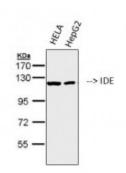


## **Anti-IDE** antibody



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** <u>3416</u>

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.

St John's Laboratory Ltd

F +44 (0)207 681 2580

W http://www.stjohnslabs.com/ E info@stjohnslabs.com

T+44 (0)208 223 3081