

## Rabbit INS Polyclonal Antibody | anti-INS antibody

INS Antibody

| CATALOG # | HOST   | REACTIVITY        | APPLICATIONS                              |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| AAA326575 | Rabbit | Human, Mouse, Rat | ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot |

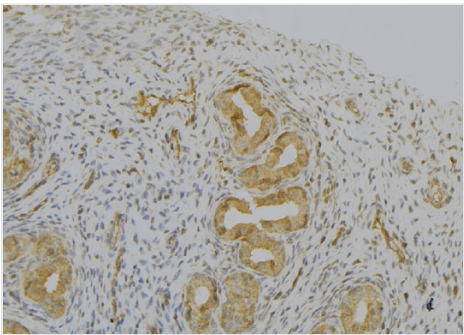
### PRODUCT SYNONYMS

INS; Polyclonal Antibody; INS Antibody; IDDM 2; IDDM2; ILPR; ins; INS\_HUMAN; Insulin A chain; IRDN; MODY10; Proinsulin; anti-INS antibody

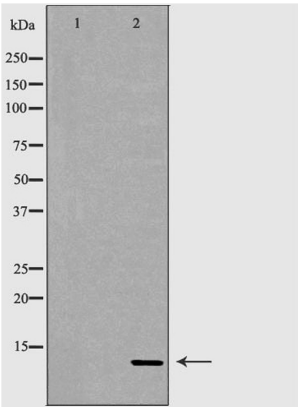
### PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

|                                               |                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Host                                          | Rabbit                                                                                        |
| Reactivity                                    | Human, Mouse, Rat                                                                             |
| Clonality                                     | Polyclonal                                                                                    |
| Isotype                                       | IgG                                                                                           |
| Specificity                                   | INS antibody detects endogenous levels of total INS                                           |
| Purity/Purification                           | The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin. |
| Form/Format                                   | Liquid<br>Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. |
| Concentration                                 | 1mg/ml (varies by lot)                                                                        |
| Sequence Length                               | 110                                                                                           |
| Applicable Applications for anti-INS antibody | ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)                                          |
| Immunogen                                     | A synthesized peptide derived from human INS                                                  |
| Subcellular Location                          | Secreted.                                                                                     |
| Conjugation                                   | Unconjugated                                                                                  |
| Preparation and Storage                       | Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.                             |

IMAGES



**IHC (Immunohistochemistry)**  
AAA326575 at 1/100 staining Human uterus tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



**WB (Western Blot)**  
Western blot analysis of extracts of fetal pancreas, using INS antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-INS antibody

Description: 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 beta 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). 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. Subunit Structure: Heterodimer of a B chain and an A chain linked by two disulfide bonds (PubMed:25423173). Similarity: Belongs to the insulin family.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

|                                  |                                        |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| NCBI GI #                        | 4557671                                |
| NCBI GeneID                      | 3630                                   |
| NCBI Accession #                 | NP_000198.1                            |
| NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #        | NM_000207.2                            |
| UniProt Accession #              | P01308; Q5EEX2                         |
| Molecular Weight                 | Observed: 12 kDa<br>Predicted: 12 kDa  |
| NCBI Official Full Name          | insulin preproprotein                  |
| NCBI Official Synonym Full Names | insulin                                |
| NCBI Official Symbol             | INS                                    |
| NCBI Official Synonym Symbols    | IDDM; ILPR; IRDN; IDDM1; IDDM2; MODY10 |
| NCBI Protein Information         | insulin                                |
| UniProt Protein Name             | Insulin                                |
| UniProt Gene Name                | INS                                    |

**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.

