

REN

Recombinant Human Prorenin Native Form

Catalog No. CSI19822A Quantity: 100 µg

CSI19822B 1 mg

Alternate Names: HNFJ2

Description: Recombinantly produced in HEK cell culture as untagged native form prorenin and

purified by affinity chromatography. The protein is fully activatable to renin by catalytic

amounts of trypsin.

Concentration: 1.0 mg/ml

Gene ID: 5972

Source: Human Embryonic Kidney cells

Molecular Weight: 43.725 kDa

Formulation: Frozen liquid in 10 mM Tris Buffer + 0.1 M NaCl, pH 8.0

Purity: >95% by SDS-PAGE analysis

Endotoxin Level: < 0.1 ng/µg of protein

Storage & Stability: Store at -80°C. Stable for 3 years from delivery. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Background: Prorenin is a glycosylated aspartic protease that consists of 2 homologous lobes and is

the precursor of renin. Prorenin exhibits a low level of enzymatic activity relative to renin which is generated from prorenin by proteolytic cleavage of the first ~43 amino acids at the N-terminus. This so-called prosegment appears to block the full enzymatic potential

of the active site. Renin activates the renin-angiotensin system by cleaving

angiotensinogen, produced by the liver, to yield angiotensin I, which is further converted into angiotensin II by ACE, the angiotensin-converting enzyme primarily within the capillaries of the lungs. It has been reported that the levels of circulating prorenin (but not

E-mail: info@cellsciences.com

Website: www.cellsciences.com

renin) are increased in diabetic subjects.

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Toll Free: 888-769-1246

Phone: 781-828-0610

Fax: 781-828-0542