PRODUCT INFORMATION



ACE2 (human) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 8G5)

Item No. 31359

Overview and Properties

Contents: Synonyms:	This vial contains 100 µg of protein G-purified monoclonal antibody. ACEH, ACE-related Carboxypeptidase, Angiotensin-converting Enzyme 2, Angiotensin-converting Enzyme Homolog, Metalloprotease MPROT15
Immunogen:	Recombinant human ACE2
Species Reactivity:	: (+) Human, mouse; other species not tested
Uniprot No.:	Q9BYF1
Form:	Liquid
Storage:	-20°C (as supplied)
Stability:	≥3 years
Storage Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.2, with 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide
Clone:	8G5
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	lgG2b
Applications:	ELISA and Western blot (WB); the recommended starting dilution is 1:1,000 for ELISA and WB. Other applications were not tested, therefore optimal working concentration/dilution should be determined empirically.

Image



WARNING THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user <u>must</u> review the <u>complete</u> Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

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Description

Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) is a carboxypeptidase and homolog of ACE1 that is encoded by ACE2 in humans.^{1,2} It is a type I transmembrane protein composed of a cytoplasmic tail and an extracellular domain containing an HEMGH motif, characteristic of zinc-metallopeptidases, which exhibits carboxymonopeptidase activity.¹ ACE2 is expressed in vascular endothelial cells where it catalyzes the conversion of angiotensin II to the vasodilatory peptide angiotensin 1-7 to regulate systemic blood pressure and angiotensin I to angiotensin 1-9, a peptide that counter-regulates the function of angiotensin II.¹⁻³ It is also expressed in the epithelial cells of the kidney, heart, lung, small intestine, and liver and has roles in fluid homeostasis, cardiac contractility, and amino acid absorption, as well as the prevention of pulmonary fibrosis and hypertension. ACE2 also acts as a functional receptor for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and SARS-CoV-2 to facilitate viral entry into host cells.^{4,5} Cayman's ACE2 (human) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone 8G5) can be used for ELISA and Western blot (WB). The antibody recognizes ACE2 at approximately 92 kDa from human and mouse samples.

References

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- Santos, R.A.S., Sampaio, W.O., Alzamora, A.C., et al. The ACE2/angiotensin-(1-7)/MAS axis of the 2. renin-angiotensin system: Focus on angiotensin-(1-7). Physiol. Rev. 98(1), 505-553 (2018).
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- 4. Hoffmann, M., Kleine-Weber, H., Schroeder, S., et al. SARS-CoV-2 cell entry depends on ACE2 and TMPRSS2 and is blocked by a clinically proven protease inhibitor. Cell 181(2), 271-280 (2020).
- 5. Gurwitz, D. Angiotensin receptor blockers as tentative SARS-CoV-2 therapeutics. Drug Dev. Res. 81(5), 537-540 (2020).

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