

Mouse INS Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No. E-KAB-0298

Applications

ELISA

Synonyms IDDM2;ILPR;IRDN;MODY10

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Mouse INS Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µg	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Mouse INS Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 µL	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

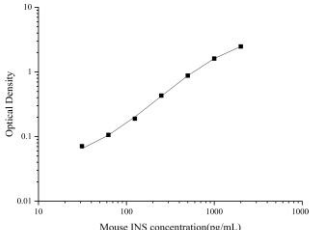
Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0298)	
		Mouse INS Capture Antibody	Mouse INS Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse INS protein	Recombinant Mouse INS protein
	Swissprot	P01325(Ins1)&P01326(Ins2)	
Product details	Reactivity	Mouse	Mouse
	Host	Mouse	Mouse
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5 mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.4
	Purify	Protein A or G	Protein A or G
	Specificity	Detects Mouse INS in ELISAs.	

For Research Use Only

Applications

Mouse INS Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images										
ELISA Capture	0.5-4 µg/mL	Mouse INS Capture Antibody	 <table><caption>Standard Curve Data (Estimated)</caption><thead><tr><th>Mouse INS concentration (pg/mL)</th><th>Optical Density</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>10</td><td>0.05</td></tr><tr><td>100</td><td>0.2</td></tr><tr><td>1000</td><td>5.0</td></tr><tr><td>10000</td><td>10.0</td></tr></tbody></table>	Mouse INS concentration (pg/mL)	Optical Density	10	0.05	100	0.2	1000	5.0	10000	10.0
Mouse INS concentration (pg/mL)	Optical Density												
10	0.05												
100	0.2												
1000	5.0												
10000	10.0												
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Mouse INS Detection Antibody (Biotin)											

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

Insulin is a peptide hormone, produced by beta cells of the pancreas, and is central to regulating carbohydrate and fat metabolism in the body. It participates in glucose utilization, protein synthesis and in the formation and storage of neutral lipids. 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. Defects in insulin results in type 1 diabetes mellitus. Insulin may also exist 36 kDa form corresponding to the hexameric insulin form.