bs-0439R **[Primary Antibody]**

ACE Rabbit pAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 1636 **SWISS:** P12821

Target: ACE

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ACE1: 801-900/1306. < Extracellular >

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: Angiotensin Converting enzyme is 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. ACE 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 vasodilatator. ACE exists in two forms, a 170KD somatic form and a 90KD germinal form. The somatic form is expressed by endothelial cells (especially those of lung capillaries and arterioles), epithelial cells (especially in proximal renal tubules and small intestine), by some neuronal cells and variably by some macrophages and T lymphocytes. The germinal form is expressed by spermatozoa.

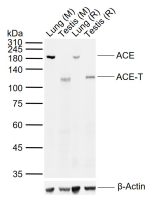
Applications: **WB** (1:500-2000)
ELISA (1:5000-10000)

Reactivity: Mouse, Rat (predicted: Human, Pig, Cow, Dog)

Predicted MW.: 147 kDa

Subcellular Location: Secreted ,Cell membrane

VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample: Lane 1: Mouse Lung tissue lysates Lane 2: Mouse Testis tissue lysates Lane 3: Rat Lung tissue lysates Lane 4: Rat Testis tissue lysates Primary: Anti-ACE (bs-0439R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 147 kDa Observed band size: 110,180 kDa

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=4.571]** Shuwei Wang. et al. Formaldehyde causes an increase in blood pressure by activating ACE/AT1R axis. TOXICOLOGY. 2023 Mar;486:153442 IHC ;Mouse. 36706861
- **[IF=4.996]** Cong Changsheng. et al. Renin-angiotensin system inhibitors mitigate radiation pneumonitis by activating ACE2-angiotensin-(1–7) axis via NF-κB/MAPK pathway. SCI REP-UK. 2023 May;13(1):1-11 WB ;Mouse. 37221286
- **[IF=4.014]** Peng Wang. et al. ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS AND EXPRESSION LEVEL OF ACE POLYMORPHISMS WITH EGG-

LAYING TRAIT IN TAIHANG CHICKEN. POULTRY SCIENCE. 2022 Sep;:102163 WB ;Chicken. 36163094

- **[IF=4.358]** Deng T et al. Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate induced an increase in blood pressure via activation of ACE and inhibition of the bradykinin-NO pathway. Environ Pollut. 2019 Apr;247:927-934. IHC ;Mouse. 30823347
- **[IF=3.974]** Xie X et al. Comparing the effects of diethylhexyl phthalate and dibutyl phthalate exposure on hypertension in mice.Ecotoxicol Environ Saf. 2019 Jun 15;174:75-82. IHC ;Mouse. 30822670