

Product datasheet for **TA328708**

Mas1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:200-1:2000; IHC: 1:100-1:3000
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide (C)KIRKNTWASHSSK, corresponding to amino acid residues 212-224 of the rat Angiotensin-(1-7) Mas receptor.3rd intracellular loop.
Formulation:	Lyophilized. Concentration before lyophilization ~0.8mg/ml (lot dependent, please refer to CoA along with shipment for actual concentration). Buffer before lyophilization: phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 1% BSA, 0.05% NaN ₃ .
Reconstitution Method:	Add 50 ul double distilled water (DDW) to the lyophilized powder.
Purification:	Affinity purified on immobilized antigen.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	MAS1 proto-oncogene, G protein-coupled receptor
Database Link:	NP_036889 Entrez Gene 4142 Human Entrez Gene 17171 Mouse Entrez Gene 25153 Rat P12526



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Background:

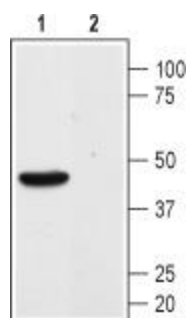
The angiotensin-(1-7) Mas receptor is the recently identified receptor of the biologically active heptapeptide angiotensin-(1-7). Angiotensin (Ang)-(1-7) is a metabolite of the well known peptide hormone Angiotensin (Ang) II, a key component of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS) that has a central role in cardiovascular homeostasis. Considerably interest in Ang-(1-7) and its receptor aroused in the last few years since it became apparent that it can counterbalance most of Ang II effects. Thus Ang-(1-7) has vasodilator and hypotensive effects as well as antiarrhythmic and cardioprotective roles. The Ang-(1-7) Mas receptor belongs to the 7-transmembrane domain, G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) superfamily and was originally described as a protooncogene. Signaling via the Ang-(1-7) Mas receptor is still poorly elucidated however, evidence indicates that the receptor is coupled to a Gq/11 protein that activates phospholipase C (PLC). The Ang-(1-7) Mas receptor is expressed in several organs including heart, kidney, blood vessels, testis and brain. Studies with Ang-(1-7) Mas receptor knockout mice have demonstrated the key role of this receptor in cardiovascular regulation as well as in the regulation of learning and memory.

Synonyms:

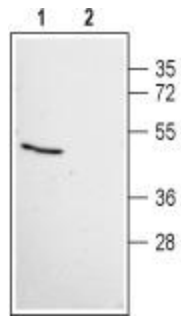
MAS; MGC119966

Product images:

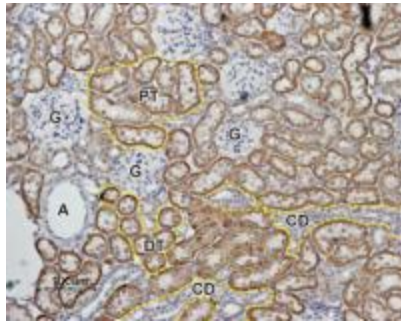
Western blot analysis of rat brain (lanes 1 and 4), kidney (lanes 2 and 5) and heart (lanes 3 and 6) membranes: 1-3. Anti-Angiotensin-(1-7) Mas Receptor antibody, (1:200). 4-6. Anti-Angiotensin-(1-7) Mas Receptor, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



Western blot analysis of mouse kidney membranes: 1. Anti-Angiotensin-(1-7) Mas Receptor antibody, (1:200). 2. Anti-Angiotensin-(1-7) Mas Receptor, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



Western blot analysis of human HeLa cervix adenocarcinoma cell line lysate: 1. Anti-Angiotensin- (1-7) Mas Receptor antibody, (1:200). 2. Anti-Angiotensin- (1-7) Mas Receptor, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



Expression of Angiotensin- (1-7) Mas Receptor in rat kidney. Immunohistochemical staining of rat kidney paraffin embedded sections using Anti-Angiotensin- (1-7) Mas Receptor antibody, (1:100). Angiotensin- (1-7) Mas receptor (brown staining) is detected in proximal tubules (PT) and distal tubules (DT) in the renal cortex. Collecting ducts (CD) are less stained and both glomeruli (G) and blood vessels (A) are negative. Hematoxylin is used as the counterstain.