
IDE Mouse pAb

Catalog Number: bs-0018M

Target Protein: IDE

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid

Host: Mouse

Clonality: Polyclonal

Isotype: IgG

Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF, Flow-Cyt (2ug/Test), ICC/IF (1:25)

Reactivity: Human, Mouse (predicted:Rat, Pig, Cow, Chicken)

Predicted MW: 117 kDa

Entrez Gene: 3416

Swiss Prot: P14735

Source: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human IDE: 491-590/1019.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

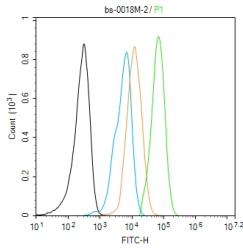
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

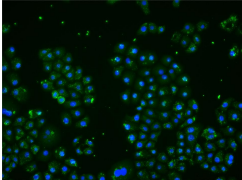
Background: Insulysin was identified nearly a century ago as an enzyme responsible for the degradation of insulin in cells, although the precise interactions between insulin and insulysin remain elusive. Human insulysin was cloned in 1988, and shown to be a 118 kDa protein that exists primarily as a homodimer, and perhaps also complexed with other molecules. The sequence is well conserved between humans, rats and mice, and the antibody recognizes these species. Insulysin is a metalloproteinase of the clan ME, family M16, which contains an active site HxxEH, a reversal of the canonical HExxH zinc binding motif. Considered a zinc metalloproteinase, the activity of insulysin can be blocked with EDTA or 1-10 phenanthroline. In addition to the active metalloproteinase domain, insulysin contains a second metalloproteinase site which is considered catalytically inactive, and is thought to assist in substrate binding. Insulysin is most closely related to the bacterial proteinase pitrilysin, (the human orthologue of which appears to be MPRP1) and the mammalian proteinase nardilysin. Generally thought to be a cytoplasmic protein, insulysin has been isolated from many different tissues and cell lines, and can degrade intact insulin, insulin B chain, glucagon, denatured hemoglobin, alpha amyloid protein, TGF alpha and amylin. Recent work implicates insulysin in clearing beta amyloid plaques from the brain, and has generated much interest in Alzheimer's disease research. The pH optimum for insulysin is

basic, pH 8.5, which also distinguishes it from other metalloproteinases.

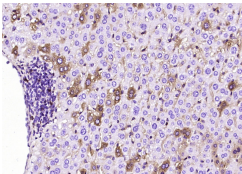
VALIDATION IMAGES



Blank control (black line) :HepG2. Primary Antibody (green line): Mouse Anti-IDE antibody (bs-0018M) Dilution:2ug/Test; Secondary Antibody (white blue line) : Goat anti-mouse IgG-FITC Dilution: 0.5ug/Test. Isotype control (orange line) : Normal Mouse IgG Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C, The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



HepG2 cell; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed; Triton X-100 at room temperature for 20 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum, C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Antibody incubation with (IDE) polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-0018M) 1:25, 90 minutes at 37°C; followed by a conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG antibody at 37°C for 90 minutes, DAPI (blue, C02-04002) was used to stain the cell nuclei.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse liver tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (IDE) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-0018M) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.