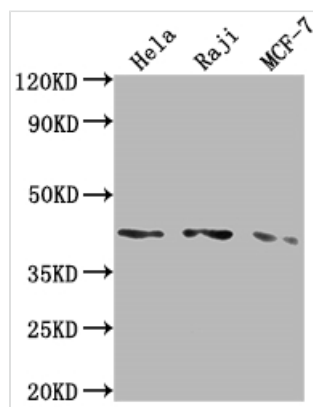




AGTR1 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA257443A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P30556
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human AGTR1
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000
Relevance	Receptor for angiotensin II. Mediates its action by association with G proteins that activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cancer; Cardiovascular; Metabolism
Gene Names	AGTR1
Clone No.	4A9

Image



Western Blot

Positive WB detected in: HeLa whole cell lysate, Raji whole cell lysate, MCF-7 whole cell lysate

All lanes: AGTR1 antibody at 1:2000

Secondary

Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution

Predicted band size: 42 kDa

Observed band size: 42 kDa

Description

The AGTR1 recombinant monoclonal antibody is created using recombinant DNA technology and is ideal for detecting human AGTR1 protein in ELISA and WB applications. First, the cDNA of the AGTR1 antibody-producing hybridomas is sequenced to synthesize the gene encoding the AGTR1 monoclonal antibody.



The hybridomas are created by fusing B cells isolated from an animal that was immunized with a synthesized peptide derived from human AGTR1, with myeloma cells. The synthesized gene is then cloned into a vector. The recombinant vector is transfected into cells for cultivation. The resulting AGTR1 recombinant monoclonal antibody is purified using affinity chromatography from the cell culture supernatant.

The AGTR1 protein is a G protein-coupled receptor that is primarily expressed in vascular smooth muscle cells and the adrenal gland. It plays a key role in the regulation of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS), which controls blood pressure and fluid balance in the body. Additionally, AGTR1 has been implicated in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, atherosclerosis, and heart failure, and is a target for pharmacological interventions.