

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse ACE in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 20% cross-reactivity with recombinant human ACE is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse ACE/CD143 Leu35-Gln1264 Accession # P09470
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

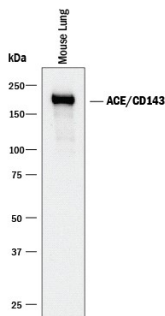
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.05 µg/mL	See Below
Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Mouse lung single-cell suspension
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
Immunoprecipitation	25 µg/mL	Conditioned cell culture medium spiked with Recombinant Mouse ACE/CD143 Somatic Form (Catalog # 1513-ZN), see our available Western blot detection antibodies
Simple Western	10 µg/mL	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

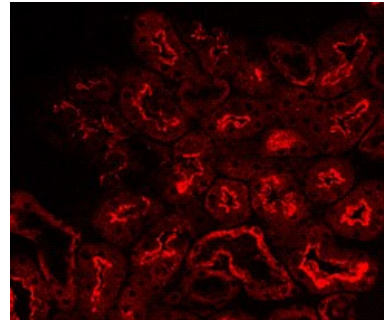
DATA

Western Blot



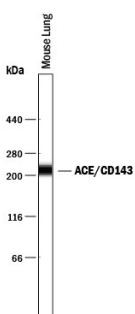
Detection of Mouse ACE/CD143 by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of mouse lung tissue. PVDF membrane was probed with 0.05 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Mouse ACE/CD143 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1513) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). A specific band was detected for ACE/CD143 at approximately 180 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using [Immunoblot Buffer Group 1](#).

Immunohistochemistry



ACE/CD143 in Mouse Kidney. ACE/CD143 was detected in perfusion fixed frozen sections of mouse kidney using 15 µg/mL Goat Anti-Mouse ACE/CD143 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1513) overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained (red). View our protocol for [Fluorescent IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections](#).

Simple Western



Detection of Mouse ACE/CD143 by Simple Western™. Simple Western lane view shows lysates of mouse lung tissue, loaded at 0.2 mg/mL. A specific band was detected for ACE/CD143 at approximately 218 kDa (as indicated) using 10 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Mouse ACE/CD143 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1513) followed by 1:50 dilution of HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF109). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using the 66-440 kDa separation system.



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

ACE (also known as peptidyl-dipeptidase A) is a zinc metallopeptidase important for blood pressure control and water and salt metabolism (1). It cleaves the C-terminal dipeptide from angiotensin I to produce the potent vasopressor octapeptide angiotensin II and inactivates bradykinin by the sequential removal of two C-terminal dipeptides. In addition to the two physiological substrates, ACE cleaves C-terminal dipeptides from various oligopeptides with a free C-terminus. Because of its location and specificity, ACE plays additional roles in immunity, reproduction and neuropeptide regulation. For example, ACE degrades Alzheimer amyloid β -peptide ($A\beta$), retards $A\beta$ aggregation, deposition, fibril formation, and inhibits cytotoxicity (2).

ACE is a type I membrane protein and exists in two isoforms (1). Somatic ACE, found in endothelial, epithelial and neuronal cells, comprises two highly similar catalytic domains called N- and C-domains. Germinal ACE, found exclusively in the testes, comprises a single catalytic domain identical to the C-domain of somatic ACE except for an N-terminal 67 residue germinal ACE-specific sequence. Physiological functions of the two tissue-specific isozymes are not interchangeable (3). For example, sperm-specific expression of the germinal ACE, not the somatic ACE, in ACE knockout male mice restored fertility.

Soluble ACE is present in many biological fluids, such as serum, seminal fluid, amniotic fluid and cerebrospinal fluid (1). The soluble ACE is derived from the membrane forms by actions of secretases or sheddases. The identities of the secretases have not been revealed, although they belong to the family of zinc metallopeptidases (4, 5).

References:

1. Corvol, P. *et al.* (2004) in *Handbook of Proteolytic Enzymes* (Barrett, A.J. *et al.*, eds.) p. 332, Academic Press, San Diego.
2. Hu, J. *et al.* (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* **276**:47863.
3. Kessler, S.P. *et al.* (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* **275**:26259.
4. Eyries, M. *et al.* (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* **276**:5525.
5. Alfalah, M. *et al.* (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* **276**:21105.