PRODUCT INFORMATION



ACE2 (human) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone AC384)

Item No. 30584

Overview and Properties

Contents: This vial contains 50 or 100 µg of protein G-purified monoclonal antibody. Synonyms: ACE-related Carboxypeptidase, ACEH, Angiotensin-converting Enzyme 2,

Angiotensin-converting Enzyme Homolog, Metalloprotease MPROT15

Immunogen: Recombinant human ACE2

Species Reactivity: (+) Human; other species not tested

Form: Liquid

-20°C (as supplied); avoid freeze/thaw cycles Storage:

Stability:

Storage Buffer: 0.2 µm-filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4

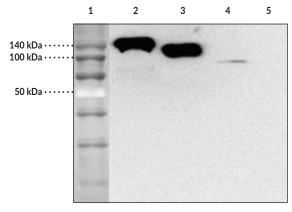
Concentration: 1 mg/ml Clone: AC384 Mouse Host: Isotype: IgG1k

Applications: ELISA (direct or indirect) and Western blot (WB; using ECL); the recommended

> starting dilution is 1:2,000-1:10,000 for ELISA and WB. The suggested blocking and dilution buffer for WB is PBST with 0.05% Tween 20 and 5% skim milk. The suggested incubation time for WB is 1 hour at room temperature. Other applications were not tested, therefore optimal working concentration/dilution should be determined

empirically.

Image



Lane 1: MW Markers

Lane 2: Human ACE2 Fc-fusion protein

Lane 3: Human ACE2 (Ecto domain) (FLAG®-tagged)

Lane 4: HepG2 cell lysate

Lane 5: Other Fc-fusion (hGITR-Fc) proteins (negative control)

WB analysis using ACE2 (human) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone AC384) (Item No. 30584) at 1:2,000 dilution.

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA
This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website.

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Description

Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) is a carboxypeptidase and homolog of ACE1 that is encoded by *ACE2* in humans.^{1,2} It is a type I transmembrane protein composed of a cytoplasmic tail and an extracellular domain containing an HEMGH motif, characteristic of zinc-metallopeptidases, which exhibits carboxymonopeptidase activity.¹ ACE2 is expressed in vascular endothelial cells where it catalyzes the conversion of angiotensin II to the vasodilatory peptide angiotensin 1-7 to regulate systemic blood pressure and angiotensin I to angiotensin 1-9, a peptide that counter-regulates the function of angiotensin II.¹⁻³ It is also expressed in the epithelial cells of the kidney, heart, lung, small intestine, and liver and has roles in fluid homeostasis, cardiac contractility, and amino acid absorption, as well as the prevention of pulmonary fibrosis and hypertension. ACE2 also acts as a functional receptor for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and SARS-CoV-2 to facilitate viral entry into host cells.^{4,5} Cayman's ACE2 (human) Monoclonal Antibody (Clone AC384) can be used for ELISA and Western blot (WB) applications.

References

- 1. Perlot, T. and Penninger, J.M. ACE2 From the renin-angiotensin system to gut microbiota and malnutrition. *Microbes Infect.* **15(13)**, 866-873 (2013).
- 2. Santos, R.A.S., Sampaio, W.O., Alzamora, A.C., et al. The ACE2/angiotensin-(1-7)/MAS axis of the renin-angiotensin system: Focus on angiotensin-(1-7). Physiol. Rev. 98(1), 505-553 (2018).
- 3. Ocaranza, M.P., Moya, J., Barrientos, V., et al. Angiotensin-(1—9) reverses experimental hypertension and cardiovascular damage by inhibition of the angiotensin converting enzyme/Ang II axis. J. Hypertens. 32(4), 771-783 (2014).
- 4. Hoffmann, M., Kleine-Weber, H., Schroeder, S., et al. SARS-CoV-2 cell entry depends on ACE2 and TMPRSS2 and is blocked by clinically proven protease inhibitor. *Cell* **181**, 1-10 (2020).
- 5. Gurwitz, D. Angiotensin receptor blockers as tentative SARS-CoV-2 therapeutics. Drug Dev. Res. (2020).

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