

### 35-1878: Anti-ACE2 Rab mAb (Clone: SN0754)

|                                |                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Clonality :</b>             | Monoclonal          |
| <b>Clone Name :</b>            | SN0754              |
| <b>Application :</b>           | ICC,IHC,WB          |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>            | Rat,Mouse,Human     |
| <b>Uniprot ID :</b>            | Q9BYF1              |
| <b>Isotype :</b>               | Rabbit IgG          |
| <b>Immunogen Information :</b> | Recombinant Protein |

### Description

Calculated MW 92 kDa;

Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) is a carboxyl-terminal dipeptidyl exopeptidase that converts angiotensin I to the potent vasopressor hormone, angiotensin II. There are two isoforms of ACE, the pulmonary ACEP and the testicular ACET. ACEP is a glycoprotein expressed in vascular endothelial cells of the lung, liver, adrenal cortex, pancreas, kidney and spleen. The ACET isoform is expressed exclusively in adult testis by developing sperm cells, specifically late pachytene spermatocytes. Additionally, ACE inactivates bradykinin, a vasodepressor peptide, and is involved in blood pressure regulation and fluid/electrolyte homeostasis. ACE2 is the first known human homolog of ACE. Unlike ACE, which is expressed ubiquitously throughout the vasculature, ACE2 is expressed only in cardiac, renal and testicular cells.

### Product Info

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>Amount :</b>            | 50µl / 100µl   |
| <b>Purification :</b>      | Protein A affinity purified  |
| <b>Content :</b>           | TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide. |
| <b>Storage condition :</b> | Store at -20°C.  |

### Application Note

WB: 1:1,000-5,000; IHC: 1:50-1:200; ICC: 1:100-1:500

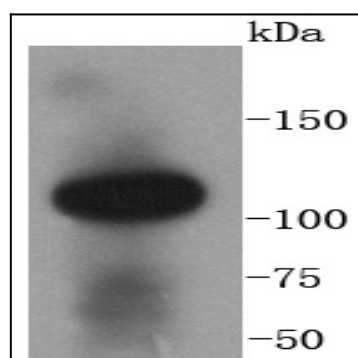


Fig 1 : Western blot analysis of ACE2 on human kidney lysates using anti-ACE2 antibody at 1:1,000 dilution.

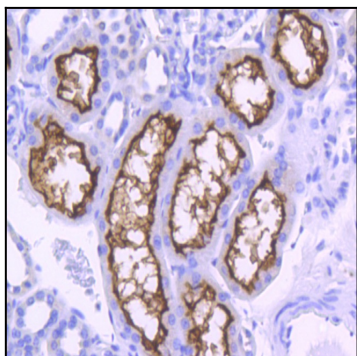


Fig 2 : Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-ACE2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

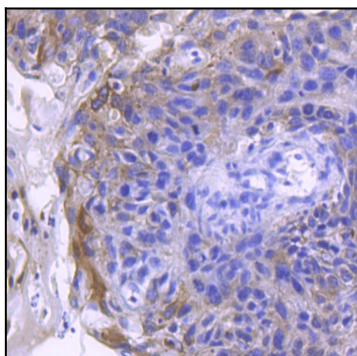


Fig 3 : Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using anti-ACE2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

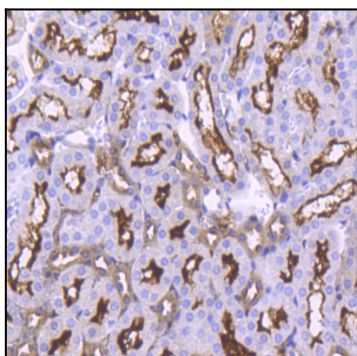


Fig 4 : Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue using anti-ACE2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

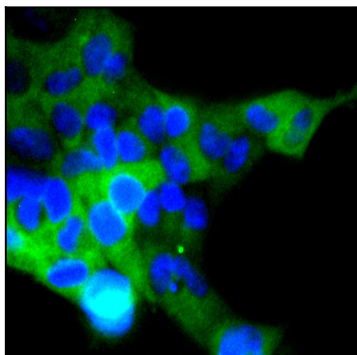


Fig 5 : ICC staining ACE2 in 293 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

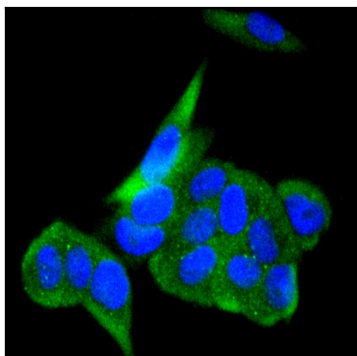


Fig 6 : ICC staining ACE2 in MCF-7 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

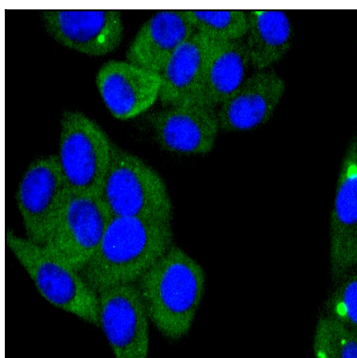


Fig 7 : ICC staining ACE2 in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.