

# 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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&amp;As</p>

### 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 features 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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