

Anti-Proinsulin Antibody (1C6D6)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV12094

Product Information

Application E

Primary AccessionP01308ReactivityHumanHostMouseClonalityMonoclonalIsotypeMouse IgG1, κ

Clone Names 1C6D6 Calculated MW 11981

Additional Information

Gene ID 3630

Positive Control ELISA

Other Names Insulin, Insulin B chain, Insulin A chain, INS

Target/Specificity Proinsulin

Antibody Form Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions Anti-Proinsulin Antibody (1C6D6) is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name INS

Function Insulin decreases blood glucose concentration. It increases cell permeability

to monosaccharides, amino acids and fatty acids. It accelerates glycolysis, the

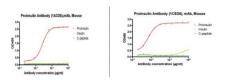
pentose phosphate cycle, and glycogen synthesis in liver.

Cellular Location Secreted.

Background

Proinsulin is the prohormone precursor to insulin made in the beta cells of the islets of Langerhans, specialized regions of the pancreas. It is synthesized in the endoplasmic reticulum, where it is folded and its disulfide bonds are oxidized. It is then transported to the Golgi apparatus where it is packaged into secretory vesicles, and where it is processed by a series of proteases to form mature insulin. Mature insulin has 35 fewer amino acids; 4 are removed altogether, and the remaining 31 forms C-peptide. The C-peptide is abstracted from the center of the proinsulin sequence; the two other ends (the B chain and A chain) remain connected by disulfide bonds. Proinsulin Antibody is produced from the hybridoma resulting from fusion of SP2/-Ag14 myeloma and B-lymphocytes obtained from mouse immunized with human recombinant proinsulin.

Images



Cross-reactivity of Proinsulin monoclanal antibodies by Indirect ELISA

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.