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Insulin Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP52066

Product Information

Application	WB
Reactivity	Pig
Predicted	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	porcine pancreas ，full length
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Secreted.
DISEASE	Hyperproinsulinemia, familial (FHPRI) [MIM:176730]: An autosomal dominant condition characterized by elevated levels of serum proinsulin-like material. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Diabetes mellitus, insulin-dependent, 2 (IDDM2) [MIM:125852]: A multifactorial disorder of glucose homeostasis that is characterized by susceptibility to ketoacidosis in the absence of insulin therapy. Clinical fetaures are polydipsia, polyphagia and polyuria which result from hyperglycemia-induced osmotic diuresis and secondary thirst. These derangements result in long-term complications that affect the eyes, kidneys, nerves, and blood vessels. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Diabetes mellitus, permanent neonatal (PNDM) [MIM:606176]: A rare form of diabetes distinct from childhood-onset autoimmune diabetes mellitus type 1. It is characterized by insulin-requiring hyperglycemia that is diagnosed within the first months of life. Permanent neonatal diabetes requires lifelong therapy. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Maturity-onset diabetes of the young 10 (MODY10) [MIM:613370]: A form of diabetes that is characterized by an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, onset in childhood or early adulthood (usually before 25 years of age), a primary defect in insulin secretion and frequent insulin-independence at the beginning of the disease. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Insulin is one of the major regulatory hormones of intermediate metabolism throughout the body. The biological actions of this hormone involve integration of carbohydrate, protein, and lipid metabolism. Insulin enhances membrane transport of glucose, amino acids, and certain ions. It also promotes glycogen storage, formation of triglycerides and synthesis of proteins and nucleic acids. Immunocytochemical investigations have localized insulin in the B cells of pancreatic islets of Langerhans. Deficiency of insulin results in diabetes mellitus, one of the leading causes of morbidity and

mortality in the general population. Insulin is also present in tumors of B cell origin such as insulinoma.

Additional Information

Other Names	Insulin; INS
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

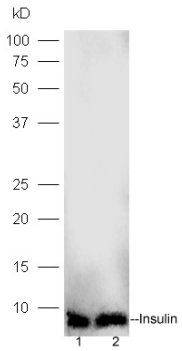
Background

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References

Han X.G.,et al.Submitted (MAY-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Amarger V.,et al.Mamm. Genome 13:388-398(2002).
Van Laere A.-S.,et al.Nature 425:832-836(2003).
Chance R.E.,et al.Science 161:165-167(1968).
Chance R.E.,et al.Submitted (JUL-1970) to the PIR data bank.

Images



Sample:
Lane1 : Islet A lysates at 20ug;
Lane2 : Islet B lysates at 20ug;
Primary: Anti-Insulin (AP52066) at 1:300 dilution;
Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-rabbit IgG(AP52066-HRP) at 1: 5000 dilution;
Predicted band size:5.8 kD
Observed band size:5.8 kD

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