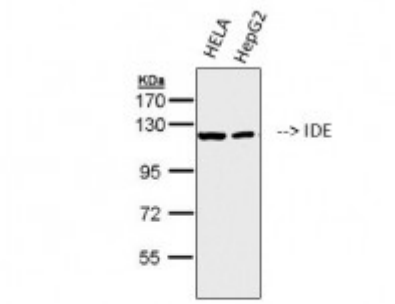
Anti-IDE antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of 1. HELA 2. HepG2 cells using IDE Monoclonal Antibody. (STJ96985)

Description	IDE is a protein encoded by the IDE gene which is approximately 117,9 kDa. IDE is localised to the cytoplasm and cell membrane. It is involved in respiratory electron transport, deubiquitination and metabolism of proteins. It degrades intracellular insulin, thereby terminating insulins activity, as well as participating in intercellular peptide signalling by degrading diverse peptides such as glucagon, amylin, bradykinin and kallidin. IDE is expressed in the cells of the nervous system, liver, muscle, blood and pancreas. Mutations in the IDE gene may result in Alzheimer disease. STJ96985 was developed from clone 3H4 and was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. The antibody detects endogenous IDE proteins.

Model	STJ96985
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide
Gene ID	3416
Gene Symbol	IDE
Dilution range	WB 1:1000
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous IDE proteins.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Clone ID	3H4

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Insulin-degrading enzyme Abeta-degrading protease Insulin protease Insulinase Insulysin
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:5381OMIM:146680
Alternative Names	Insulin-degrading enzyme Abeta-degrading protease Insulin protease Insulinase Insulysin
Function	Plays a role in the cellular breakdown of insulin, IAPP, glucagon, bradykinin, kallidin and other peptides, and thereby plays a role in intercellular peptide signaling. Degrades amyloid formed by APP and IAPP. May play a role in the degradation and clearance of naturally secreted amyloid beta-protein by neurons and microglia. (Microbial infection) The membrane-associated isoform acts as an entry receptor for varicella-zoster virus (VZV).
Sequence and Domain Family	The SlyX motif may be involved in the non-conventional secretion of the protein.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Secreted. Present at the cell surface of neuron cells. The membrane-associated isoform is approximately 5 kDa larger than the known cytosolic isoform.
Post-translational Modifications	The N-terminus is blocked.