

AGT Antibody (CT)

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV11258

Specification

AGT Antibody (CT) - Product Information

Application	
Primary Accession	
Reactivity	
Host	
Clonality	
Isotype	

WB, IHC P01019 Human Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG

AGT Antibody (CT) - Additional Information

Gene ID 183

Positive Control

Western blot: HepG2 cell lysate, IHC: human hepatocarcinoma tissue Western blot: ~1:1000, IHC: ~1:10-1:50

 Application & Usage
 Western blot: ~1:1000, IHC: ~1:10-1

 Other Names
 AGT; SERPINA8; Angiotensinogen; Serpin A8; Angiotensin-1; Angiotensin I; Angiotensin-2; Angiotensin II; Angiotensin-3; Angiotensin III;

Target/Specificity AGT

Antibody Form Liquid

Appearance Colorless liquid

Formulation 100 μl of antibody in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide

Handling The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions AGT Antibody (CT) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AGT Antibody (CT) - Protein Information



Name AGT (<u>HGNC:333</u>)

Synonyms SERPINA8

Function

Essential component of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS), a potent regulator of blood pressure, body fluid and electrolyte homeostasis.

Cellular Location Secreted

Tissue Location Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.

AGT Antibody (CT) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

AGT Antibody (CT) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-AGT Antibody (C-term) in HepG2 cell line lysates (35 μ g/lane). AGT (arrow) was detected using the purified pAb.

AGT Antibody (CT) - Background

Angiotensinogen, also known as AGT and SERPINA8, is a member of the serpin family. It is $an\alpha$ -2-globulinthat is produced constitutively and released into the circulation mainly by the liver.



Angiotensinogen is a essential component of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) and a potent regulator of blood pressure. It is expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma. Angiotensinogen is cleaved into three chains: Angiotensin-1 (Ang I), Angiotensin-2 (Ang II), and Angiotensin-3 (Ang III). Angiotensin-1 is a substrate of ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) that removes a dipeptide to yield the physiologically active peptide angiotensin-2. Angiotensin-1 and angiotensin-2 can be further processed to generate angiotensin-3, angiotensin-4. Angiotensin 1-7 is cleaved from angiotensin-2 by ACE2. Angiotensin-2 acts directly on vascular smooth muscle as a potent vasoconstrictor, affects cardiac contractility and heart rate through its action on the sympathetic nervous system. Defects in AGT are associated with susceptibility to essential hypertension and renal tubular dysgenesis (RTD).