

C-肽抗体

产品货号： mIR0274

英文名称： C Peptide

中文名称： C-肽抗体

别名： proinsulin precursor; Hyperproinsulinemia; INS; Insulin Precursor; IRDN; Proinsulin; Propeptide; C-Peptide; INS_HUMAN.

研究领域： 肿瘤 细胞生物 免疫学 神经生物学 信号转导 生长因子和激素 糖尿病 细胞因子
新陈代谢

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 (石蜡切片需做抗原修复)
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 3 kDa

细胞定位： 分泌型蛋白

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide of human C Peptide:57-87/110

亚型： IgG

纯化方法 : affinity purified by Protein A

储存液 : 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 : 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

产品介绍 : 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:

P01308

Gene ID:

3630

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糖尿病慢性并发症的发生和发展可能具有重要的作用。