Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Aug 23, 2026

hACE2

RRID:Addgene_1786
Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_1786

Plasmid Information

URL: http://www.addgene.org/1786

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_1786

Insert Name: Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2

Organism: Homo sapiens

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Defining Citation: PMID:14647384

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Invitrogen; Backbone Size:5428; Vector Backbone:pcDNA3.1(-); Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: See author's map for more information.

Plasmid Name: hACE2

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222029+0000

Record Last Update: 20260815T081119+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for hACE2.

No alerts have been found for hACE2.

Data and Source Information

Source: Addgene

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 55 mentions in open access literature.

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

Ii K, et al. (2025) Flavivirus-based bivalent nanoparticle vaccines induce neutralizing antibodies and Th1 responses against flavivirus and coupling antigens. iScience, 28(11), 113659.

Gawriljuk VO, et al. (2025) Screening of Medicines for Malaria Venture Open Boxes Identifies Potent SARS-CoV?2 Papain-like Protease (PLpro) Inhibitors. ACS omega, 10(37), 42711.

Bednash JS, et al. (2023) Inhibiting the Deubiquitinase UCHL1 Reduces SARS-CoV-2 Viral Uptake by ACE2. American journal of respiratory cell and molecular biology, 68(5), 566.

Luo SY, et al. (2023) Identification of Human Host Substrates of the SARS-CoV-2 Mpro and PLpro Using Subtiligase N-Terminomics. ACS infectious diseases, 9(4), 749.

Baggen J, et al. (2023) TMEM106B is a receptor mediating ACE2-independent SARS-CoV-2 cell entry. Cell, 186(16), 3427.

Mahalingam G, et al. (2023) Correlating the differences in the receptor binding domain of SARS-CoV-2 spike variants on their interactions with human ACE2 receptor. Scientific reports, 13(1), 8743.

García-Murria MJ, et al. (2023) Identification of small molecules capable of enhancing viral membrane fusion. Virology journal, 20(1), 99.

Oh CK, et al. (2023) Targeted protein S-nitrosylation of ACE2 inhibits SARS-CoV-2 infection. Nature chemical biology, 19(3), 275.

Lee RK, et al. (2022) Identification of Entry Inhibitors against Delta and Omicron Variants of SARS-CoV-2. International journal of molecular sciences, 23(7).

Raymonda MH, et al. (2022) Pharmacologic profiling reveals lapatinib as a novel antiviral against SARS-CoV-2 in vitro. Virology, 566, 60.

Liu J, et al. (2022) Integrin mediates cell entry of the SARS-CoV-2 virus independent of cellular receptor ACE2. The Journal of biological chemistry, 298(3), 101710.

Mannar D, et al. (2022) SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern: spike protein mutational analysis and epitope for broad neutralization. Nature communications, 13(1), 4696.

Lee SY, et al. (2022) Construction of SARS-CoV-2 spike-pseudotyped retroviral vector inducing syncytia formation. Virus genes, 58(3), 172.

Aggarwal A, et al. (2022) Platform for isolation and characterization of SARS-CoV-2 variants enables rapid characterization of Omicron in Australia. Nature microbiology, 7(6), 896.

Ashhurst AS, et al. (2022) Potent Anti-SARS-CoV-2 Activity by the Natural Product Gallinamide A and Analogues via Inhibition of Cathepsin L. Journal of medicinal chemistry, 65(4), 2956.

Balachandran H, et al. (2022) Maintenance of broad neutralizing antibodies and memory B cells 1 year post-infection is predicted by SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4+ T cell responses. Cell reports, 38(6), 110345.

Clark NM, et al. (2022) Anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG and IgA antibodies in COVID-19 convalescent plasma do not enhance viral infection. PloS one, 17(3), e0257930.

Cui Q, et al. (2022) Compound screen identifies the small molecule Q34 as an inhibitor of SARS-CoV-2 infection. iScience, 25(1), 103684.

Harte JV, et al. (2022) Metalloprotease-Dependent S2'-Activation Promotes Cell-Cell Fusion and Syncytiation of SARS-CoV-2. Viruses, 14(10).

Ahamad S, et al. (2022) Anti-Fungal Drug Anidulafungin Inhibits SARS-CoV-2 Spike-Induced Syncytia Formation by Targeting ACE2-Spike Protein Interaction. Frontiers in genetics, 13, 866474.