



## Human IDE peptide (DAG-P1706)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Antigen Description</b>	This gene encodes a zinc metallopeptidase that degrades intracellular insulin, and thereby terminates insulins activity, as well as participating in intercellular peptide signalling by degrading diverse peptides such as glucagon, amylin, bradykinin, and kallidin. The preferential affinity of this enzyme for insulin results in insulin-mediated inhibition of the degradation of other peptides such as beta-amyloid. Deficiencies in this proteins function are associated with Alzheimers disease and type 2 diabetes mellitus but mutations in this gene have not been shown to be causitive for these diseases. This protein localizes primarily to the cytoplasm but in some cell types localizes to the extracellular space, cell membrane, peroxisome, and mitochondrion. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Additional transcript variants have been described but have not been experimentally verified.[provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009]
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<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Sequence Similarities</b>	Belongs to the peptidase M16 family.
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.

### GENE INFORMATION

<b>Gene Name</b>	<a href="#">IDE insulin-degrading enzyme [ Homo sapiens (human) ]</a>
<b>Official Symbol</b>	IDE
<b>Synonyms</b>	IDE; insulin-degrading enzyme; INSULYSIN; insulinase; insulin protease; Abeta-degrading protease;

<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">3416</a>
<b>mRNA Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NM_001165946.1</a>
<b>Protein Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NP_001159418.1</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	P14735
<b>Chromosome Location</b>	10q23-q25
<b>Pathway</b>	Alzheimers disease, organism-specific biosystem; Alzheimers disease, conserved biosystem; Alzheimers Disease, organism-specific biosystem;
<b>Function</b>	ATP binding; ATPase activity; beta-amyloid binding; beta-endorphin binding; glycoprotein binding; insulin binding; insulin binding; metalloendopeptidase activity; peptide binding; protein binding; protein homodimerization activity; receptor binding; ubiqu