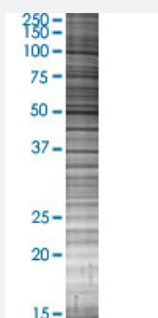


KNG1 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

Catalog # H00003827-T03

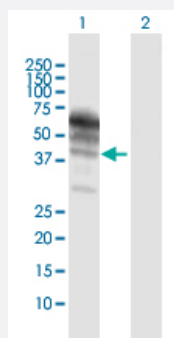
Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

KNG1 transfected lysate.



Western Blot

Lane 1: KNG1 transfected lysate (47.9 KDa)

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Transfected Cell Line 293T

Plasmid pCMV-KNG1 full-length

Host Human

Theoretical MW (kDa) 47.9

Quality Control Testing Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-KNG1 antibody ([H00003827-D01](#)) by Western Blots.
SDS-PAGE Gel
KNG1 transfected lysate.
Western Blot
Lane 1: KNG1 transfected lysate (47.9 KDa)
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Storage Buffer	1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot

Gene Info — KNG1

Entrez GeneID	3827
GeneBank Accession#	NM_000893
Protein Accession#	NP_000884.1
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
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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](#)