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Recombinant Human Renin/REN Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100101

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Species Human

Source HEK293 Cells-derived Human Renin; REN protein Met1-Arg406, with an C-terminal

His

 Calculated MW
 44.6 kDa

 Observed MW
 50 kDa

 Accession
 P00797

Bio-activity Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin < 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Storage Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -

80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

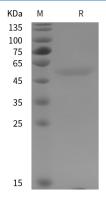
Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%

Mannitol.

Reconstitution It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution

of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human Renin/REN proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human Renin/REN proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 50 kDa.

Background

For Research Use Only

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Renin is a member of the aspartyl proteinase family produced largely in part by the juxtaglomerular cells in the kidney. Renin is produced as prorenin with 43 pro residues at the N-terminal of mature Renin. The inactive prorenin becomes activated proteolytically by trypsin, cathepsin B, or other proteinases. Renin also has a very high selectivity for substrates due to a long peptide recognition on either side of the peptide bond undergoing cleavage. An octapeptide substrate was the minimum length to be cleaved by Renin. Renin plays a crucial role in the regulation of blood pressure and salt balance through the cleavage of angiotensinogen, which is the only known physiological substrate of Renin. Renin releases the decapeptide angiotensin I, which in turn is further converted to vasoactive hormone angiotensin II by angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE).

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