



Mouse Anti-Human C-Peptide Monoclonal Antibody, clone F97821N (DMAB1347MH)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	After removal of the precursor signal peptide, proinsulin is post-translationally cleaved into three peptides: the B chain and A chain peptides, which are covalently linked via two disulfide bonds to form insulin, and C-peptide. Binding of insulin to the insulin receptor (INSR) stimulates glucose uptake. A multitude of mutant alleles with phenotypic effects have been identified. There is a read-through gene, INS-IGF2, which overlaps with this gene at the 5' region and with the IGF2 gene at the 3' region. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.
Specificity	Reacts with Human C-peptide. Does not cross-react with human, cow, pig or mouse/rat insulin.
Target	Insulin
Immunogen	Recombinant C-peptide
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	F97821N
Affinity Constant	Kd >1 x 10 ⁸
Purification	>90% pure (SDS-PAGE). Protein A chromatography.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Competitive ELISA and RIA detection of Human C-peptide after the immunospecific removal of proinsulin. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded. Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial

contents.

Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	5.6 mg/ml (OD280nm, E0.1% = 1.4)
Size	1 mg
Buffer	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservative	0.1% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 2-8°C.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	INSinsulin [Homo sapiens]
Official Symbol	INS
Synonyms	Insulin; ILPR; IRDN; IDDM2; MODY10; INS; hormone activity; insulin receptor binding; insulin-like growth factor receptor binding; protein binding; C-peptide
Entrez Gene ID	3630
Protein Refseq	NP_000198
UniProt ID	I3WAC9
Chromosome Location	11P15.5
Pathway	ATF-2 transcription factor network, organism-specific biosystem; Diabetes pathways, organism-specific biosystem; FOXA1 transcription factor network, organism-specific biosystem; IRS activation, organism-specific biosystem; IRS-mediated signalling, organism-specific biosystem; Integration of energy metabolism, organism-specific biosystem; Maturity onset diabetes of the young, organism-specific biosystem; Oocyte meiosis, organism-specific biosystem; PI-3K cascade, organism-specific biosystem
Function	hormone activity; insulin receptor binding; insulin-like growth factor receptor binding; protein binding