abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Renin protein ab183267

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human Renin protein
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. ab183267 is purified by chelated metal affinity chromatography.
Expression system	Cell Culture
Accession	**P00797**
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	LTLGNTTSSVILTNYMDTQYYGEIGIGTPPQTFKVVFDTGSS NVWVPSSK CSRLYTACVYHKLFDASDSSSYKHNGTELTLRYSTGTVSG FLSQDIITVG GITVTQMFGEVTEMPALPFMLAEFDGVVGMGFIEQAIGRV TPIFDNIISQ GVLKEDVFSFYYNRDSENSQSLGGQIVLGGSDPQHYEGN FHYINLIKTGV WQIQMKGVSVGSSTLLCEDGCLALVDTGASYISGSTSSIE KLMEALGAKK RLFDYVVKCNEGPTLPDISFHLGGKEYTLTSADYVFQESY SSKKLCTLAI HAMDIPPPTGPTWALGATFIRKFYTEFDRRNNRIGFALAR
Predicted molecular weight	40 kDa
Amino acids	67 to 406
Tags	His tag C-Terminus
Additional sequence information	ab183267 is produced from the proenzyme prorenin by proteolytic cleavage of a 43 amino acid N-term prosegment using limited enzymatic digestion by immobilized trypsin. Contains a 8X-His tag at C term.

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab183267** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	SDS-PAGE
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	Extinction coeffecient 1.1. Human prorenin is recombinantly produced in HEK cell culture.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on Dry Ice. Store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.79% Tris HCl, 0.29% Sodium chloride

General Info

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.
Involvement in disease	Defects in REN are a cause of renal tubular dysgenesis (RTD) [MIM:267430]. RTD is an autosomal recessive severe disorder of renal tubular development characterized by persistent fetal anuria and perinatal death, probably due to pulmonary hypoplasia from early-onset oligohydramnios (the Potter phenotype). 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.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the peptidase A1 family.
Cellular localization	Secreted. Membrane. Associated to membranes via binding to ATP6AP2.

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