

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

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| <b>Target</b>                           | IDE  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                         | INSULYSIN  |
| <b>Description</b>                      | Recombinant human IDE Protein with C-terminal 10×His tag   |
| <b>Delivery</b>                         | In Stock   |
| <b>Uniprot ID</b>                       | P14735   |
| <b>Expression Host</b>                  | HEK293   |
| <b>Tag</b>                              | C-10×His tag   |
| <b>Molecular Characterization</b>       | IDE(Met1-Leu1019) 10×His tag   |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b>                 | The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 119.3 kDa after removal of the signal peptide.   |
| <b>Purity</b>                           | The purity of the protein is greater than 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.   |
| <b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b> | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.   |
| <b>Storage&amp;Shipping</b>             | Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.  |
| <b>Background</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 protein's function are associated with Alzheimer's disease and type 2 diabetes mellitus but mutations in this gene have not been shown to be causative 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] |
| <b>Usage</b>                            | Research use only  |
| <b>Conjugate</b>                        | Unconjugated   |



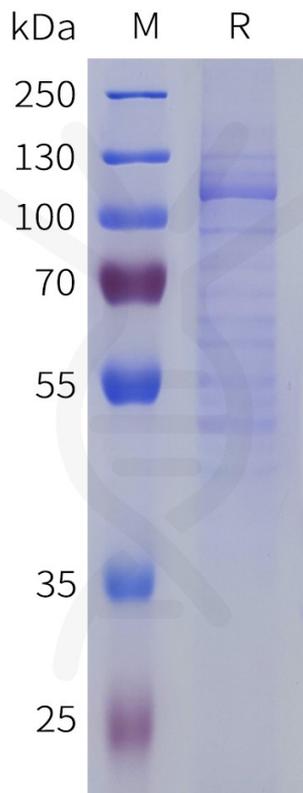


Figure 1. Human IDE Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

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