

Product Information

Recombinant Human ACE2 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number	Packaging Size
P104	100 µg

Storage upon receipt:

- -20°C to -80°C
- Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles

Product Description

Recombinant Human ACE2 protein (Fc Tag) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the angiotensin-converting enzyme family of dipeptidyl carboxypeptidases 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. The organ- and cell-specific expression of this gene suggests that it may play a role in the regulation of cardiovascular and renal function, as well as fertility. In addition, the encoded protein is a functional receptor for the spike glycoprotein of the human coronaviruses SARS and HCoV-NL63.

Alternative Names:

ACE2; Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2; angiotensin I converting enzyme (peptidyl-dipeptidase A) 2; ACEH; angiotensin I converting enzyme 2; ACE-related carboxypeptidase; angiotensin converting enzyme homolog.

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human ACE2 Protein (Ser19-Asp615) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Species:

Human.

Expressed Host:

HEK293 Cells.

Purity:

> 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Predicted N Terminal:

Ser

Molecule Weight:

The recombinant human ACE2 (Fc Tag) Protein consists of 842 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 96.5 kDa.

Protein Storage Buffer:

150 mM NaCl, 20 mM NaHCO₃, pH 7.0.

SDS-PAGE:



Reference:

1. Koitka A, et al. (2008) Angiotensin converting enzyme 2 in the kidney. *Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol.* 35(4): 420-5.
2. Raizada MK, et al. (2007) ACE2: a new target for cardiovascular disease therapeutics. *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol.* 50(2): 112-9.
3. Imai Y, et al. (2007) Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) in disease pathogenesis. *Circ J.* 74(3): 405-10.