Resource Summary Report

Generated by dkNET on Aug 20, 2026

Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 2 antibody

RRID:AB_301861
Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Abcam Cat# ab15348, RRID:AB_301861

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_301861

Proper Citation: Abcam Cat# ab15348, RRID:AB_301861

Target Antigen: Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 2

Host Organism: rabbit

Clonality: polyclonal

Comments: Applications: ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, WB; Western Blot; Immunohistochemistry - frozen; Immunofluorescence; Immunohistochemistry; Immunocytochemistry; Immunohistochemistry - fixed
Validation: PsyENCODE - Antibody DID NOT specifically detect the expected ~97 kDa protein in 4 tissues tested
Info: Independent validation by the NYU Lagone was performed for: IHC. This antibody was found to have the following characteristics: Functional in human:FALSE, NonFunctional in human:FALSE, Functional in animal:FALSE, NonFunctional in animal:FALSE

Antibody Name: Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 2 antibody

Description: This polyclonal targets Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 2

Target Organism: feline, cat, human, ferret

Antibody ID: AB_301861

Vendor: Abcam

Catalog Number: ab15348

Record Creation Time: 20250819T221935+0000

Record Last Update: 20250820T015012+0000

Ratings and Alerts

- Antibody DID NOT specifically detect the expected ~97 kDa protein in 4 tissues tested - PsyENCODE https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3995090

No alerts have been found for Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 2 antibody.

Data and Source Information

Source: Antibody Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 29 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at dkNET .

Han Y, et al. (2026) Angiotensin-(1-7) suppresses pyroptosis in cerebral endothelium to decrease blood-brain barrier permeability and cognitive impairments in sepsis. The Journal of international medical research, 54(4), 3000605261437974.

Wang J, et al. (2026) Redirection of SARS-CoV-2 to phagocytes by intranasal sACE2-Fc as a universal decoy confers complete prophylactic protection. eLife, 14.

Yang L, et al. (2024) SARS-CoV-2 infection causes dopaminergic neuron senescence. Cell stem cell, 31(2), 196.

Bojkova D, et al. (2023) Identification of novel antiviral drug candidates using an optimized SARS-CoV-2 phenotypic screening platform. iScience, 26(2), 105944.

Sauve F, et al. (2023) Long-COVID cognitive impairments and reproductive hormone deficits in men may stem from GnRH neuronal death. EBioMedicine, 96, 104784.

Wu CT, et al. (2023) SARS-CoV-2 replication in airway epithelia requires motile cilia and microvillar reprogramming. Cell, 186(1), 112.

S Mesquita F, et al. (2023) SARS-CoV-2 hijacks a cell damage response, which induces transcription of a more efficient Spike S-acyltransferase. Nature communications, 14(1), 7302.

Hernandez-Lopez JM, et al. (2023) Neuronal progenitors of the dentate gyrus express the SARS-CoV-2 cell receptor during migration in the developing human hippocampus. Cellular and molecular life sciences : CMLS, 80(6), 140.

Angioni R, et al. (2023) RAGE engagement by SARS-CoV-2 enables monocyte infection and underlies COVID-19 severity. Cell reports. Medicine, 4(11), 101266.

Onodera Y, et al. (2023) Inhalation of ACE2 as a therapeutic target on sex-bias differences in SARS-CoV-2 infection and variant of concern. iScience, 26(8), 107470.

Wang Z, et al. (2022) ACE2 can act as the secondary receptor in the Fc?R-dependent ADE of SARS-CoV-2 infection. iScience, 25(1), 103720.

Treleaven T, et al. (2022) Stage-Specific L-Proline Uptake by Amino Acid Transporter Slc6a19/B0AT1 Is Required for Optimal Preimplantation Embryo Development in Mice. Cells, 12(1).

Li Z, et al. (2022) Imatinib and methazolamide ameliorate COVID-19-induced metabolic complications via elevating ACE2 enzymatic activity and inhibiting viral entry. Cell metabolism, 34(3), 424.

Eriksen AZ, et al. (2022) Protocols for SARS-CoV-2 infection in primary ocular cells and eye organoids. STAR protocols, 3(2), 101383.

Szlachcic WJ, et al. (2022) SARS-CoV-2 infects an in vitro model of the human developing pancreas through endocytosis. iScience, 25(7), 104594.

Beckman D, et al. (2022) SARS-CoV-2 infects neurons and induces neuroinflammation in a non-human primate model of COVID-19. Cell reports, 41(5), 111573.

Wu CT, et al. (2021) SARS-CoV-2 infects human pancreatic ? cells and elicits ? cell impairment. Cell metabolism, 33(8), 1565.

Shukla N, et al. (2021) Mutants of human ACE2 differentially promote SARS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2 spike mediated infection. PLoS pathogens, 17(7), e1009715.

Mesquita FS, et al. (2021) S-acylation controls SARS-CoV-2 membrane lipid organization and enhances infectivity. Developmental cell, 56(20), 2790.

Guo L, et al. (2021) Epigenetic glycosylation of SARS-CoV-2 impact viral infection through DC&L-SIGN receptors. iScience, 24(12), 103426.