

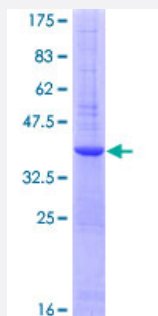
Full-Length

INS (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog # H00003630-P01

Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human INS full-length ORF (AAH05255.1, 1 a.a. - 110 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	MALWMRLLPLLALLALWGPDPAAAFVNQHLCGSHLVEALYLVCGERGFFYTPKTRREAEDLQVGQVELGGGPGAGSLQPLALEGSLQKRGIVEQCCTSICSLYQLENYCN
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	38.4
Preparation Method	in vitro wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — INS

Entrez GeneID [3630](#)

GeneBank Accession# [BC005255.1](#)

Protein Accession# [AAH05255.1](#)

Gene Name INS

Gene Alias ILPR, IRDN

Gene Description insulin

Omim ID [125850 176730](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary After removal of the precursor signal peptide, proinsulin is post-translationally cleaved into two chains (peptide A and peptide B) that are covalently linked via two disulfide bonds. Binding of this mature form of insulin to the insulin receptor (INSR) stimulates glucose uptake. A variety of mutant alleles with changes in the coding region have been identified. There is a read-through gene, INS-IGF2, which overlaps with this gene at the 5' region and with the IGF2 gene at the 3' region. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations OTTHUMP00000011161|OTTHUMP00000011162|OTTHUMP00000196038|proinsulin

Pathway

- [Insulin signaling pathway](#)
- [Maturity onset diabetes of the young](#)

- [mTOR signaling pathway](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Regulation of actin cytoskeleton](#)
- [Regulation of autophagy](#)
- [Type I diabetes mellitus](#)
- [Type II diabetes mellitus](#)

Disease

- [Addison Disease](#)
- [Adenomatous Polyps](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Amenorrhea](#)
- [Anorexia Nervosa](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Autoimmune Diseases](#)
- [Autoimmune polyglandular syndrome](#)
- [Bile Duct Neoplasms](#)
- [Birth Weight](#)
- [Body Weight](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Bulimia](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Celiac Disease](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)

- [Diabetes](#)
- [Diabetes Complications](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diabetic Nephropathies](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [Diseases in Twins](#)
- [Drug Toxicity](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Gallbladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Gallstones](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Hirsutism](#)
- [Hyperandrogenism](#)
- [Hypercholesterolemia](#)
- [Hyperinsulinism](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Hypertriglyceridemia](#)
- [Insulin Resistance](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Oligomenorrhea](#)

- [Osteoporosis](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Failure](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pancreatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Parkinson disease](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Polyendocrinopathies](#)
- [Pre-Eclampsia](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Puberty](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Thrombophilia](#)
- [Thyroid Diseases](#)
- [Thyroiditis](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Weight Gain](#)