Active Angiotensin I Converting Enzyme 2 (ACE2)

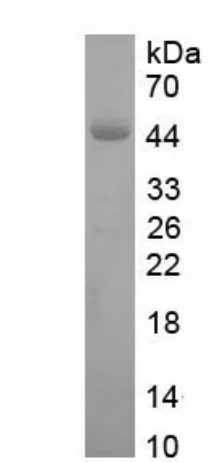
Catalog#:PEM12763

概述（Summary）

别称（Alternative Names）	ACEH; ACEII; ACE-II; Peptidyl-Dipeptidase A; ACE-related carboxypeptidase; Angiotensin-converting enzyme homolog; Metalloprotease MPROT15
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	Please contact with the lab for this information
蛋白构建（Construction）	【Ile93-Phe464】
Accession #	Q8R0I0
表达宿主（Host）	E.coli
种属（Species）	Mus musculus (Mouse)
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	46.4 kDa
制剂（Form）	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0, containing 1mM EDTA, 1mM DTT, 0.01% SKL, 5% Trehalose and Proclin300.
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped with ice bag. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（Stability &Storage）	12 months at -20°C to -80°C in lyophilized state.6 months at -20°C to -80°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.7-10 days at 2°C to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶（Reconstitution）	Reconstitute in 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl (pH8.0) to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Do not vortex.
背景介绍（References）	Essential counter-regulatory carboxypeptidase of the renin-angiotensin hormone system that is a critical regulator of blood volume, systemic vascular resistance, and thus cardiovascular homeostasis. Converts angiotensin I to angiotensin 1-9, a nine-amino acid peptide with anti-hypertrophic effects in cardiomyocytes, and angiotensin II to angiotensin 1-7, which then acts as a beneficial vasodilator and anti-proliferation agent, counterbalancing the actions of the vasoconstrictor angiotensin II. Also removes the C-terminal residue from three other vasoactive peptides, neurotensin, kinetensin, and des-Arg bradykinin, but is not active on

bradykinin. Also cleaves other biological peptides, such as apelins, casomorphins and dynorphin A. By cleavage of angiotensin II, may be an important regulator of heart function. By cleavage of angiotensin II, may also have a protective role in acute lung injury. Plays an important role in amino acid transport by acting as binding partner of amino acid transporter SLC6A19, regulating its trafficking on the cell surface and its activity.

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）



Greater than 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

活性图（Bioactivity image）

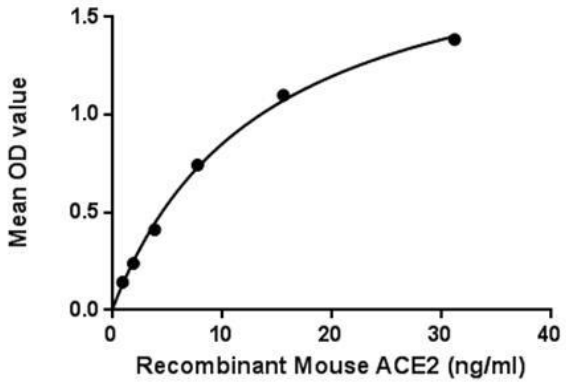


Figure 1. The binding activity of ACE2 with S1

Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2), as a transmembrane protein, serves as the main entry point into cells for some coronaviruses, including HCoV-NL63, SARS-CoV , and SARS-CoV-2 . More specifically, the binding of the spike S1 protein of SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2 to the enzymatic domain of ACE2 on the surface of cells results in endocytosis and translocation of both the virusand the enzyme into endosomes located within cells. Besides, recent studies show that spike (S) proteins of 2019-nCoV and SARS-CoV may use the same host cell receptor called angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) for entering into host cells, thus a binding ELISA assay was conducted to detect the interaction of recombinant mouse ACE2 and recombinant Spike glycoprotein(S1). Briefly, ACE2 were diluted serially in PBS, with 0.01% BSA (pH 7.4). Duplicate samples of 100µl were then

transferred to S1-coated microtiter wells and incubated for 2h at 37℃. Wells were washed with PBST and incubated for 1h with anti-ACE2 pAb, then aspirated and washed 3 times. After incubation with HRP labelled secondary antibody, wells were aspirated and washed 3 times. With the addition of substrate solution, wells were incubated 15-25 minutes at 37℃. Finally, add 50μl stop solution to the wells and read at 450nm immediately. The binding activity of ACE2 and S1 was shown in Figure 1, and this effect was in a dose dependent manner.

注意事项（Note）

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