ARG10135
anti-C Peptide antibody [7E10]

Package: 100 µg, 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [7E10] recognizes C Peptide
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA, RIA
Specificity	This antibody is specific for human free C-peptide and C-peptide region in proinsulin molecules. No cross-reactivity with human, bovine, porcine and mouse/rat insulin.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	7E10
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	C Peptide
Species	Human
Immunogen	3D structure generated by N- and C- terminal regions of C-peptide separated by β-turn at position 47-50 of proinsulin.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	IDDM; IDDM2; IDDM1; ILPR; MODY10; Insulin; IRDN

Application Instructions

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 0.1% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Concentration	1.0-2.0 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 3630 Human Swiss-port # P01308 Human
Gene Symbol	INS
Gene Full Name	insulin
Background	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. Binding of insulin to the insulin receptor (INSR) stimulates glucose uptake. A multitude of mutant alleles with phenotypic effects have been identified. There is a read-through gene, INS-IGF2, which overlaps with this gene at the 5' region and with the IGF2 gene at the 3' region. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010]
Function	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. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Metabolism antibody; Neuroscience antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	12 kDa