

## 14-523ACL: ACE2/CHO-K1 Stable Cell Line

**Application :** Functional Assay

### Description

ACE2/CHO-K1 Stable Cell Line is a stably transfected CHO-K1 cell line which expresses human angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2). ACE2 is a type I transmembrane metalloenzyme located on the outer surface of endothelial cells in the lung, arteries, heart, kidney and intestines. ACE2 cleaves the carboxyl-terminal amino acid phenylalanine from angiotensin II and hydrolyses it into the vasodilator angiotensin. ACE2 also serves as an entry receptor for some coronaviruses including HCoV-NL63, SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2 as the virus that causes COVID-19.

**Sequence data:** hACE2 (accession number NP\_068576)

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MSSSSWLLLSLVAVTAAQSTIEEQAKTFLDKFNHEAEDLFYQSS
LASWNYNTNITEENVQNMNAGDKWSAFLKEQSTLAQMYPLQEIQLTVKLQLQALQQ
NGSSVLSSEDKSKRLNLTILNTMSTIYSTGKVCNPDNPQECLLLEPGLNEIMANSLDYNE
RLWAWESWRSEVGKQLRPLYEYVVLKNEMARANHYEDYGDYWRGDYEVNGVDGYDYS
RGQLIEDVEHTFEEIKPLYEHLHAYVRAKLMNAYPSYISPIGCLPAHLLGDMWGRFWT
NLYSLTVPFGQKPNIDVTDAMVDQAWDAQRFKEAEKFFVSVGLPNMTQGFWENSMLT
DPGNVQKAVCHPTAWDLGKGDFRILMCTKVTMDDFLTAHHEMGHIQYDMAYAAQPFL
RNGANEGFHEAVGEIMSLSAATPKHLKSIGLLSPDFQEDNETEINFLKQALTIVGTL
PFTYMLEKWRWMVFKGEIPKDQWMKKWVEMKREIVGVVEPVPHDETYCDPASLFHVS
DYSFIRYYTRTLYQFQEQEALCQAAKHEGPLHKCDISNSTEAGQKLFNMLRLGKSEPW
TLALENVVGAKNMNVRPLLNIFEPLFTWLKDQNKNSFVGWSTDWSPYADQSIKVRISL
KSALGDKAYEWNDEMILFRSSVAYAMRQYFLKVKQMILFGEEDVRVANLKPRISFN
FFVTAPKNVSDIIPRTEVEKAIRMSRSRINDAFRLNDNSLEFLGIQPTLGPPNQPPVS
IWLIVFGVVMGVVIVGIVLIFTGIRDRKKNKARSGENPYASIDISKGENNPGFQNT
DDVQTSF
```

### Product Info

**Amount :** 1 vial  
**Content :** Each vial contains 2 ~ 3 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells in 1 ml of 90% FBS + 10% DMSO  
**Storage condition :** Immediately upon receipt, store in liquid nitrogen.

### Application Note

**Application:**

- Screen for antibodies of human ACE2 through Flow Cytometry.
- Screen for neutralizing antibodies.
- Protein binding study.

**Culture conditions:**

Cells should be grown at 37°C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub> using DMEM medium (w/ L-Glutamine, 4.5g/L Glucose and Sodium

Pyruvate) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FBS and 1% Pen/Strep, plus 500 µg/ml of Hygromycin.

It is recommended to quickly thaw the frozen cells upon receipt or from liquid nitrogen in a 37°C water-bath, transfer to a tube containing 10 ml of growth medium without Hygromycin, spin down cells, resuspend cells in pre-warmed growth medium without Hygromycin, transfer resuspended cells to T25 flask and culture in 37°C-CO<sub>2</sub> incubator.

Leave the T25 flask in the incubator for 1~2 days without disturbing or changing the medium until cells completely recover viability and become adherent. Once cells are over 90% adherent, remove growth medium and passage the cells through trypsinization and centrifugation. At first passage, switch to growth medium containing Hygromycin. Cells should be split before they reach complete confluence.

