

## Product datasheet for **BM507**

### Insulin (INS) (+Proinsulin) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 5E4/3 (D6C4)]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	5E4/3 (D6C4)
Applications:	ELISA, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections.</b> <b>ELISA:</b> This antibody is used as a Capture Antibody in Sandwich with Cat.-No BM508 (Sensitivity 0.2 ng Rat-Mouse Insulin/ml).
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Porcine, Rat, Bovine
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human Insulin.
Specificity:	The antibody is specific for Insulin and Proinsulin but does not react with free C-Peptide. The epitope recognized is different from that identified by BM508 (Clone D3E7) .
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein A
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	insulin
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 3630 Human P01308</a>



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<b>Background:</b>	Insulin is one of the major regulatory hormones of intermediate metabolism throughout the body. The biological actions of this hormone involve integration of carbohydrate, protein, and lipid metabolism. Insulin enhances membrane transport of glucose, amino acids, and certain ions. It also promotes glycogen storage, formation of triglycerides and synthesis of proteins and nucleic acids. Immunocytochemical investigations have localized insulin in the B cells of pancreatic islets of Langerhans. Deficiency of insulin results in diabetes mellitus, one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the general population. Insulin is also present in tumors of B cell origin such as insulinoma.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	INS
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Secreted Protein
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Insulin signaling pathway, Maturity onset diabetes of the young, mTOR signaling pathway, Oocyte meiosis, Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation, Prostate cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton, Regulation of autophagy, Type I diabetes mellitus, Type II diabetes mellitus