

## Product datasheet

# Human Insulin degrading enzyme / IDE peptide ab32215

### Overview

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**Product name** Human Insulin degrading enzyme / IDE peptide

### Description

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**Nature** Synthetic

### Amino Acid Sequence

**Species** Human

### Specifications

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Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab32215** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

**Applications** Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-Insulin degrading enzyme / IDE antibody ([ab32216](#))

**Form** Liquid

### Additional notes

- *First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.*
- *If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.*
- *Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.*
- *Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.*
- *Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.*

### Preparation and Storage

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**Stability and Storage** Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Information available upon request.

## General Info

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<b>Function</b>	Plays a role in the cellular breakdown of insulin, IAPP, glucagon, bradykinin, kallidin and other peptides, and thereby plays a role in intercellular peptide signaling. Degrades amyloid formed by APP and IAPP. May play a role in the degradation and clearance of naturally secreted amyloid beta-protein by neurons and microglia.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the peptidase M16 family.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	The N-terminus is blocked.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cytoplasm. Cell surface. Present at the cell surface of neuron cells. The membrane-associated isoform is approximately 5 kDa larger than the known cytosolic isoform.

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**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
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