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Product datasheet for DM3531P

Ace Rat Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 9B21]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	9B21
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	**Western Blot:** 1/500-1/1000.
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rat
Isotype:	IgG2
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Purified Mouse Recombinant Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme (ACE, CD143) protein.
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes Mouse CD143. Other species not tested.
Formulation:	0.2 µm filtered PBS solution State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction of the culture supernatant Stabilizer: None
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 200µl sterile PBS and the final concentration is 500µg/ml.
Purification:	Protein A/G affinity chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Prior to reconstitution store at 2-8°C. Following reconstitution store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	angiotensin I converting enzyme (peptidyl-dipeptidase A) 1
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 11421 Mouse P09470

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Background: Angiotensin-converting enzyme or ACE2, may also called ACEH (ACE homologue), is an integral membrane protein and a zinc metalloprotease of the ACE family that also includes somatic and germinal ACE. Mouse ACE2 has about 40% amino acid identity to the N-and C-terminal domains of mouse somatic ACE. The predicted mouse ACE 2 protein sequence consists of 798 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. ACE2 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 ACE2 activity. Novel peptide inhibitors of ACE2 do not inhibit ACE activity. Genetic data from Drosophila, mice and rats show that ACE2 is an essential regulator of heart function in vivo. In addition, ACE2 is a key SARSCoV Spike protein receptor in vivo and has a critical function in acute lung injury.

Synonyms: DCP, DCP1, Angiotensin-converting enzyme