

Human Renin Precursor (RENK) ELISA Kit | RENK elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA331004

REACTIVITY
Human

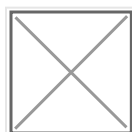
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Renin Precursor (RENK); Human Renin Precursor (RENK) ELISA Kit; RENK elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Human Renin precursor (RENK) ELISA Kit has high sensitivity and excellent specificity for detection of Human RENK. No significant cross-reactivity or interference between Human RENK and analogues was observed.
Sequence Length	406
Assay Type	Sandwich ELISA (Quantitative)
Samples	Cell Culture Supernatants, Serum, Plasma, Other Biological Fluids
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Usage Notes	* Do not mix components from different kit lots or use reagents beyond the kit expiration date. * Allow all reagents to warm to room temperature for at least 30 minutes before opening. * Pre-rinse the pipet tip with reagent, use fresh pipet tips for each sample, standard and reagent to avoid contamination. * Unused wells must be kept desiccated at 4 degree C in the sealed bag provided. * Mix Thoroughly is very important for the result. It is recommended using low frequency oscillator or slight hand shaking every 10 minutes. * It is recommended that all samples and standards be assayed in duplicate or triplicate.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2-8 degree C.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

Fig.1. Human Renin precursor (RENK) Standard Curve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for RENP elisa kit	Description: This Human Renin precursor (RENP) ELISA Kit employs a two-site sandwich ELISA to quantitate RENP in samples. An antibody specific for RENP has been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and any RENP present is bound by the immobilized antibody. After removing any unbound substances, a biotin-conjugated antibody specific for RENP is added to the wells. After washing, Streptavidin conjugated Horseradish Peroxidase (HRP) is added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound avidin-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of RENP bound in the initial step. The color development is stopped and the intensity of the color is measured. Background: The REN gene provides instructions for making a protein called renin, which is produced in the kidneys. This protein is part of the renin-angiotensin system, which regulates blood pressure and the balance of fluids and salts in the body. In the first step of this process, renin converts a protein called angiotensinogen into angiotensin I. Through an additional step, angiotensin I is converted to angiotensin II. Angiotensin II causes blood vessels to narrow (constrict), which results in increased blood pressure. Angiotensin II also stimulates production of the hormone aldosterone, which triggers the absorption of water and salt by the kidneys. The increased amount of fluid in the body also increases blood pressure. Proper blood pressure during fetal growth, which delivers oxygen to the developing tissues, is required for normal development of the kidneys, particularly of structures called the proximal tubules, and other tissues. In addition, angiotensin II may play a more direct role in kidney development, perhaps by affecting growth factors involved in development of kidney structures.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4506475
NCBI GeneID	5972
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_000528.1
UniProt Accession #	P00797
NCBI Official Full Name	renin preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	renin
NCBI Official Symbol	REN
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HNFJ2
NCBI Protein Information	renin
UniProt Protein Name	Renin
UniProt Gene Name	REN
UniProt Entry Name	RENI_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.