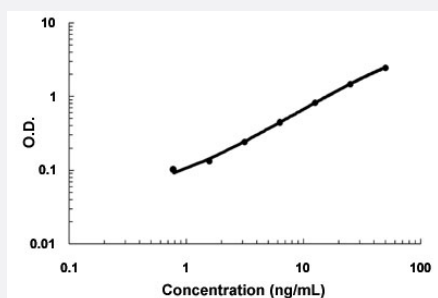


# KNG1 (Human) ELISA Kit

Catalog # KA4484      Size 1 Kit

## Applications



The standard curve is for the purpose of demonstration only and should not be used to calculate unknowns. A standard curve should be generated each time the assay is performed.

## Specification

<b>Product Description</b>	KNG1 (Human) ELISA Kit is a sandwich enzyme immunoassay for the quantitative measurement of human KNG1.
<b>Suitable Sample</b>	Cell culture supernates, Plasma (heparin, EDTA), Serum
<b>Sample Volume</b>	100 $\mu$ L
<b>Label</b>	HRP-conjugated
<b>Detection Method</b>	Colorimetric
<b>Assay Type</b>	Quantitative
<b>Calibration Range</b>	0.78 to 50 ng/mL
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Regulation Status</b>	For research use only (RUO)
<b>Quality Control Testing</b>	Standard curve The standard curve is for the purpose of demonstration only and should not be used to calculate unknowns. A standard curve should be generated each time the assay is performed.
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at 4°C for 6 months, at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

## Applications

- Quantification

## Gene Info — KNG1

Entrez GeneID [3827](#)

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](#)