



Rabbit Anti-C Peptide antibody

SL23205R

Product Name:	C Peptide
Chinese Name:	小鼠C-肽抗体
Alias:	proinsulin precursor; Hyperproinsulinemia; INS; Insulin Precursor; IRDN; Proinsulin; Propeptide; C-Peptide; INS2_MOUSE.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	3kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse C Peptide:57-87/110
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% 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 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	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.

SWISS:

P01326

Gene ID:

16334

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3630](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 16334](#)Mouse

[Omim: 176730](#)Human

[SwissProt: P01308](#)Human

[SwissProt: P01326](#)Mouse

[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。

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