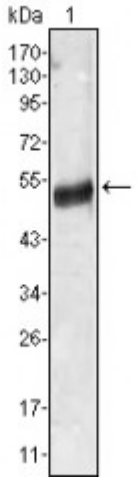
Anti-AGT antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to AGT.

Model	STJ97818
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human AGT expressed in E. Coli.
Gene ID	183
Gene Symbol	AGT
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	AGT Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AGT protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.
Purification	Affinity purification
Clone ID	1B1
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Angiotensinogen Serpin A8 Angiotensin-1 Angiotensin 1-10 Angiotensin I Ang I Angiotensin-2 Angiotensin 1-8 Angiotensin II Ang II Angiotensin-3 Angiotensin 2-8 Angiotensin III An
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG2b
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:333OMIM:106150
Alternative Names	Angiotensinogen Serpin A8 Angiotensin-1 Angiotensin 1-10 Angiotensin I Ang I Angiotensin-2 Angiotensin 1-8 Angiotensin II Ang II Angiotensin-3 Angiotensin 2-8 Angiotensin III An
Function	Essential component of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS), a potent regulator of blood pressure, body fluid and electrolyte homeostasis.; 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, and alters renal sodium and water absorption through its ability to stimulate the zona glomerulosa cells of the adrenal cortex to synthesize and secrete aldosterone.; Angiotensin-3: stimulates aldosterone release.; Angiotensin 1-7: is a ligand for the G-protein coupled receptor MAS1. Has vasodilator and antidiuretic effects. Has an antithrombotic effect that involves MAS1-mediated release of nitric oxide from platelets.
Cellular Localization	Secreted.
Post-translational Modifications	Beta-decarboxylation of Asp-34 in angiotensin-2, by mononuclear leukocytes produces alanine. The resulting peptide form, angiotensin-A, has the same affinity for the AT1 receptor as angiotensin-2, but a higher affinity for the AT2 receptor. In response to low blood pressure, the enzyme renin/REN cleaves angiotensinogen to produce angiotensin-1. 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 1-9 is cleaved from angiotensin-1 by ACE2 and can be further processed by ACE to produce angiotensin 1-7, angiotensin 1-5 and angiotensin 1-4. Angiotensin 1-7 has also been proposed to be cleaved from angiotensin-2 by ACE2 or from angiotensin-1 by MME (neprilysin). The disulfide bond is labile. Angiotensinogen is present in the circulation in a near 40:60 ratio with the oxidized disulfide-bonded form, which preferentially interacts with receptor-bound renin.