

Native Rat Angiotensin Converting Enzyme

Cat. No. NATE-0897

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description Angiotensin-converting enzyme (EC 3.4.15.1), or "ACE" indirectly increases blood pressure by causing blood vessels to constrict. It does that by converting angiotensin I to angiotensin II, which constricts the vessels. For this reason, drugs known as ACE inhibitors are used to lower blood pressure. ACE, angiotensin I and angiotensin II are part of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS), which controls blood pressure by regulating the volume of fluids in the body. ACE is secreted in the lungs and kidneys by cells in the endothelium (inner layer) of blood vessels.

Applications Positive Control

Synonyms ACE; Angiotensin Converting Enzyme; EC 3.4.15.1; dipeptidyl carboxypeptidase I; peptidase P; dipeptide hydrolase, peptidyl dipeptidase; angiotensin converting enzyme; kininase II; angiotensin I-converting enzyme; carboxycathepsin; dipeptidyl carboxypeptidase; "hypertensin converting enzyme" peptidyl dipeptidase I; peptidyl-dipeptide hydrolase; peptidyl dipeptide hydrolase; endothelial cell peptidyl dipeptidase; peptidyl dipeptidase-4; PDH; peptidyl dipeptide hydrolase; DCP

Product Information

Species Rat

Source Rat lung

Form Liquid in 100 mM phosphate buffered saline, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 with 0.2mM CHAPS.

EC Number EC 3.4.15.1

CAS No. 9015-82-1

Purity >95% by SDS-PAGE

Activity One unit will produce 1 μ mol of hippuric acid or His-Leu from Z-Phe-His-Leu per minute in 0.1 M phosphate buffer and 300 mM NaCl at pH 8.3 at 37°C.

Storage and Shipping Information

Storage Maintain at -20°C in undiluted aliquots for up to 6 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.