

Product datasheet for **RC208442L3V**

ACE2 (NM_021804) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle (Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 2)

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ACE2 (NM_021804) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle (Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 2)
Symbol:	ACE2
Synonyms:	ACEH
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_021804
ORF Size:	2415 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208442).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_021804.1
RefSeq Size:	3519 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2418 bp
Locus ID:	59272
UniProt ID:	Q9BYF1
Cytogenetics:	Xp22.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways: Renin-angiotensin system

MW: 92.5 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the angiotensin-converting enzyme family of dipeptidyl carboxydipeptidases and has considerable homology to human angiotensin 1 converting enzyme. This secreted protein catalyzes the cleavage of angiotensin I into angiotensin 1-9, and angiotensin II into the vasodilator angiotensin 1-7. ACE2 is known to be expressed in various human organs, and its organ- and cell-specific expression suggests that it may play a role in the regulation of cardiovascular and renal function, as well as fertility. In addition, the encoded protein is a functional receptor for the spike glycoprotein of the human coronavirus HCoV-NL63 and the human severe acute respiratory syndrome coronaviruses, SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2, the latter is the causative agent of coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19). Multiple splice variants have been found for this gene and the dACE2 (or MIRb-ACE2) splice variant has been found to be interferon inducible. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2020]