

Insulin-1/Ins1 Protein, Mouse (P.pastoris, Myc, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P71805
Synonyms:	Ins1; Ins-1; Insulin-1
Species:	Mouse
Source:	P. pastoris
Accession:	P01325 (F25-N108)
Gene ID:	16333
Molecular Weight:	29 kDa. The reducing (R) protein migrates as 62 kDa in SDS-PAGE maybe due to relative charge.

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	F V K Q H L C G P H L V E A L Y L V C G E R G F F Y T P K S R R E V E D P Q V E Q L E L G G S P G D L Q T L A L E V A R Q K R G I V D Q C C T S I C S L Y Q L E N Y C N
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 0.5 M NaCl, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	Insulin-1, a key player in glucose regulation, effectively lowers blood glucose levels by enhancing cellular permeability to monosaccharides, amino acids, and fatty acids. Its multifaceted actions include the acceleration of glycolysis, promotion of the pentose phosphate cycle, and facilitation of glycogen synthesis in the liver. Structurally, Insulin-1 exists as a heterodimer comprising a B chain and an A chain, intricately linked by two disulfide bonds. These structural features underscore its crucial role in orchestrating metabolic processes essential for maintaining glucose homeostasis.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA