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Mouse Anti-Renin antibody

SLM-43146M

Product Name	Renin
Chinese Name	肾素/血管紧张素形成酶 Ren1 单克隆抗体
Alias	Angiotensin forming enzyme; Angiotensin forming enzyme precursor; Angiotensinogenase; Angiotensinogenase precursor; HNFJ2; REN; Renin1; Renin-1; Renin 1; Ren1; RENI_HUMAN; Renin; Renin precursor renal.
Immunogen Species	Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human
Applications	WB=1:500-2000, IHC-P=1:100-500, IHC-F=1:100-500, IF=1:100-500 optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	37kDa
Cellular localization	The cell membrane Secretory protein
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	Recombinant human Renin protein: 24-406/406
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	PBS (pH=7.4)
Storage	Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 ℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	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.

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.

SWISS:
P00797

Gene ID:
5972

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

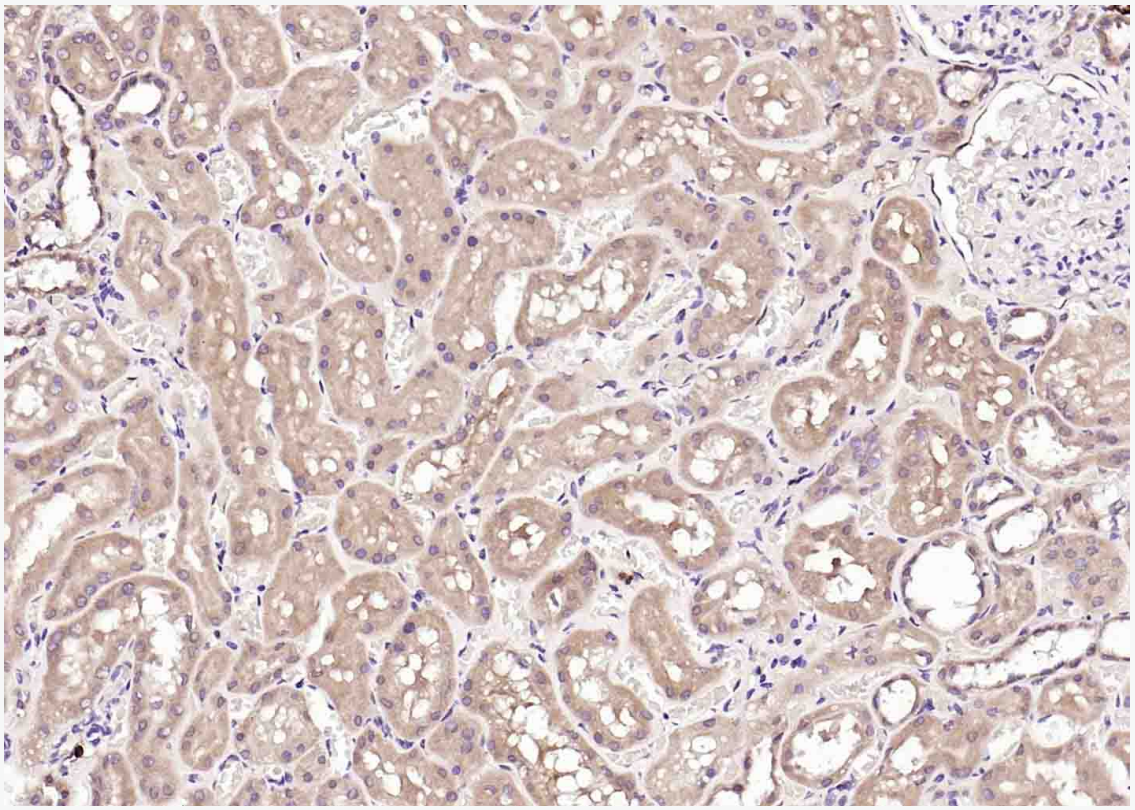
SwissProt: P08424 Rat

Unigene: 3210 Human

Unigene: 220955 Mouse

Unigene: 9831 Rat

Product Picture



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human kidney); 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; Incubation with (Renin) Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SLM-43146M)

at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Mouse)(sp-0024) instructionsand DAB staining.