

peptidyl-dipeptidase A

Cat. No. EXWM-4053

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description A Cl--dependent, zinc glycoprotein that is generally membrane-bound. A potent inhibitor is captopril. Important in elevation of blood pressure, through formation of angiotensin II (vasoconstrictor) and destruction of bradykinin (vasodilator). Two molecular forms exist in mammalian tissues, a widely-distributed somatic form of 150- to 180-kDa that contains two non-identical catalytic sites, and a testicular form of 90- to 100-kDa that contains only a single catalytic site. Type example of peptidase family M2

Synonyms dipeptidyl carboxypeptidase I; peptidase P; dipeptide hydrolase (ambiguous); peptidyl dipeptidase; angiotensin converting enzyme; kininase II; angiotensin I-converting enzyme; carboxycathepsin; dipeptidyl carboxypeptidase; peptidyl dipeptidase I; peptidyl-dipeptide hydrolase; peptidyl dipeptide hydrolase; endothelial cell peptidyl dipeptidase; ACE; peptidyl dipeptidase-4; PDH; peptidyl dipeptide hydrolase; DCP

Product Information

Form Liquid or lyophilized powder

EC Number EC 3.4.15.1

CAS No. 9015-82-1

Reaction Release of a C-terminal dipeptide, oligopeptide+Xaa-Yaa, when Xaa is not Pro, and Yaa is neither Asp nor Glu. Thus, conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II, with increase in vasoconstrictor activity, but no action on angiotensin II

Notes This item requires custom production and lead time is between 5-9 weeks. We can custom produce according to your specifications.

Storage and Shipping Information

Storage Store it at +4 °C for short term. For long term storage, store it at -20 °C~-80 °C.