

Biotin Anti-C Peptide antibody ab48303

Overview

Product name	Biotin Anti-C Peptide antibody
Description	Biotin Rabbit polyclonal to C Peptide
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Biotin
Tested applications	Suitable for: ELISA, RIA
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human

Predicted to work with: Chimpanzee, Gorilla 

Immunogen	Synthetic peptide: EAEDLQVGQV ELGGPGAGS LQPLALEGSL Q conjugated to KLH, corresponding to internal sequence amino acids 57-87 of Human C Peptide. Conjugated to KLH via carboxyl group
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 [Run BLAST with ExPASy](#)  [Run BLAST with NCBI](#)

General notes

C Peptide is part of the molecule of Proinsulin, that consists of three parts: C Peptide and two long strands of amino acids (called the alpha and beta chains) that later become linked together to form the insulin molecule. 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. A test of C peptide levels will show how much insulin the body is making. 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.

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze /

	thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.50 Preservative: 0.01% Thimerosal (merthiolate) Constituents: PBS, 50% Glycerol
Purity	Protein G purified
Primary antibody notes	C Peptide is part of the molecule of Proinsulin, that consists of three parts: C Peptide and two long strands of amino acids (called the alpha and beta chains) that later become linked together to form the insulin molecule. 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. A test of C peptide levels will show how much insulin the body is making. 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.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab48303 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
RIA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

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.
Involvement in disease	<p>Defects in INS are the cause of familial hyperproinsulinemia (FHPRI) [MIM:176730].</p> <p>Defects in INS are a cause of diabetes mellitus insulin-dependent type 2 (IDDM2) [MIM:125852]. IDDM2 is a multifactorial disorder of glucose homeostasis that is characterized by susceptibility to ketoacidosis in the absence of insulin therapy. Clinical features are polydipsia, polyphagia and polyuria which result from hyperglycemia-induced osmotic diuresis and secondary thirst. These derangements result in long-term complications that affect the eyes, kidneys, nerves, and blood vessels.</p> <p>Defects in INS are a cause of diabetes mellitus permanent neonatal (PNDM) [MIM:606176]. PNDM is a rare form of diabetes distinct from childhood-onset autoimmune diabetes mellitus type 1. It is characterized by insulin-requiring hyperglycemia that is diagnosed within the first months of life. Permanent neonatal diabetes requires lifelong therapy.</p> <p>Defects in INS are a cause of maturity-onset diabetes of the young type 10 (MODY10) [MIM:613370]. MODY10 is a form of diabetes that is characterized by an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance, onset in childhood or early adulthood (usually before 25 years of age), a primary defect in insulin secretion and frequent insulin-independence at the beginning of the</p>

disease.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the insulin family.

Cellular localization

Secreted.

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