9051 Mira Mesa Blvd, #910094
San Diego, CA 92191
Tel: 760-390-3989

Insulin Human (20-110)

Insulin (20-110 a.a) Human Recombinant
GRF0190

Product Overview

Name	Insulin Human (20-110)
Description	
Insulin (20-110 a.a) Human Recombinant	
Accession (Primary)	P01308
Source	
Escherichia Coli.	
Physical Appearance	
Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.	
Formulation	
Each mg was lyophilized with 1xPBS, 0.4% SDS and 4mM DTT.	
Stability	
Store lyophilized Insulin at -20°C. Aliquot the product after reconstitution to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after two weeks at 4°C.	
Purity	
Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.	
Amino acid sequence	
MALWMRLLPL LALLALWGPD PAAAFVNQHL CGSHLVEALY LVCGERGFFY TPKTRREAED LQVGQVELGG GPGAGSLQPL ALEGSLQKRG IVEQCCTSIC SLYQLENYCN	
Solubility	
It is recommended to add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5mg/ml and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it on cell culture.	
Background	
Insulin participates in the metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins and fats by regulating glucose homeostasis in the body. Insulin decreases blood glucose concentration. Insulin hormone facilitates the uptake of glucose into cells, mainly in muscle and fat tissues, and stimulates the liver to store glucose as glycogen. Insulin also inhibits the production of gluconeogenesis and promotes the synthesis of proteins and lipids. Insulin increases cell permeability to	

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monosaccharides, fatty acids and amino acids. Insulin accelerates glycolysis, the pentose phosphate cycle and glycogen synthesis in liver.

Precautions

Insulin Human (20-110) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Target Information: (P01308)

Background

Insulin participates in the metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins and fats by regulating glucose homeostasis in the body. Insulin decreases blood glucose concentration. Insulin hormone facilitates the uptake of glucose into cells, mainly in muscle and fat tissues, and stimulates the liver to store glucose as glycogen. Insulin also inhibits the production of gluconeogenesis and promotes the synthesis of proteins and lipids. Insulin increases cell permeability to monosaccharides, fatty acids and amino acids. Insulin accelerates glycolysis, the pentose phosphate cycle and glycogen synthesis in liver.