Insulin, bovine

Catalog No: 94996
Lot No: 
Source: Bovine Pancreas

Introduction:

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.

Description:

Bovine Insulin is a two chain, glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 51 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 5733 Dalton. The α and β chains are joined by two interchain disulfide bonds. The α chain contains an intrachain disulfide bond. Insulin regulates the cellular uptake, utilization, and storage of glucose, amino acids, and fatty acids and inhibits the breakdown of glycogen, protein, and fat. Insulin Bovine is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Physical Appearance:

Sterile filtered white lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Formulation:

The Insulin bovine was lyophilized from a concentrated (1mg/ml) solution with no additives.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Insulin Bovine in sterile 18MΩ-cm H2O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Stability:

Lyophilized Insulin Bovine although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Insulin Bovine should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Purity:

Greater than 98.0% as determined by:
(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.
(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Biological Activity:

26 units/mg.

Usage: This material is offered by BIOMOL for research, laboratory or further manufacturing purpose only. Not for human use.

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