
Product Name: Renin Receptor Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab17018**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	39kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	ATP6AP2 ATP6AP2; ATP6IP2; CAPER; ELDF10; HT028; MSTP009; PSEC0072; Renin receptor; ATPase
Alternative Names	H(+)-transporting lysosomal accessory protein 2; ATPase H(+)-transporting lysosomal-interacting protein 2; ER-localized type I transmembrane adaptor; Embryoni
Gene ID	10159.0
SwissProt ID	O75787
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Capser. AA range:171-220

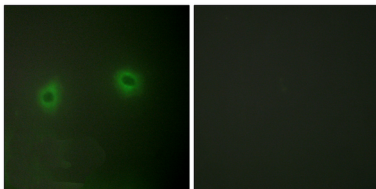
Background

This gene encodes a protein that is associated with adenosine triphosphatases (ATPases). Proton-translocating ATPases have fundamental roles in energy conservation, secondary active transport, acidification of intracellular compartments, and cellular pH homeostasis. There are three classes of ATPases- F, P, and V. The vacuolar (V-type) ATPases have a transmembrane proton-conducting sector and an extramembrane catalytic sector. The encoded protein has been found associated with the transmembrane sector of the V-type ATPases. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],disease:Defects in ATP6AP2 are a cause of mental retardation X-linked with epilepsy (MRXE) [MIM:300423]. MRXE is a syndromic mental retardation. Patients manifest mild to moderate mental retardation associated with epilepsy, delays in motor milestones and speech acquisition in infancy.,function:Functions as a renin and prorenin cellular receptor. May mediate renin-dependent cellular responses by activating ERK1 and ERK2. By increasing the catalytic efficiency of renin in AGT/angiotensinogen conversion to angiotensin I, it may also play a role in the renin-angiotensin system (RAS).,PTM:Phosphorylated.,subunit:Interacts with renin and the vacuolar proton-ATPase.,tissue specificity:Expressed in brain, heart, placenta, liver, kidney and pancreas. Barely detectable in lung and skeletal muscles. In the kidney cortex it is restricted to the mesangium of glomeruli. In the coronary and kidney artery it is expressed in the subendothelium, associated to smooth muscles where it colocalizes with REN. Expressed in vascular structures and by syncytiotrophoblast cells in the mature fetal placenta.,

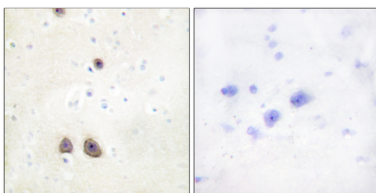
Research Area

Signal Transduction; Metabolism; Plasma Membrane; ATPases; Metabolism; Types of disease; Cancer

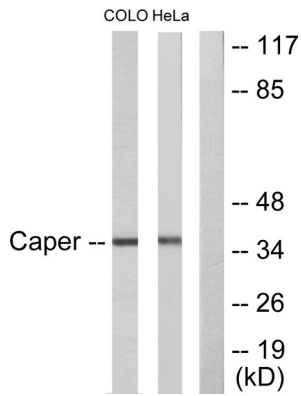
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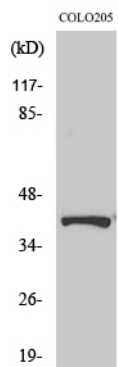
Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Caper Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using Caper Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO205 and HeLa cells, using Caper Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Renin Receptor Polyclonal Antibody