

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse ACE/CD143 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) ACE-1 or rhACE-2 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 230221
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse ACE/CD143 Leu35-Ser1264 Accession # EDL34253
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

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 (Aβ), retards Aβ 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).

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