abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Insulin antibody [E2E3] ab9569

2 Abreviews 4 References 2 Images

Overview

Product name	Anti-Insulin antibody [E2E3]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [E2E3] to Insulin
Host species	Mouse
Specificity	The antibody recognizes the biologically most active forms of insulin on the C terminal end. The antibody labels the cytoplasm of beta cells in pancreatic islands and insulinomas (tested on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections using the Streptavidin-biotinylated peroxidase method).
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** IHC-P
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Full length protein corresponding to Pig Insulin. Full length Native protein Database link: **P01315**
General notes	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

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.097% Sodium azide Constituent: 0.2% BSA
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	E2E3
Isotype	IgG1

Light chain type kappa

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab9569 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P	★★★★☆ (1)	1/100. Staining of formalin-fixed tissue sections requirestreating in boiling 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0 for 10-20 minutes. Primary may be incubated for 60 mins at RT.

Target

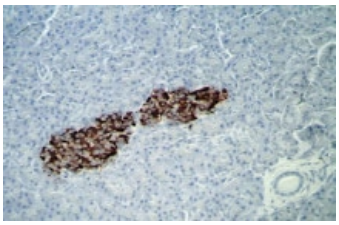
Function Insulin decreases blood glucose concentration. It increases cell permeability to monosaccharides, amino acids and fatty acids. It accelerates glycolysis, the pentose phosphate cycle, and glycogen synthesis in liver.

Involvement in disease 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.

Sequence similarities Belongs to the insulin family.

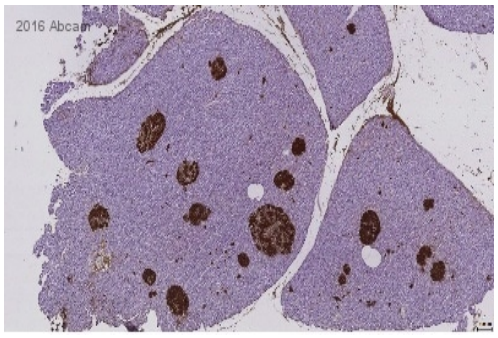
Cellular localization Secreted.

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Insulin antibody [E2E3] (ab9569)

Human pancreas stained with ab9569.The antibody labels the cytoplasm of ß cells in pancreatic islands and insulinomas (tested on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections using the Streptavidin-biotinylated peroxidase method).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Insulin antibody [E2E3] (ab9569)

Image courtesy of an abreview from Nizar Mourad.

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded monkey pancreas tissue stained for Insulin using ab9569 at 1/800 dilution in immunhistochemical analysis.

Goat Ani-mouse HRP was used as the secondary antibody.

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit **https://www.abcam.com/abpromise** or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors