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AGT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7854a

Specification

AGT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P01019

AGT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 183

Other Names
Angiotensinogen, Serpin A8, Angiotensin-1, Angiotensin 1-10, Angiotensin I, Ang I, Angiotensin-2, Angiotensin 1-8, Angiotensin II, Ang II, Angiotensin-3, Angiotensin 2-8, Angiotensin III, Ang III, Des-Asp[1]-angiotensin II, Angiotensin-4, Angiotensin 3-8, Angiotensin IV, Ang IV, Angiotensin 1-9, Angiotensin 1-7, Angiotensin 1-5, Angiotensin 1-4, AGT, SERPINA8

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7854a was selected from the N-term region of human AGT. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AGT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name AGT (HGNC:333)

Synonyms SERPINA8

Function
Essential component of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS), a potent regulator of blood pressure, body fluid and electrolyte homeostasis.

Cellular Location
Secreted

Tissue Location

Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.

AGT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

AGT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

AGT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

AGT, pre-angiotensinogen or angiotensinogen precursor, is expressed in the liver and is cleaved by the enzyme renin in response to lowered blood pressure. The resulting product, angiotensin I, is then cleaved by angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) to generate the physiologically active enzyme angiotensin II. The protein is involved in maintaining blood pressure and in the pathogenesis of essential hypertension and preeclampsia. Mutations in AGT gene are associated with susceptibility to essential hypertension, and can cause renal tubular dysgenesis, a severe disorder of renal tubular development. Defects in AGT gene have also been associated with non-familial structural atrial fibrillation, and inflammatory bowel disease.

AGT Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Gurkan,A., Arch. Oral Biol. 54 (4), 337-344 (2009)Vickers,C., J. Biol. Chem. 277 (17), 14838-14843 (2002)Donoghue,M., Circ. Res. 87 (5), E1-E9 (2000)