

## Recombinant Human ECE-2 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031762

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

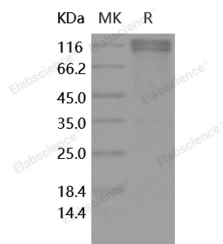
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	ECE2;hCG_2022032;KIAA0604;MGC17664;MGC2408;MGC78487
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Gly 199-Trp 883
<b>Accession</b>	NP_055508.3
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	105 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	120-130 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	N-hFc
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile 100mM Glycine, 10mM NaCl, 50mM Tris, pH 7.5 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

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

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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.