# **Product Name: Recombinant Mouse Renin (C-10His)**

Catalog #: PHM1425



### **Summary**

Name Renin/Angiotensinogenase/angiotensin-forming enzyme

**Purity** Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin level** <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

Construction Recombinant Mouse Renin is produced by our Mammalian expression

system and the target gene encoding Leu22-Arg402 is expressed with a 10His

tag at the C-terminus.

Accession # P06281

**Host** Human Cells

**Species** Mouse

Predicted Molecular Mass 43.5 KDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

**Stability&Storage** Store at  $\leq$ -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at  $\leq$ -70°C, stable for 3

months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

cycles.

Reconstitution Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is

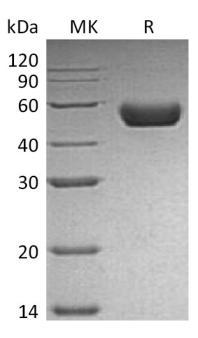
not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

### **SDS-PAGE** image

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#### **Alternative Names**

Renin-1; Angiotensinogenase; Kidney renin; Ren1; Ren; Ren-1

## **Background**

Mouse Renin, also known as Renin-1, is a member of the peptidase A1 amily. Renin is synthesized by the juxtaglomerular cells of the kidney in response to decreased blood pressure and sodium concentration. It cleaves angiotensinogen to generate angiotensin I, which can be further converted by angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) to angiotensin II. Angiotensin II is the active molecule of the reninangiotensin system that acts by binding to angiotensin receptors type 1 and 2 (AT1 and AT2), and has direct pathophysiological effects on the heart and peripheral vasculature. After secretion, inactive prorenin can be proteolytically activated by trypsin, cathepsin B, or other proteinases.

#### Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.