

Insulin Recombinant Protein | INS recombinant protein

Insulin Protein, Human, Recombinant

CATALOG #
AAA257434

HOST
Yeast

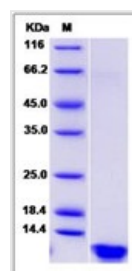
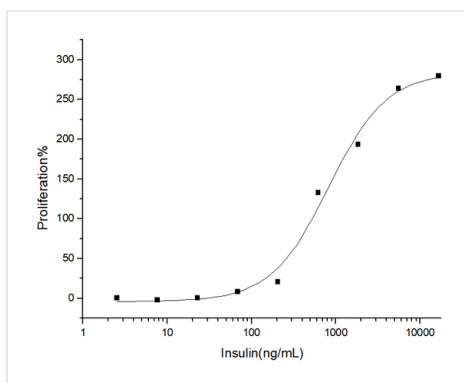
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Insulin; Insulin Protein; Human; Recombinant; Human Insulin/INS Protein; insulin; IDDM Protein; IDDM1 Protein; IDDM2 Protein; ILPR Protein; INS Protein; IRDN Protein; MODY10 Protein; INS recombinant protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Yeast
Purity/Purification	>95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Form/Format	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH7.4. Normally 5%-8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Sequence Positions	53aa
Sequence	Phe1-Lys29 & Gly1-Asn2 1
Species	Human
Predicted N Terminal	Phe
Protein Construction	IA DNA sequence encoding human insulin B chain (P01308) (Phe25-Lys53) and human insulin A chain (P01308) (Gly90-Asn110) was expressed with a linker AAK
Activity	Measured in a serum-free cell proliferation assay using MCF-7 human breast cancer cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.2-1ug/mL.
Preparation and Storage	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Store it under sterile conditions at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Shipping: They are shipped out with blue ice pack

IMAGES



Application Data

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Measured in a serum-free cell proliferation assay using MCF-7 human breast cancer cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.2-1 ug/mL.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for INS recombinant protein	INS (Insulin) is a Protein Coding gene. This gene encodes insulin, a peptide hormone that plays a vital role in the regulation of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism. 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. The binding of insulin to the insulin receptor (INSR) stimulates glucose uptake. Diseases associated with INS include Hyperproinsulinemia and Maturity-Onset Diabetes Of The Young, Type 10. A multitude of mutant alleles with phenotypic effects has been identified, including insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus, maturity-onset diabetes of the young type 10, and hyperproinsulinemia.
Product Categories/Family for INS recombinant protein	AMPK Signaling Pathway
References	Veedfald S, Plamboeck A, Deacon C F, et al. Cephalic phase secretion of insulin and other enteropancreatic hormones in humans[J]. American Journal of Physiology-Gastrointestinal and Liver Physiology, 2016, 310(1): G43-G51.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	386828
NCBI GeneID	3630
UniProt Accession #	P01308; Q5EEX2
Molecular Weight	11,981 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	insulin
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	insulin
NCBI Official Symbol	INS
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ILPR; IRDN; IDDM2; MODY10
NCBI Protein Information	insulin; proinsulin; preproinsulin
UniProt Protein Name	Insulin
UniProt Gene Name	INS
UniProt Entry Name	INS_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/ins-recombinant-protein-yeast/257434>