

Human Angiotensinogen/SerpinA8/AGT ELISA Kit | SerpinA8/AGT elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA258410

REACTIVITY
Human

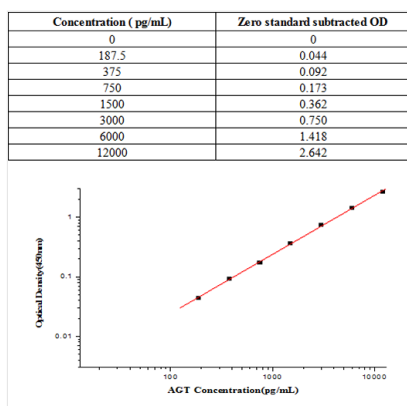
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Angiotensinogen/SerpinA8/AGT; Human Angiotensinogen/SerpinA8/AGT ELISA Kit; Angiotensinogen ELISA Kit; Human; angiotensinogen (serpin peptidase inhibitor; clade A; member 8); ANHU ELISA Kit; SERPINA8 ELISA Kit; SerpinA8/AGT elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	For the quantitative determination of Human Angiotensinogen/SerpinA8/AGT concentration in serum.
Assay Type	Solid Phase Sandwich ELISA (quantitative)
Sample Types	Serum
Detection Range	187.5-12000pg/mL
Sensitivity	42.46pg/mL
Conjugation	HRP
Materials Provided	1. 96 well microplate coated with Capture Antibody 2. Detection Antibody conjugated to HRP 3. Standards 4. Wash Buffer Concentrate 5. Dilution Buffer Concentrate 6. Color Reagent A 7. Color Reagent B 8. Stop Solution

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for SerpinA8/AGT elisa kit	This Angiotensinogen ELISA Kit, Human is an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of Human Angiotensinogen protein in Serum. It contains recombinant Human Angiotensinogen, and antibodies raised against the recombinant protein. This ELISA kit is complete and ready-to-use. Background: Angiotensinogen, also known as AGT and SerpinA8, is a member of the serpin family. It is an alpha-2-globulin that is produced constitutively and released into the circulation mainly by the liver. Angiotensinogen is a essential component of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) and a potent regulator of blood pressure. Angiotensinogen can be schematically considered to consist of a combination of an angiotensin I (Ang I) function, located at the N-terminal end, and the presence of a serpin (serine protease inhibitor) structure at the opposite end. Angiotensinogen is cleaved into three chains: Angiotensin-1 (Ang I), Angiotensin-2 (Ang II), and Angiotensin-3 (Ang III). Angiotensin-1 is a substrate of ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) that removes a dipeptide to yield the physiologically active peptide angiotensin-2. Angiotensin-1 and angiotensin-2 can be further processed to generate angiotensin-3, angiotensin-4. Angiotensin 1-7 is cleaved from angiotensin-2 by ACE2. Angiotensin-2 acts directly on vascular smooth muscle as a potent vasoconstrictor, affects cardiac contractility and heart rate through its action on the sympathetic nervous system. Defects in AGT are associated with susceptibility to essential hypertension and renal tubular dysgenesis (RTD). Several serpins (antithrombin, maspin, pigment epithelial-derived factor, and kallistatin) have been recently shown to exert an antiangiogenic activity, suggesting a common mechanism of endothelial cell proliferation and migration. Angiotensinogen/AGT and its renin-cleaved product, des(Ang I)AGT, are also angiogenesis inhibitors, both in vitro and in vivo at concentrations within the range of those observed in plasma. The Angiotensinogen products, that is angiotensin II and possibly angiotensin II-related products, have been found to act locally in modulating adipose tissue growth in an autocrine/paracrine manner. The transient or chronic overexpression of angiotensinogen in adipose tissue favors lipogenesis in adipocytes and leads to a 'vicious' circle whereby adipose tissue development is further increased.
References	Ailhaud G, et al. (2002) Angiotensinogen, adipocyte differentiation and fat mass enlargement. Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care. 5(4): 385-9. Corvol P, et al. (2003) Inhibition of angiogenesis: a new function for angiotensinogen and des(angiotensin I)angiotensinogen. Curr Hypertens Rep. 5(2): 149-54.

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.