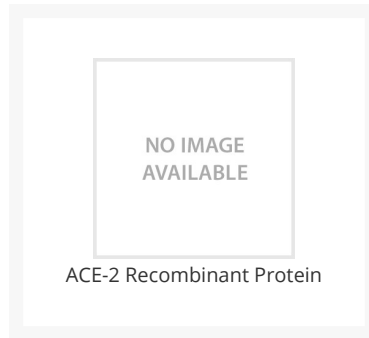




# ACE-2 Recombinant Protein

Cat. No.: 10-014



## Ψ Specifications

<b>SPECIES:</b>	Human
<b>SOURCE SPECIES:</b>	HEK293 cells
<b>SEQUENCE:</b>	Gln18-Ser740
<b>FUSION TAG:</b>	His Tag
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	ELISA
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	E, WB
<b>PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	Mol Mass: 84.63kD; AP Mol Mass: 103kD

## Ψ Properties

<b>PURITY:</b>	>95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Liquid
<b>BUFFER:</b>	20mM Tris, 300mM NaCl, 1mM ZnCl <sub>2</sub> , 10% Glycerol, pH 7.4.
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	Store in working aliquots at -20 °C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

## Ψ Additional Info

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<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2, ACE-Related Carboxypeptidase, Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Homolog, ACEH, Metalloprotease MPROT15, ACE2
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	Q9BYF1

## Ψ Background and References

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<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2 (ACE-2) is an integral membrane protein and a zinc metalloprotease of the ACE family which includes somatic and germinal ACE. ACE-2 cleaves angiotensins I and II as a carboxypeptidase and converts angiotensin I to angiotensin 1-9, and angiotensin II to angiotensin 1-7. ACE-2 is also able to hydrolyze apelin-13 and dynorphin-13 with high efficiency. ACE-2 can be highly expressed in testis, kidney, heart, colon, small intestine and ovary at moderate levels. ACE2 is not inhibited by the classical ACE inhibitors, captopril and lisinopril and may play an important role in regulating the heart function.
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