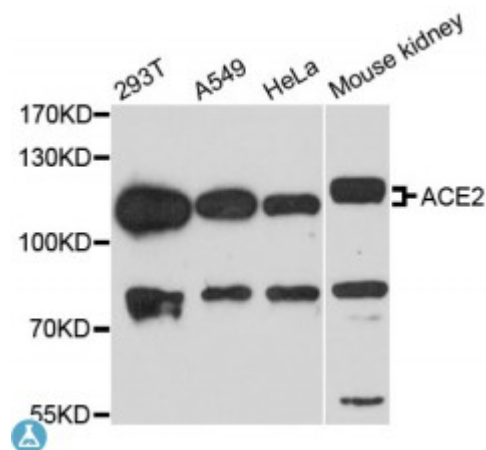


Anti-ACE2 Antibody



Description

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the angiotensin-converting enzyme family of dipeptidyl carboxydipeptidases and has considerable homology to human angiotensin 1 converting enzyme. This secreted protein catalyzes the cleavage of angiotensin I into angiotensin 1-9, and angiotensin II into the vasodilator angiotensin 1-7. The organ- and cell-specific expression of this gene suggests that it may play a role in the regulation of cardiovascular and renal function, as well as fertility. In addition, the encoded protein is a functional receptor for the spike glycoprotein of the human coronaviruses SARS and HCoV-NL63.

Model	STJ114610
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 18-250 of human ACE2 (NP_068576.1).
Gene ID	59272
Gene Symbol	ACE2
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in endothelial cells from small and large arteries, and in arterial smooth muscle cells, Expressed in lung alveolar epithelial cells, enterocytes of the small intestine, Leydig cells and Sertoli cells (at protein level), Expressed in heart, kidney, testis, and gastrointestinal system
Purification	Affinity purification

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2
Molecular Weight	92.463 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:13557OMIM:300335Reactome:R-HSA-2022377
Alternative Names	Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2
Function	Carboxypeptidase which converts angiotensin I to angiotensin 1-9, a peptide of unknown function, and angiotensin II to angiotensin 1-7, a vasodilator, Also able to hydrolyze apelin-13 and dynorphin-13 with high efficiency, May be an important regulator of heart function,
Cellular Localization	Processed angiotensin-converting enzyme 2: Secreted
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylation on Asn-90 may limit SARS infectivity,

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