

Product Name: Recombinant Rhesus Macaque ACE-2 (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHV2273

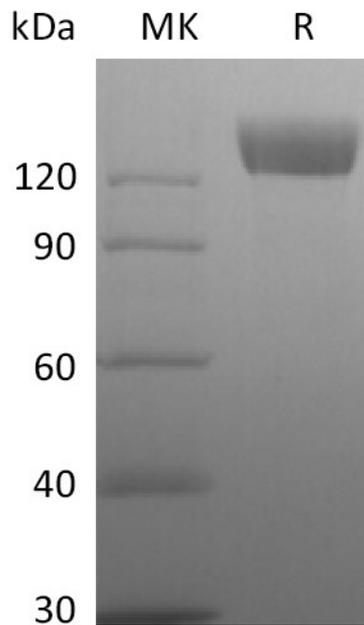


Summary

Name	ACE-2/Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Rhesus Macaque Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln18-Val739 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	ACI04564.1
Host	Human Cells
Species	Rhesus Macaque
Predicted Molecular Mass	110.6 KDa
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2; ACE-Related Carboxypeptidase; Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Homolog; ACEH; Metalloprotease MPROT15; ACE2

Background

Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2 (ACE-2) is an integral membrane protein and a zinc metalloprotease of the ACE family, the ACE family includes somatic and germinal ACE. ACE-2 cleaves angiotensins I and II as a carboxypeptidase, ACE-2 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 high expressed in testis, kidney and heart, in colon, small intestine and ovary at moderate levels. Captopril and lisinopril as the classical ACE inhibitor don't inhibit ACE-2 activity. ACE-2 may play an important role in regulating the heart function.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.