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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

REN (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog Number: H00005972-P01

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human REN full-length ORF (AAH47752, 24 a.a. - 406 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.

Sequence:

LPTDTTTFKRIFLKRMPRESLKERGVDMARLGPEWS
QPMKRLTLGNTTSSVILTNYMDTQYYGEIGITPPQTF
KVVFDTGSSNVWVPSSKCSRLYTACVYHKLFDASDSS
SYKHNGTELTRYSTGTVSGFLSQDIITVGGITVTQMF
GEVTEMPALPFMLAEFDGVVGMGFIEQAIGRVTPIFDN
IISQGVLKEDVFSFYNNRDSSENSQSLGGQIVLGGSDPQ
HYEGNFHYINLIKTVWQIQMKGVSVGSSTLLCEDGCL
ALVDTGASYISGSTSSIEKLMEALGAKKRLFDYVVKCN
EGPTLPDISFHLGGKEYTLTSADYVFQESYSSKKLCTL
AIHAMDIPPTGPTWALGATFIRKFYTEFDRRNNRIGFA
LAR

Host: Wheat Germ (in vitro)

Theoretical MW (kDa): 67.87

Applications: AP, Array, ELISA, WB-Re
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at
<http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Preparation Method: [in vitro wheat germ expression system](#)

Purification: Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow

Storage Buffer: 50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.

Storage Instruction: Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 5972

Gene Symbol: REN

Gene Alias: FLJ10761

Gene Summary: 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]