Human Renalase Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG
Catalog Number: AF5350

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Renalase in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	*E. coli*-derived recombinant human Renalase Ala2-Ile342 Accession # NP_001026879
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

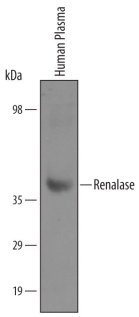
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Western Blot



Detection of Human Renalase by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of human plasma. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human Renalase Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF5350) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF019). A specific band was detected for Renalase at approximately 37 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 8.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Renalase is a novel, 35-37 kDa FAD-dependent amine oxidase that is secreted primarily by glomerular and renal tubule epithelium. It presumably degrades catecholamines and lowers blood pressure by decreasing heart rate and cardiac contractility. In addition to renal cells, Renalase is produced by skeletal and cardiac muscle fibers. The human Renalase precursor is 342 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains an FAD binding domain (aa 4-35) that overlaps a signal sequence (aa 1-17), followed by an amine oxidase segment (aa 75-339). Renalase circulates as both a monomer (from kidney) and homodimer (from heart). There is one potential splice variant that shows a 22 aa substitution for aa 294-342. Over aa 2-342, human Renalase shows 72% aa identity to mouse Renalase.

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