

ACE2/ACEH Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & Avi), Biotinylated

General Information

Synonyms:	angiotensin I converting enzyme 2;ACEH
Protein Construction:	Gln18-Ser740
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q9BYF1-1
Molecular Weight:	86.5 kDa (Predicted); 95-110 kDa (Reducing conditions due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/ μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from 0.22 μ m filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μ g/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

ACE2 (Angiotensin I Converting Enzyme 2) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with ACE2 include Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome and Neurogenic Hypertension. 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.

Reference

- Koitka A, et al. (2008) Angiotensin converting enzyme 2 in the kidney. Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol. 35(4): 420-5.
- Raizada MK, et al. (2007) ACE2: a new target for cardiovascular disease therapeutics. J Cardiovasc Pharmacol. 50(2): 112-9.
- Imai Y, et al. (2007) Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) in disease pathogenesis. Circ J. 74(3): 405-10.
- Turner AJ, et al. (2004) ACE2: from vasopeptidase to SARS virus receptor. Trends Pharmacol Sci. 25(6): 291-4.

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