abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Insulin + Proinsulin antibody [D3E7] ab8305

1 References

Overview

Product name Anti-Insulin + Proinsulin antibody [D3E7]

Description Mouse monoclonal [D3E7] to Insulin + Proinsulin

Host species Mouse

Specificity Kd for this antibody is 6.3×10^{-8} M. This antibody is specific for both insulin and proinsulin

Tested applications Suitable for: ELISA, IHC-Fr

Species reactivity Reacts with: Mouse, Rat, Cow, Human, Pig

Immunogen Full length native protein (purified). Native human insulin

General notes

Detection of insulin and proinsulin

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. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Storage buffer pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide

Purity Protein A purified

Primary antibody notes Detection of insulin and proinsulin

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone number D3E7

Myeloma unknown

Isotype IgG1

1

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our <u>Abpromise guarantee</u> covers the use of ab8305 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
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IHC-Fr		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

Relevance

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. Defects in insulin are the cause of familial hyperproinsulinemia.

Cellular localization

Secreted

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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.

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