abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Insulin antibody ab53591

1 References

概述

产品名称	Anti-Insulin**抗体**
描述	**兔多克隆抗体**to Insulin
宿主	Rabbit
经测试应用	**适用于:** ELISA, RIA
种属反应性	**与反应:** Human
免疫原	Recombinant full length insulin (Human).
常规说明	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
存储溶液	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 49.98% PBS, 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)
纯度	Protein G purified
克隆	**多克隆**
同种型	IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee	**Abpromise™承诺保证使用**ab53591**于以下的经测试应用**

"应用说明"**部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。**

应用	Ab评论	说明
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
RIA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

靶标

功能	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.
疾病相关	Defects in INS are the cause of familial hyperproinsulinemia (FHPRI) [MIM:176730]. Defects in INS are a cause of diabetes mellitus insulin-dependent type 2 (IDDM2) [MIM:125852]. IDDM2 is 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. Defects in INS are a cause of diabetes mellitus permanent neonatal (PNDM) [MIM:606176]. PNDM is 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. Defects in INS are a cause of maturity-onset diabetes of the young type 10 (MODY10) [MIM:613370]. MODY10 is 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.
序列相似性	Belongs to the insulin family.
细胞定位	Secreted.

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