SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571-56623320 Fax:0086-571-56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-Renin antibody

Catalog Number: SL6184R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

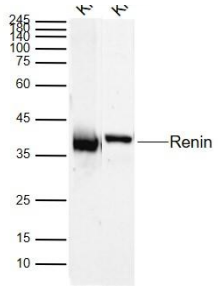
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Renin
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Renin: 331-406/406
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Mouse,Rat(predicted:Human,Dog,Cow,Horse)
Predicted MW.:	37kDa
Subcellular Location:	The cell membrane Secretory protein
Background:	Renin catalyzes the first step in the activation pathway of angiotensinogen--a cascade that can result in aldosterone release,vasoconstriction, and increase in blood pressure. Renin, an aspartyl protease, cleaves angiotensinogen to form angiotensin I, which is converted to angiotensin II by angiotensin I converting enzyme, an important regulator of blood pressure and electrolyte balance. Transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms and that arise from alternative splicing and the use of alternative promoters have been described, but their full-length nature has not been determined. Mutations in this gene have been shown to cause familial hyperproreninemia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]. **Function:** Renin is a highly specific endopeptidase, whose only known function is to generate angiotensin I from angiotensinogen in the plasma, initiating a cascade of reactions that produce an elevation of blood pressure and increased sodium retention by the kidney. **Subunit:** Interacts with ATP6AP2.

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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	Subcellular Location: Secreted. Membrane. Associated to membranes via binding to ATP6AP2. DISEASE: Defects in REN are the cause of familial juvenile hyperuricemic nephropathy type 2 (HNFJ2) [MIM:613092]. It is a renal disease characterized by juvenile onset of hyperuricemia, slowly progressive renal failure and anemia. **Similarity:** Belongs to the peptidase A1 family. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 469651 Chimpanzee **Entrez Gene:** 5972 Human **Entrez Gene:** 19701 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 19702 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 24715 Rat Omim: 179820 Human **SwissProt:** P60016 Chimpanzee **SwissProt:** Q6DLS0 Cynomolgus Monkey **SwissProt:** P00797 Human **SwissProt:** P00796 Mouse **SwissProt:** P06281 Mouse **SwissProt:** P08424 Rat **Unigene:** 3210 Human **Unigene:** 220955 Mouse **Unigene:** 9831 Rat

[VALIDATION IMAGES]



Sample:
Lane 1: Mouse Kidney Lysates
Lane 2: Rat Kidney Lysates
Primary: Anti-Renin (SL6184R) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 37kDa
Observed band size: 37kDa

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