

ARG42429 anti-ACE antibody [5-369]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [5-369] recognizes ACE
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS
Specificity	The mouse monoclonal antibody 5-369 recognizes an extracellular epitope of CD143, a 171 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein with metallopeptidase activity, expressed mainly on endothelial cells.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	5-369
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	ACE
Species	Human
Immunogen	Dendritic cells.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	DCP1; ICH; ACE; EC 3.2.1.-; MVCD3; Angiotensin-converting enzyme; Dipeptidyl carboxypeptidase I; CD143; CD antigen CD143; EC 3.4.15.1; Kininase II; ACE1; DCP

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1 - 4 µg/ml

Application Note * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

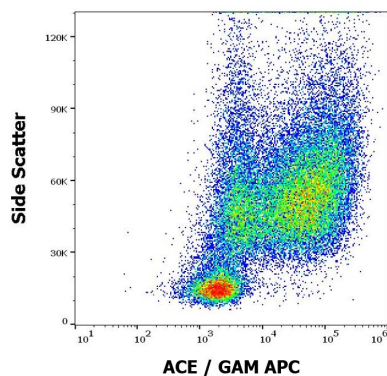
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS and 15 mM Sodium azide.
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

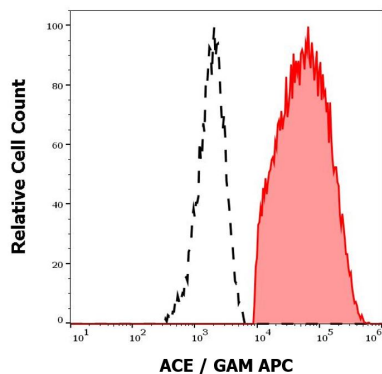
Gene Symbol	ACE
Gene Full Name	angiotensin I converting enzyme
Background	This gene encodes an enzyme involved in catalyzing the conversion of angiotensin I into a physiologically active peptide angiotensin II. Angiotensin II is a potent vasopressor and aldosterone-stimulating peptide that controls blood pressure and fluid-electrolyte balance. This enzyme plays a key role in the renin-angiotensin system. Many studies have associated the presence or absence of a 287 bp Alu repeat element in this gene with the levels of circulating enzyme or cardiovascular pathophysiologies. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified, and two most abundant spliced variants encode the somatic form and the testicular form, respectively, that are equally active. [provided by RefSeq, May 2010]
Function	Converts angiotensin I to angiotensin II by release of the terminal His-Leu, this results in an increase of the vasoconstrictor activity of angiotensin. Also able to inactivate bradykinin, a potent vasodilator. Has also a glycosidase activity which releases GPI-anchored proteins from the membrane by cleaving the mannose linkage in the GPI moiety. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	150 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylated by CK2 on Ser-1299; which allows membrane retention. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Angiotensin-converting enzyme, soluble form: Secreted. Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasm. Note=Detected in both cell membrane and cytoplasm in neurons. [UniProt]

Images



ARG42429 anti-ACE antibody [5-369] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Human GM-CSF + IL-4 stimulated peripheral blood mononuclear cells stained with ARG42429 anti-ACE antibody [5-369] at 0.6 µg/ml dilution, followed by APC-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse antibody.



ARG42429 anti-ACE antibody [5-369] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Separation of Human stimulated monocytes (red-filled) from lymphocytes (black-dashed). Human GM-CSF + IL-4 stimulated peripheral blood mononuclear cells stained with ARG42429 anti-ACE antibody [5-369] at 0.6 µg/ml dilution, followed by APC-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse antibody.