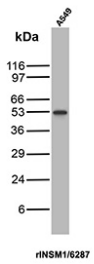
INSM1 Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb rINSM1/6287 / Insulinoma associated protein 1 Antibody [clone rINSM1/6287] (V4817)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V4817-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V4817-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V4817SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

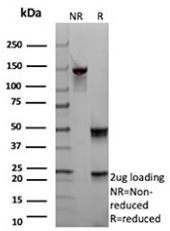
Recombinant | MOUSE MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	rINSM1/6287
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	Q01101
Localization	Nucleus
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT Western Blot : 2-4ug/ml
Limitations	This INSM1 antibody rINSM1/6287 is available for research use only.



INSM1 Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb rINSM1/6287 WB. Western blot analysis of INSM1 Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb (clone rINSM1/6287). Western blot testing of human A549 cell lysate using INSM1 Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb (clone rINSM1/6287) detects a band at approximately 53 kDa, consistent with the expected molecular weight of Insulinoma-associated protein 1 (INSM1). This band corresponds to the INSM1 transcription factor, which is known to migrate near 50 kDa on SDS-PAGE gels despite a predicted molecular weight of approximately 52 kDa.



INSM1 Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb (clone rINSM1/6287). SDS-PAGE analysis of purified INSM1 Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb (clone rINSM1/6287) under non-reduced (NR) and reduced (R) conditions confirms antibody purity and structural integrity. Under non-reducing conditions the intact antibody migrates at approximately 150 kDa, consistent with the expected size of a full IgG molecule. Under reducing conditions the antibody resolves into bands corresponding to the IgG heavy chain (~50 kDa) and light chain (~25 kDa). Two micrograms of purified antibody were loaded per lane for analysis.

Description

Insulinoma-associated protein 1 (INSM1) is a zinc finger transcription factor encoded by the INSM1 gene and plays a central role in neuroendocrine cell differentiation and development. The protein was originally identified in insulinoma tumors and is now widely recognized as a marker of neuroendocrine lineage. INSM1 Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb rINSM1/6287 recognizes the INSM1 protein, which is also referred to in the literature as Insulinoma associated protein 1 antibody and IA-1 antibody, and is used to investigate neuroendocrine cell identity and transcriptional regulation.

INSM1 functions as a transcriptional regulator that controls genes involved in endocrine lineage specification and hormone producing cell maturation. During embryonic development, INSM1 expression is detected in progenitor populations that give rise to pancreatic endocrine cells, neuroendocrine cells of the gastrointestinal tract, and certain neuronal lineages. Through regulation of downstream transcriptional programs, INSM1 contributes to the differentiation of specialized hormone secreting cell types and the establishment of endocrine tissue architecture.

The INSM1 protein localizes primarily to the nucleus, consistent with its role as a transcription factor that modulates gene expression. Nuclear localization allows clear visualization of INSM1-positive cells when examining tissue sections or cellular preparations. In normal adult tissues, expression is typically restricted to neuroendocrine cell populations including pancreatic islet cells, bronchial neuroendocrine cells within the respiratory epithelium, and scattered endocrine cells of the gastrointestinal mucosa. These restricted expression patterns make INSM1 a useful molecular indicator of neuroendocrine differentiation in biological samples.

In tumor biology, INSM1 expression is strongly associated with neuroendocrine neoplasms. Elevated levels have been reported in tumors such as small cell lung carcinoma, pulmonary neuroendocrine tumors, Merkel cell carcinoma, and pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors. Because these malignancies often retain transcriptional programs characteristic of neuroendocrine lineage cells, detection of INSM1 provides insight into tumor cell identity and differentiation state.

Large-scale tissue expression profiling further demonstrates the selective distribution of INSM1 across human tissues. Strong expression is typically observed in neuroendocrine tumor types and endocrine cell populations, whereas most non-neuroendocrine epithelial tissues show little or no detectable signal. These expression patterns highlight the biological specificity of INSM1 and its association with endocrine and neuroendocrine differentiation pathways.

INSM1 Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb (clone rINSM1/6287) is designed to recognize the INSM1 transcription factor in research applications. This antibody supports studies focused on neuroendocrine differentiation, endocrine cell biology, and transcriptional mechanisms that regulate neuroendocrine tumor development.

For broader neuroendocrine tumor IHC validation, see our INSM1 Antibody INSM1/6286R / IA-1 Antibody page.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the INSM1 Antibody Recombinant Mouse MAb rINSM1/6287 should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant partial protein sequence (within amino acids 81-125) from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the INSM1 antibody rINSM1/6287.

Storage

Aliquot the INSM1 antibody rINSM1/6287 and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

Insulinoma associated protein 1 antibody, IA-1 antibody, Zinc finger protein INSM1 antibody, Insulinoma associated transcription factor 1 antibody

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