

Recombinant Human ECE-2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031761

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

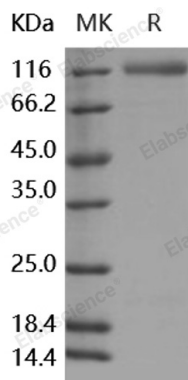
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human ECE-2 protein Gly 199-Trp 883, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	80.2 kDa
Observed MW	120-125 kDa
Accession	NP_055508.3
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 93 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 93 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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Endothelin-converting enzyme 2; also known as ECE-2; is a metalloprotease that possesses many properties consistent with it being a neuropeptide-processing enzyme. Endothelin-converting enzymes (ECEs) are the key enzymes in the endothelin (ET) biosynthesis that catalyze the conversion of big ET; the biologically inactive precursor of mature ET. Two enzymes; termed ECE-1 and ECE-2; have been molecularly identified. ECE-2 is found primarily in neural tissues; with high levels of expression in midbrain; cerebellum; hypothalamus; frontal cortex and spinal cord and moderate levels in hippocampus and striatum. ECE-2 is strongly down-regulated in inferior parietal lobe from Alzheimer disease patients (at protein level). ECE-2 converts big endothelin-1 to endothelin-1. It is involved in the processing of various neuroendocrine peptides; including neurotensin; angiotensin I; substance P; proenkephalin-derived peptides; and prodynorphin-derived peptides. ECE-2 may limit beta-amyloid peptide accumulation in brain. It may also have methyltransferase activity. A comparison of residues around the cleavage site revealed that ECE-2 exhibits a unique cleavage site selectivity that is related to but distinct from that of ECE-1.

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