

DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ACE-2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human ACE is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human ACE-2 Gln18-Ser740 Accession # Q9BYF1
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.

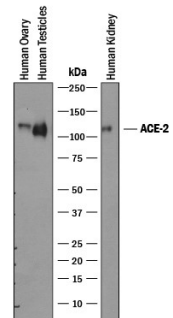
APPLICATIONS

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	1 µg/mL	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
Immunoprecipitation	25 µg/mL	Conditioned cell culture medium spiked with Recombinant Human ACE-2 (Catalog # 933-ZN), see our available Western blot detection antibodies
Simple Western	10 µg/mL	See Below

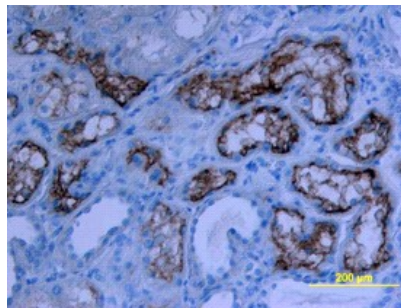
DATA

Western Blot



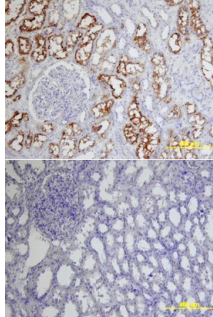
Detection of Human ACE-2 by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of human ovary tissue, human testis tissue, and human kidney tissue. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human ACE-2 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF933) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF019). A specific band was detected for ACE-2 at approximately 120 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using *Immunoblot Buffer Group 1*.

Immunohistochemistry



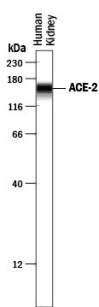
ACE-2 in Human Kidney. ACE-2 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human kidney using Goat Anti-Human ACE-2 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF933) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

Immunohistochemistry




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Simple Western



Detection of Human ACE-2 by Simple Western™. Simple Western lane view shows lysates of human kidney tissue, loaded at 0.2 mg/mL. A specific band was detected for ACE-2 at approximately 155 kDa (as indicated) using 10 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human ACE-2 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF933) 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 12-230 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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-2, also called ACEH (ACE homolog), is an integral membrane protein and a zinc metalloprotease of the ACE family that also includes somatic and germinal ACE (1). Human ACE-2 has about 40% amino acid identity to the N- and C-terminal domains of human somatic ACE. The predicted human ACE-2 protein sequence consists of 805 amino acids, including a N-terminal signal peptide, a single catalytic domain, a C-terminal membrane anchor, and a short cytoplasmic tail. ACE-2 cleaves angiotensins I and II as a carboxypeptidase. ACE-2 mRNA is found at high levels in testis, kidney, and heart and at moderate levels in colon, small intestine, and ovary. Classical ACE inhibitors such as captopril and lisinopril do not inhibit ACE-2 activity. Novel peptide inhibitors of ACE-2 do not inhibit ACE activity (2). Genetic data from *Drosophila*, mice and rats show that ACE-2 is an essential regulator of heart function *in vivo* (3).

References:

1. Tipnis, S.R. *et al.* (2000) J. Biol. Chem. **275**:33238.
2. Crackower, M.A. *et al.* (2002) Nature **417**:822.
3. Huang, L. *et al.* (2003) J. Biol. Chem. **278**:15532.