

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human ACE-2 in Western blots. In 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 BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

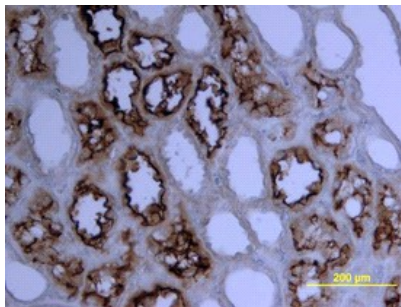
APPLICATIONS

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	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human ACE-2 (Catalog # 933-ZN)
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Immunohistochemistry



ACE-2 in Human Kidney. ACE-2 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human kidney using Human ACE-2 Biotinylated Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # BAF933) 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](#).

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