abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 1 antibody ab28311

★★★★★ 2 Abreviews 7 References 1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 1 antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 1
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	ab28311 recognizes metallopeptidase ACE1.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB, IHC-P
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human, Recombinant fragment
Immunogen	The antibody is made to a synthetic peptide based on the first peptidase unit of human ACE1 (Human). Read Abcam's proprietary immunogen policy (Peptide available as **ab41278**.)
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 50% Glycerol
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Purification notes	The antibody has been peptide-affinity purified and concentrated.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab28311 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB	★★★★☆ (1)	1/1000. when using colorimetric substrates such as BCIP/NBT and 1/5000 for chemiluminescent substrates. Predicted molecular weight: 150 kDa. Dilution optimised using Chromogenic detection
IHC-P	★★★★★ (1)	Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

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.

Tissue specificity Ubiquitously expressed, with highest levels in lung, kidney, heart, gastrointestinal system and prostate. Isoform Testis-specific is expressed in spermatocytes and adult testis.

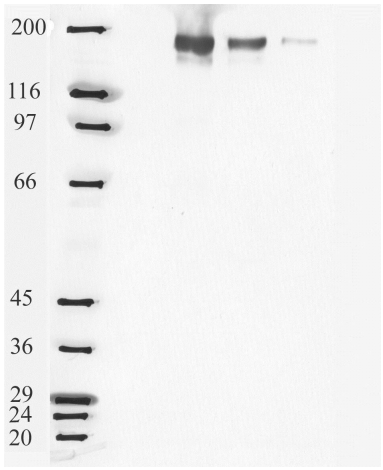
Involvement in disease Ischemic stroke (ISCHSTR) [MIM:601367]: A stroke is an acute neurologic event leading to death of neural tissue of the brain and resulting in loss of motor, sensory and/or cognitive function. Ischemic strokes, resulting from vascular occlusion, is considered to be a highly complex disease consisting of a group of heterogeneous disorders with multiple genetic and environmental risk factors. Note=Disease susceptibility is associated with variations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Renal tubular dysgenesis (RTD) [MIM:267430]: Autosomal recessive severe disorder of renal tubular development characterized by persistent fetal anuria and perinatal death, probably due to pulmonary hypoplasia from early-onset oligohydramnios (the Potter phenotype). Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Microvascular complications of diabetes 3 (MVCD3) [MIM:612624]: Pathological conditions that develop in numerous tissues and organs as a consequence of diabetes mellitus. They include diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy leading to end-stage renal disease, and diabetic neuropathy. Diabetic retinopathy remains the major cause of new-onset blindness among diabetic adults. It is characterized by vascular permeability and increased tissue ischemia and angiogenesis. Note=Disease susceptibility is associated with variations affecting the gene represented in this entry.
Intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) [MIM:614519]: A pathological condition characterized by bleeding into one or both cerebral hemispheres including the basal ganglia and the cerebral cortex. It is often associated with hypertension and craniocerebral trauma. Intracerebral bleeding is a common cause of stroke. Note=Disease susceptibility is associated with variations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Sequence similarities Belongs to the peptidase M2 family.

Post-translational modifications Phosphorylated by CK2 on Ser-1299; which allows membrane retention.

Cellular localization Secreted and Cell membrane.

Images



Western blot - Anti-Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 1 antibody (ab28311)

Lane 1 : Molecular weight markers

Lanes 2-4 : Anti-Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 1 antibody (ab28311) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 2 : rh-ACE1 at 0.05 µg

Lane 3 : rh-ACE1 at 0.01 µg

Lane 4 : rh-ACE1 at 0.001 µg

Observed band size: 150 kDa

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