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Rabbit Anti-C Peptide/PE Conjugated antibody

SL0274R-PE

Product Name	Anti-C Peptide/PE
Chinese Name	PE 标记的 C-肽抗体
Alias	proinsulin precursor; Hyperproinsulinemia; INS; Insulin Precursor; IRDN; Proinsulin; Propeptide; C-Peptide; INS_HUMAN.
Research Area	Tumour Cell biology immunology Neurobiology Signal transduction Growth factors and hormones Diabetes cell factor The new supersedes the old
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted:Human)
Applications	IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	3 kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide of human C Peptide
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**background:** C Peptide is part of the molecule of Proinsulin, that consists of three parts: C Peptide and two long strands of amino acids (called the alpha and beta chains) that later become linked together to form the insulin molecule. From every molecule of proinsulin, one molecule of insulin plus one molecule of C

Peptide are produced. C peptide is released into the blood stream in equal amounts to insulin. A test of C peptide levels will show how much insulin the body is making. 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.

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.

Subunit:
Heterodimer of a B chain and an A chain linked by two disulfide bonds.

Subcellular Location:
Secreted.

Similarity:
Belongs to the insulin family.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 3630 Human

Omim: 176730 Human

SwissProt: P01308 Human

Unigene: 272259 Human

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

C 肽是胰岛 β 细胞的分泌产物，与大、小鼠有部分交叉，它与胰岛素有一个共同的前体——胰岛素原
C 肽是连接肽，因为最初它是连接 A、B 两条链的中间段，胰岛素原分解后才能独立存在，它也能从细胞释放到血液中。因此，从胰岛细胞分泌入血的主要成分有两种，一种是人们所熟悉的胰岛素，另一种就是 C 肽。
近年来，随着深入的研究，发现 C 肽是具有生物学活性的。并且，这种生物学活性对于延缓 Diabetes 慢性并发症的发生和发展可能具有重要的

作用.