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Product datasheet for RC208382L2V

Renin (REN) (NM_000537) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Renin (REN) (NM_000537) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Renin
Synonyms:	ADTKD4; HNFJ2; RTD
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000537
ORF Size:	1218 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208382).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_000537.2
RefSeq Size:	1493 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1221 bp
Locus ID:	5972
UniProt ID:	P00797
Cytogenetics:	1q32.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein
Protein Pathways:	Renin-angiotensin system

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MW: 45.1 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes renin, an aspartic protease that is secreted by the kidneys. Renin is a part of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system involved in regulation of blood pressure, and electrolyte balance. This enzyme catalyzes the first step in the activation pathway of angiotensinogen by cleaving angiotensinogen to form angiotensin I, which is then converted to angiotensin II by angiotensin I converting enzyme. This cascade can result in aldosterone release, narrowing of blood vessels, and increase in blood pressure as angiotension II is a vasoconstrictive peptide. Transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms and that arise from alternative splicing and the use of alternative promoters have been described, but their full-length nature has not been determined. Mutations in this gene have been shown to cause hyperuricemic nephropathy familial juvenile 2, familial hyperproreninemia, and renal tubular dysgenesis. [provided by RefSeq, May 2020]