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REN Antibody (monoclonal) (M01)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a full length recombinant REN.
Catalog # AT3617a

Specification

REN Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Product Information

Application	**WB, E**
Primary Accession	P00797
Other Accession	BC047752
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1 kappa**
Calculated MW	**45057**

REN Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5972

Other Names
Renin, Angiotensinogenase, REN

Target/Specificity
REN (AAH47752, 24 a.a. ~ 406 a.a) full-length recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.

Dilution
WB~~1:500~1000
E~~N/A

Format
Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .

Storage
Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Precautions
REN Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

REN Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot

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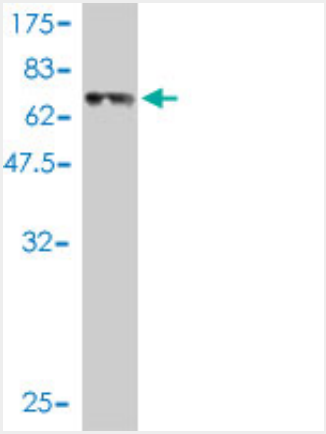
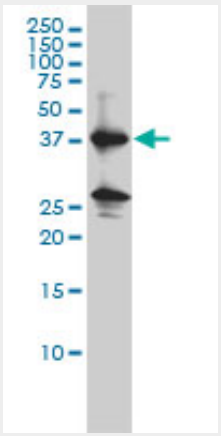
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

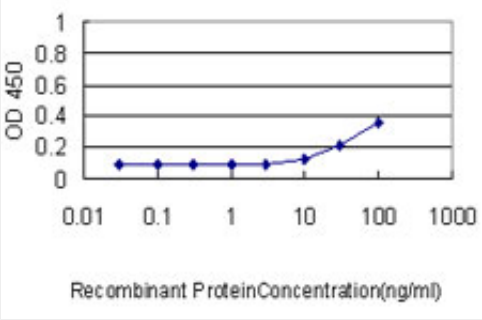
REN Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - Images



Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein.Western Blot detection against Immunogen (67.87 KDa) .



REN monoclonal antibody (M01), clone 2H2 Western Blot analysis of REN expression in K-562 ((Cat # AT3617a)



Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged REN is approximately 1ng/ml as a capture antibody.

REN Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - 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.

REN Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) - References

1.HIV-induced kidney cell injury: role of ROS-induced downregulated vitamin D receptor.Salhan D, Husain M, Subrati A, Goyal R, Singh T, Rai P, Malhotra A, Singhal PC.Am J Physiol Renal Physiol. 2012 Aug;303(4):F503-14. Epub 2012 May 30.