To passage the cells, detach cells from culture vessel with Trypsin/EDTA, add complete growth medium and transfer to a tube, spin down cells, resuspend cells and seed appropriate aliquots of cells suspension into new culture vessels. Subcultivation ration = 1:10 to 1:20 weekly. To achieve satisfactory results, cells should not be passaged over 16 times.

#### LIMITED USE RESTRICTIONS:

**THIS PRODUCT IS SOLELY FOR IN VITRO RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.**

**By use of this product, user agrees to be bound by the terms of this limited use statement.**

**This product is solely for Internal Research Purposes and not for Commercial Purposes. Commercial Purposes include, but are not limited to (1) use of the cell line in manufacturing; (2) use of the cell line to provide a service, information or data; (3) use of the cell line for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (4) resale of the cell line whether or not such cell lines are resold for use in research. The buyer cannot sell, give or otherwise transfer this product to a third party.**

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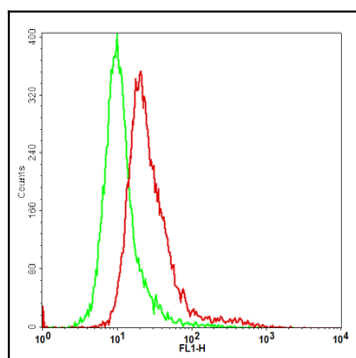


Fig-1: Detection of human ACE2 in the ACE2/CHO-K1 stable cell line by Flow Cytometry [Cell surface staining] using anti-human ACE2 antibody (Clone AC18F; Abeomics Cat. No.: 10-10031-AT488). Parental CHO-K1 cells (Green); ACE2/CHO-K1 cells (Red).

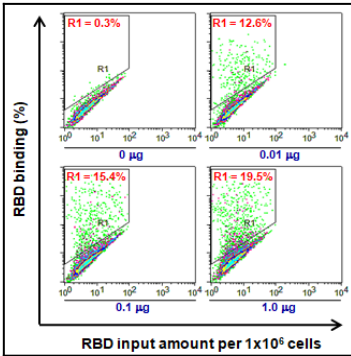


Fig-2: Binding of biotinylated SARS-Cov-2 Spike RBD protein to human ACE2 in the ACE2/CHO-K1 stable cell line. ACE2/CHO-K1 cells were probed with different amounts of biotinylated SARS-Cov-2 Spike RBD protein (Abeomics, Cat. No. 21-1005-B) and analyzed by flow cytometry through fluorescent-labeled Streptavidin detection.

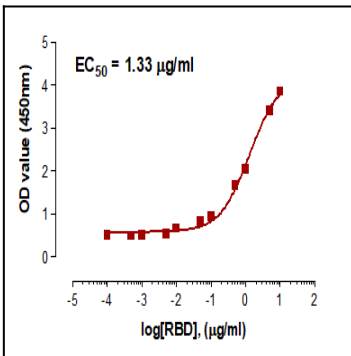


Fig-3: Binding of biotinylated SARS-Cov-2 Spike RBD protein to human ACE2 in the ACE2/CHO-K1 stable cell line. ACE2/CHO-K1 cells were incubated with various concentrations of biotinylated SARS-Cov-2 Spike RBD protein (Abeomics, Cat. No. 21-1005-B) and analyzed through In-Cell ELISA. RBD binds to ACE2/CHO-K1 with an EC50 of 1.33 µg/ml.

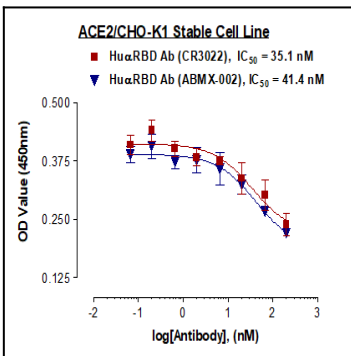


Fig-4: Neutralization of binding between ACE2/CHO-K1 cells and SARS-Cov-2 Spike RBD protein by the Recombinant Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Spike RBD antibodies (CR3022: Abeomics, Cat. No. 10-2004 and ABMX-002: Abeomics, Cat. No. 10-2005). CHO-K1/ACE2 stable cells were incubated with various concentrations of RBD antibodies in the presence of biotinylated SARS-Cov-2 Spike RBD protein (Abeomics, Cat. No. 21-1005-B) and analyzed through In-Cell ELISA using HRP-Streptavidin for detection.