

Angiotensinogen Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49159

Package Size: #49159-1 50ul #49159-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

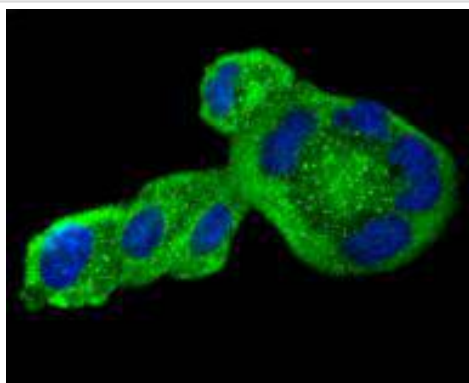
Description

Product Name	Angiotensinogen Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	SD201-02
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IP
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	Aangiotensinogen (serpin peptidase inhibitor clade A member 8) antibody AGT antibody AI265500 antibody Alpha 1 antiproteinase antitrypsin antibody Ang antibody Ang I antibody Ang II antibody Ang III antibody AngII antibody Angiotensin I antibody Angiotensin II antibody Angiotensin III antibody Angiotensin-3 antibody Angiotensinogen (PAT) antibody Angiotensinogen antibody ANGT_HUMAN antibody ANHU antibody ANRT antibody AT-2 antibody AT-II antibody Des-Asp[1]-angiotensin II antibody FLJ92595 antibody FLJ97926 antibody MGC105326 antibody PAT antibody Pre angiotensinogen antibody Serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor antibody Serpin A8 antibody Serpin peptidase inhibitor clade A member 8 antibody SERPINA8 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P01019
Calculated MW	53 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

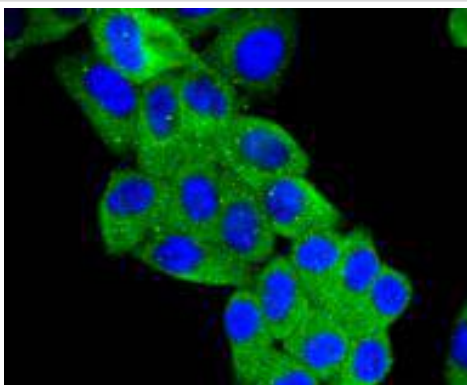
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000 ICC: 1:50-1:200

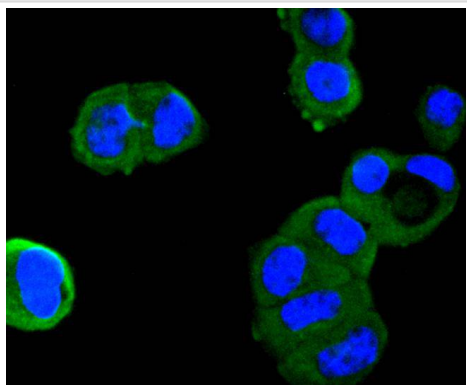
Images



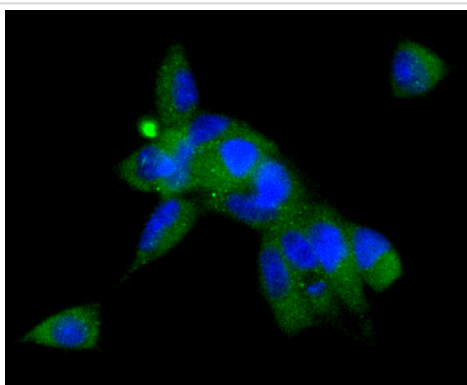
ICC staining Angiotensinogen in HeLa cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



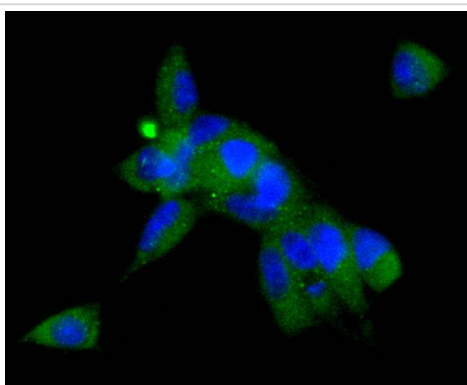
ICC staining Angiotensinogen in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining Angiotensinogen in LO2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining Angiotensinogen in 293 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



Background

Angiotensin is formed from a precursor, angiotensinogen, which is produced by the liver and found in the α -globulin fraction of plasma. The lowering of blood pressure is a stimulus to secretion of Renin by the kidney into the blood. Renin cleaves from angiotensinogen a terminal decapeptide, Angiotensin I (Ang I). This is further altered by the enzymatic removal of a dipeptide to form Angiotensin II (Ang II). Screening a panel of human-mouse somatic cell hybrids confirmed the assignment of the AGT locus to human chromosome 1. Angiotensin, an octapeptide hormone, is an important physiological effector of blood pressure and volume regulation through vasoconstriction, aldosterone release, sodium uptake and thirst stimulation. It has been shown that mechanical stress causes release of Angiotensin from cardiac myocytes and that Angiotensin acts as an initial mediator of the hypertrophic response. Angiotensin treatment also stimulates phosphorylation of Shc, FAK and MAP kinases and induces MKP-1, indicating

stimulation of growth factor pathways. Angiotensin stimulation through AT1 has been shown to activate the JAK/Stat pathway involving a direct interaction between JAK2 and AT1 as demonstrated by co-immunoprecipitation.

References

1. Gorman JL et al. Angiotensin II evokes angiogenic signals within skeletal muscle through co-ordinated effects on skeletal myocytes and endothelial cells. PLoS One 9:e85537 (2014).
2. Yan J et al. Long-term effects of maternal diabetes on blood pressure and renal function in rat male offspring. PLoS One 9:e88269 (2014).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.