UniProt Comments for INS	Insulin: 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. Heterodimer of a B chain and an A chain linked by two disulfide bonds. Belongs to the insulin family. Protein type: Hormone; Secreted; Secreted, signal peptide Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 11p15.5 Cellular Component: endoplasmic reticulum lumen; ER-Golgi intermediate compartment membrane; extracellular region; extracellular space; Golgi lumen; Golgi membrane; transport vesicle Molecular Function: hormone activity; identical protein binding; insulin receptor binding; insulin-like growth factor receptor binding; protease binding; protein binding Biological Process: activation of NF-kappaB transcription factor; activation of protein kinase B; acute-phase response; alpha-beta T cell activation; cell-cell signaling; cellular protein metabolic process; ER to Golgi vesicle-mediated transport; fatty acid homeostasis; G-protein coupled receptor protein signaling pathway; glucose homeostasis; glucose transport; insulin receptor signaling pathway; MAPKKK cascade; negative regulation of acute inflammatory response; negative regulation of fatty acid metabolic process; negative regulation of glycogen catabolic process; negative regulation of lipid catabolic process; negative regulation of NAD(P)H oxidase activity; negative regulation of protein catabolic process; negative regulation of protein oligomerization; negative regulation of protein secretion; negative regulation of proteolysis; positive regulation of cell migration; positive regulation of cell proliferation; positive regulation of cellular protein metabolic process; positive regulation of cytokine secretion; positive regulation of DNA replication; positive regulation of glucose import; positive regulation of glycogen biosynthetic process; positive regulation of glycolysis; positive regulation of insulin receptor signaling pathway; positive regulation of MAPKKK cascade; positive regulation of mitosis; positive regulation of peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; positive regulation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase cascade; positive regulation of protein amino acid autophosphorylation; positive regulation of protein kinase B signaling cascade; regulation of amino acid metabolic process; regulation of protein localization; regulation of protein secretion; regulation of transmembrane transporter activity; wound healing Disease: Diabetes Mellitus, Insulin-dependent, 2; Diabetes Mellitus, Permanent Neonatal; Hyperproinsulinemia; Maturity-onset Diabetes Of The Young, Type 10
Research Articles on INS	**1.** The results of transmission electron microscopy, structural analyses, and 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay show that the fibrils formed under conditions more closely resembling physiological conditions have different properties from the fibrils described to date. The novel insulin fibrils show strong cytotoxicity under physiological pH.

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