

Catalog No.: RP03297 **Recombinant**

Species	Gene ID	Swiss Prot
Human	3630	P01308

Synonyms

INS; Insulin; Cleaved into: Insulin B chain;
Insulin A chain

Source	Purification
Yeast	≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Calculated MW	Observed MW
5.8 kDa	5-10 kDa

Endotoxin

≤20 EU/mg of the protein by LAL method.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution .

Reconstitution

It is recommended to redissolve in sterile 0.01 M HCl at a concentration of not less than 1mg/mL.

INS (Insulin) is a Protein Coding gene. This gene encodes insulin, a peptide hormone that plays a vital role in the regulation of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism. After removal of the precursor signal peptide, proinsulin is post-translationally cleaved into three peptides: the B chain and A chain peptides, which are covalently linked via two disulfide bonds to form insulin, and C-peptide. The binding of insulin to the insulin receptor (INSR) stimulates glucose uptake. Diseases associated with INS include Hyperproinsulinemia and Maturity-Onset Diabetes Of The Young, Type 10. A multitude of mutant alleles with phenotypic effects has been identified, including insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus, maturity-onset diabetes of the young type 10, and hyperproinsulinemia.

Description

Recombinant Human Insulin Protein is produced by Yeast expression system. The target protein is expressed with sequence of Human Insulin (Accession #RP03297).

Bio-Activity

Storage

Store at -20°C. Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80 °C up to 1 year from the date of receipt.
After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20°C for 3 months, at 2-8°C for up to 1 week.
Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

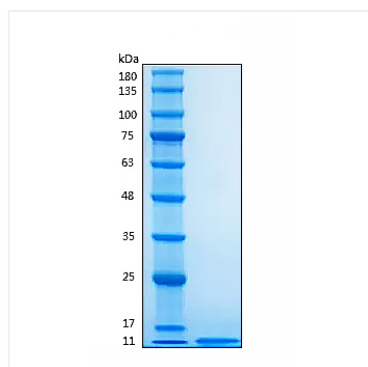
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Validation Data



Recombinant Human Insulin Protein was determined by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions with Coomassie Blue.