

# KNG1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00003827-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

## Specification

<b>Product Description</b>	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human KNG1 peptide using ARM Technology.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide of human KNG1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Library Construction</b>	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen ( <a href="#">ARM Technology</a> ).
<b>Expression</b>	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Quality Control Testing</b>	Antibody reactive against human KNG1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Deliverable</b>	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
<b>Note</b>	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) <sub>2</sub> , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

## Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

## Gene Info — KNG1

Entrez GeneID [3827](#)

GeneBank Accession# [KNG1](#)

Gene Name KNG1

Gene Alias BDK, KNG

Gene Description kininogen 1

Omim ID [228960](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

**Gene Summary**

High molecular weight kininogen (HMWK) plays an important role in assembly of the plasma kallikrein (see MIM 147910)-kinin system. The KNG1 gene generates both HMWK and low molecular weight kininogen (LMWK) through alternative splicing. Both HMWK and LMWK contain an identical heavy chain consisting of protein domains 1, 2, and 3. However, HMWK contains a 56-kD light chain that consists of domains 5 and 6H, whereas LMWK contains a unique 4-kD light chain that consists of domain 5L. In both proteins, the heavy and light chains are linked by domain 4, which contains the bradykinin (BK) nonapeptide. BK, which is released by plasma kallikrein, is a potent inflammatory mediator that causes vasodilation and enhanced capillary permeability, induces pain, and stimulates production of nitric oxide and prostacyclin (see MIM 601699) from endothelial cells. During vascular damage, BK stimulates smooth muscle proliferation and intimal hypertrophy. Release of BK from HMWK generates a 2-chain HMWK, termed HMWKa, containing the heavy and light chains joined by a disulfide bond (Merkulov et al., 2008 [PubMed 18000168]).[supplied by OMIM]

**Other Designations** alpha-2-thiol proteinase inhibitor|bradykinin

## Pathway

- [Complement and coagulation cascades](#)

## Disease

- [Arrhythmias](#)
- [Blood Coagulation Disorders](#)

- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Coronary Disease](#)
- [Death](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diabetic Nephropathies](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Mental Disorders](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Thrombosis](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)