

## ARG62963 anti-Proinsulin (C-peptide) antibody [C-PEP-01] (Biotin)

Package: 100 µg  
Store at: 4°C

### Summary

Product Description	Biotin-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [C-PEP-01] recognizes Proinsulin (C-peptide)
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P
Specificity	The clone C-PEP-01 reacts specifically with C-peptide, a part of the Proinsulin molecule. Proinsulin consists of the three parts: C-peptide and two long strands of amino acids (alpha and beta chains; later become linked together to form the Insulin molecule). No cross-reactivity with Insulin or other peptide hormones or proteins was observed.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	C-PEP-01
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Proinsulin (C-peptide)
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human C-peptide conjugated to bovine serum albumin.
Conjugation	Biotin
Alternate Names	IDDM; IDDM2; IDDM1; ILPR; MODY10; Insulin; IRDN

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	25 µg/ml

**Application Note** \* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification Note	The purified antibody is conjugated with Biotin-LC-NHS under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated biotin.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 15 mM Sodium azide
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

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Database links	<a href="#">GeneID: 3630 Human</a> <a href="#">Swiss-port # P01308 Human</a>
Gene Symbol	INS
Gene Full Name	insulin
Background	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.
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. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Metabolism antibody; Neuroscience antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	12 kDa