

Rabbit anti-Human ACE2 Monoclonal Antibody | anti-ACE2 antibody

Recombinant Anti-ACE2 Antibody, Rabbit Monoclonal

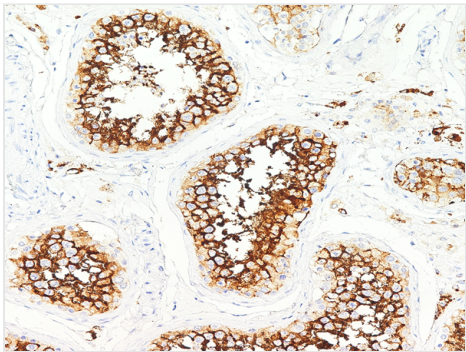
CATALOG # AAA254465	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, ELISA
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

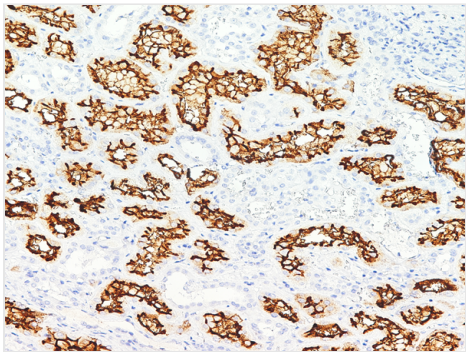
ACE2; Monoclonal Antibody; Recombinant Anti-ACE2 Antibody; Rabbit Monoclonal; ACE2 Antibody; Rabbit MAb; angiotensin I converting enzyme 2; Anti-ACEH Antibody; anti-ACE2 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Number	015
Specificity	Human ACE2
Purity/Purification	Protein A
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-ACE2 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Antibody Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen	Recombinant Human ACE2 Protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human ACE2 (rh ACE2).
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human ACE2 in human testis with rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:200 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human ACE2 in human kidney with rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:200 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ACE2 antibody	Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2), a first homolog of ACE, regulates the renin angiotensin system (RAS) by counterbalancing ACE activity. Accumulating evidence in recent years has demonstrated a physiological and pathological role of ACE2 in the cardiovascular, renal and respiratory systems. ACE2 also has an important role in blood pressure control. This enzyme, an homolog of ACE, hydrolyzes angiotensin (Ang) I to produce Ang-(1-9), which is subsequently converted into Ang-(1-7) by a neutral endopeptidase and ACE. ACE2 releases Ang-(1-7) more efficiently than its catalysis of Ang-(1-9) by cleavage of Pro(7)-Phe(8) bound in Ang II. Thus, the major biologically active product of ACE2 is Ang-(1-7), which is considered to be a beneficial peptide of the RAS cascade in the cardiovascular system. A physiological role for ACE2 has been implicated in hypertension, cardiac function, heart function and diabetes, and as a receptor of the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus. In the acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), ACE, AngII, and AT1R promote the disease pathogenesis, whereas ACE2 and the AT2R protect from ARDS. Importantly, ACE2 has been identified as a key SARS-coronavirus receptor and plays a protective role in severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) pathogenesis. Furthermore, the recent explosion of research into the ACE2 homolog, collectrin, has revealed a new physiological function of ACE2 as an amino acid transporter, which explains the pathogenic role of gene mutations in Hartnup disorder. This review summarizes and discusses the recently unveiled roles for ACE2 in disease pathogenesis.
References	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 vasoepitidase to SARS virus receptor. Trends Pharmacol Sci. 25(6): 291-4.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.