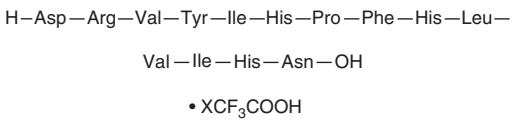
PRODUCT INFORMATION

Angiotensinogen (1-14) (human) (trifluoroacetate salt)

Item No. 24989

Formal Name: L-α-aspartyl-L-arginyl-L-valyl-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-L-histidyl-L-prolyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-histidyl-L-leucyl-L-valyl-L-isoleucyl-L-histidyl-L-asparagine, trifluoroacetate salt



MF: $C_{83}H_{122}N_{24}O_{19} \bullet XCF_3COOH$
FW: 1,760.0
Purity: ≥95%
Supplied as: A lyophilized powder
Storage: -20°C
Stability: ≥4 years

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Laboratory Procedures

Angiotensinogen (1-14) (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) is supplied as a lyophilized powder. A stock solution may be made by dissolving the angiotensinogen (1-14) (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) in the solvent of choice. Angiotensinogen (1-14) (human) (trifluoroacetate salt) is soluble in the organic solvent formic acid at a concentration of approximately 1 mg/ml.

Description

Angiotensinogen (1-14), also known as tetradecapeptide (TDP), is a synthetic peptide precursor of angiotensin I (Item No. 24737) that corresponds to amino acids 1-14 of endogenous human angiotensinogen.[1] Angiotensinogen (1-14) is cleaved by renin at the Leu-Val peptide bond to release angiotensin I, which is then converted to angiotensin II (Item No. 17150) by angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) and exerts vasoconstrictive properties.[2] Angiotensinogen (1-14) (0.001-1 µM) induces contraction of isolated rat femoral resistance vessels, an effect that is reduced by the angiotensin II receptor partial antagonist saralasin and enhanced by the serine protease kallikrein.[3]

References

1. Kageyama, R., Ohkubo, H., and Nakanishi, S. Primary structure of human preangiotensinogen deduced from the cloned cDNA sequence. *Biochemistry* **23(16)**, 3603-3609 (1984).
2. Tewksbury, D.A., Dart, R.A., and Travis, J. The amino terminal amino acid sequence of human angiotensinogen. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **99(4)**, 1311-1315 (1981).
3. Kvist, S., Mulvany, M.J., and Aalkjaer, C. Studies of the renin-angiotensin system in the wall of rat femoral resistance vessels. *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* **198(1)**, 77-83 (1991).

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