

## INS

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:**12kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human INS

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

µg/ml

**Synonym:**

ILPR; IRDN; IDDM2; MODY10; Insulin;

**Catalog #:**A2090

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**3630

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P01308

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

The maintenance of glucose homeostasis is an essential physiological process that is regulated by hormones. An elevation in blood glucose levels during feeding stimulates insulin release from pancreatic cells through a glucose sensing pathway (1). Insulin is synthesized as a precursor molecule, proinsulin, which is processed prior to secretion. A- and B-peptides are joined together by a disulfide bond to form insulin, while the central portion of the precursor molecule is cleaved and released as the C-peptide. Insulin stimulates glucose uptake from blood into skeletal muscle and adipose tissue. Insulin deficiency leads to type 1 diabetes mellitus (2).

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