猪胰岛素单克隆抗体

产品货号： mIR0862

英文名称： Insulin(1D4)

中文名称： 猪胰岛素单克隆抗体

别　　名： ILPR; INS; Insulin A chain; Insulin B chain; Insulin precursor; IRDN; Proinsulin; Proinsulin precursor.

研究领域： 肿瘤　心血管　细胞生物　免疫学　神经生物学　信号转导　生长因子和激素　糖尿病　内分泌病　新陈代谢

抗体来源： Mouse

克隆类型： Monoclonal

克 隆 号： 1D4

交叉反应： Human, Pig,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 5.8/12kDa

细胞定位： 分泌型蛋白

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： Insulin from porcine pancreas:

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein G

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. 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.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： Insulin is a pancreatic hormone that regulates glucose and is involved in the synthesis of protein and fat. It increases cell permeability to monosaccharides, amino acids and fatty acids. It accelerates glycolysis, the pentose phosphate cycle, and glycogen synthesis in liver. Heterodimer of a B chain and an A chain linked by two disulfide bonds.Belongs to the insulin family. The insulin-link growth factors, IGF-I and IGF-II (also desinated somatomedin C and multiplication stimulating activator, respectvely), share approximatly 76% sequence identity and are 50% related to pro-insulin.IGF-I and IGF-II are nonglycosylated, single chain proteins of 70 and 76 amino acids in length, respectivelly. IGF-I functions as an autocrine regulator of growth in vaious, whereas the function of IGF-II is less well defined.

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:

Heterodimer of a B chain and an A chain linked by two disulfide bonds.

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.

Similarity:

Belongs to the insulin family.

SWISS:

P01315

Gene ID:

397415

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

胰岛素（Isulin）是胰岛细胞分泌的一种激素，可以降低血糖浓度。此抗体和人胰岛素反应，并与大多数哺乳类动物的胰岛素有交叉反应，主要用于胰岛细胞瘤的功能性研究。