

CHASELECTION**Recombinant Human Angiotensinogen****货号(Catalog Number):** CY137FXXXX(L)**别名(synonym):**

Angiotensinogen; SerpinA8AF; AGT; SERPINA8.

来源(Source): Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human Angiotensinogen protein**蛋白结构 (Structure):**

该蛋白不含标签

基因 ID: P01019**氨基酸序列:**

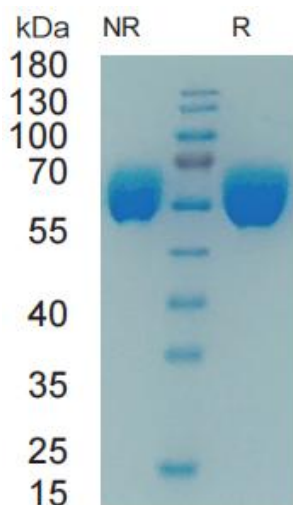
Met 1-Ala 485

分子量大小(MW):

49.8 kDa

纯度 (Purity) :

≥95%, determined by SDS-PAGE.

SDS-PAGE

2 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by Coomassie Blue staining.

内毒素含量(Endotoxin): <0.01 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.**制剂(Formulation):**

Solution protein.

Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer .

This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

储存与运输(Storage):

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.

36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 as supplied.

产品背景介绍 (Production):

Angiotensinogen is a member of the serpin family. It is an α -2-globulin that is produced constitutively and released into the circulation mainly by the liver. Angiotensinogen is an essential component of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) and a potent regulator of blood pressure. Angiotensinogen can be schematically considered to consist of a combination of an angiotensin I (Ang I) function, located at the N-terminal end, and the presence of a serpin (serine protease inhibitor) structure at the opposite end. Angiotensinogen is cleaved into three chains: Angiotensin-1 (Ang I), Angiotensin-2 (Ang II), and Angiotensin-3 (Ang III). 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 1-7 is cleaved from angiotensin-2 by ACE2. 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. Defects in AGT are associated with susceptibility to essential hypertension and renal tubular dysgenesis (RTD). Several serpins (antithrombin, maspin, pigment epithelial-derived factor, and kallistatin) have been recently shown to exert an antiangiogenic activity, suggesting a common mechanism of endothelial cell proliferation and migration. Angiotensinogen/AGT and its renin-cleaved product, des(Ang I)AGT, are also angiogenesis inhibitors, both in vitro and in vivo at concentrations within the range of those observed in plasma. The Angiotensinogen products, that is angiotensin II and possibly angiotensin II-related products, have been found to act locally in modulating



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adipose tissue growth in an autocrine/paracrine manner. The transient or chronic overexpression of angiotensinogen in adipose tissue favors lipogenesis in adipocytes and leads to a 'vicious' circle whereby adipose tissue development is further increased.

