

**Anti-IDE/Insulysin Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO13269

**Specification**

**Anti-IDE/Insulysin Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P14735</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-IDE/Insulysin Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Anti-IDE/Insulysin Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3416

**Other Names**

Insulin-degrading enzyme, 3.4.24.56, Abeta-degrading protease, Insulin protease, Insulinase, Insulysin, IDE {ECO:0000303|PubMed:20364150, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:5381}

**Calculated MW**

117968 MW KDa

**Application Details**

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>IHC 1:50-1:100

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Secreted. Present at the cell surface of neuron cells. The membrane-associated isoform is approximately 5 kDa larger than the known cytosolic isoform.

**Contents**

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

**Immunogen**

A synthesized peptide derived from human IDE

**Purification**

Affinity-chromatography

**Storage**

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

## Anti-IDE/Insulysin Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** IDE {ECO:0000303|PubMed:20364150, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:5381}

### Function

Plays a role in the cellular breakdown of insulin, APP peptides, IAPP peptides, natriuretic peptides, glucagon, bradykinin, kallidin, and other peptides, and thereby plays a role in intercellular peptide signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10684867" target="\_blank">10684867</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17051221" target="\_blank">17051221</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17613531" target="\_blank">17613531</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18986166" target="\_blank">18986166</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19321446" target="\_blank">19321446</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21098034" target="\_blank">21098034</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2293021" target="\_blank">2293021</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23922390" target="\_blank">23922390</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24847884" target="\_blank">24847884</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26394692" target="\_blank">26394692</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26968463" target="\_blank">26968463</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29596046" target="\_blank">29596046</a>). Substrate binding induces important conformation changes, making it possible to bind and degrade larger substrates, such as insulin (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23922390" target="\_blank">23922390</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26394692" target="\_blank">26394692</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29596046" target="\_blank">29596046</a>). Contributes to the regulation of peptide hormone signaling cascades and regulation of blood glucose homeostasis via its role in the degradation of insulin, glucagon and IAPP (By similarity). Plays a role in the degradation and clearance of APP-derived amyloidogenic peptides that are secreted by neurons and microglia (Probable) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26394692" target="\_blank">26394692</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9830016" target="\_blank">9830016</a>). Degrades the natriuretic peptides ANP, BNP and CNP, inactivating their ability to raise intracellular cGMP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21098034" target="\_blank">21098034</a>). Also degrades an aberrant frameshifted 40-residue form of NPPA (fsNPPA) which is associated with familial atrial fibrillation in heterozygous patients (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21098034" target="\_blank">21098034</a>). Involved in antigen processing. Produces both the N terminus and the C terminus of MAGEA3-derived antigenic peptide (EVDPIGHLY) that is presented to cytotoxic T lymphocytes by MHC class I.

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35559}. Secreted Note=Present at the cell surface of neuron cells. The membrane- associated isoform is approximately 5 kDa larger than the known cytosolic isoform

### Tissue Location

Detected in brain and in cerebrospinal fluid (at protein level).

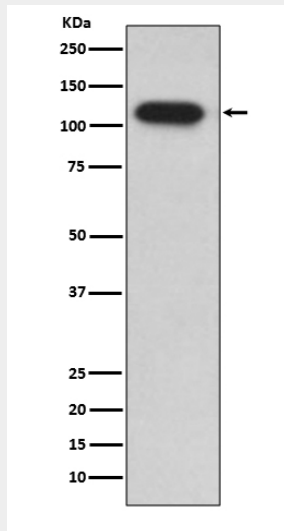
## Anti-IDE/Insulysin Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)

- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Anti-IDE/Insulysin Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of IDE expression in HepG2 cell lysate.