

Carbonic Anhydrase I Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49945

Package Size: #49945-1 50ul #49945-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

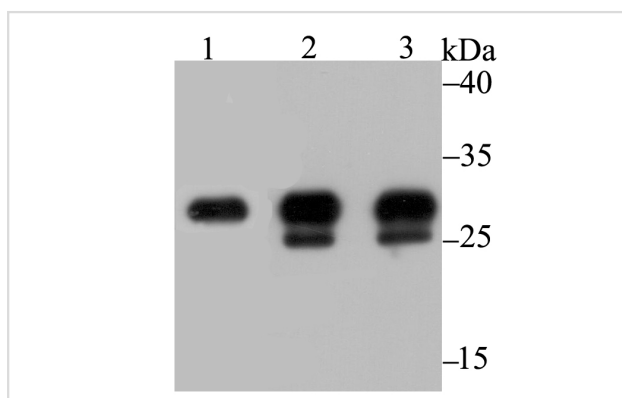
Description

Product Name	Carbonic Anhydrase I Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JG38-71
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB,IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein within human Carbonic Anhydrase I aa 1-200.
Other Names	CA 1 antibody CA I antibody CA-I antibody CA1 antibody CAB antibody CAH1_HUMAN antibody CAI antibody CAN antibody Car 1 antibody Car1 antibody Carbonate dehydratase I antibody Carbonic anhydrase 1 antibody Carbonic anhydrase A antibody Carbonic anhydrase B antibody Carbonic anhydrase B, formerly antibody Carbonic anhydrase I antibody Carbonic dehydratase antibody ECK0125 antibody JW0122 antibody yadF antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P00915
Uniprot	P00915
GeneID	759;
Calculated MW	29 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

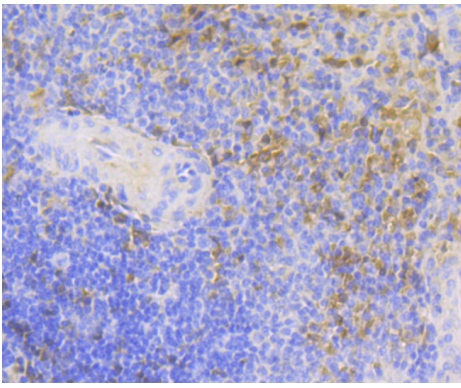
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:2,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200

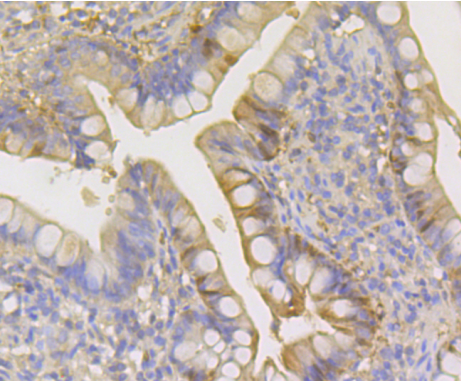
Images



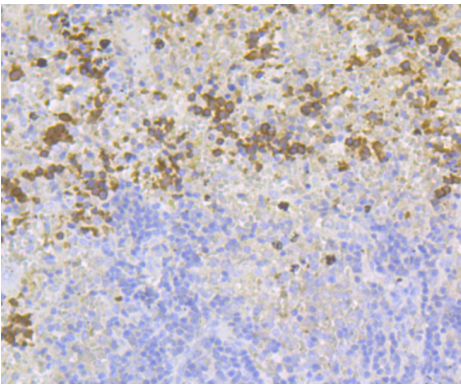
Western blot analysis of Carbonic Anhydrase I on different lysates using anti-Carbonic Anhydrase I antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: Human colon Lane 2: Mouse spleen Lane 3: Mouse colon



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue using anti-Carbonic Anhydrase I antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human small intestine tissue using anti-Carbonic Anhydrase I antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse spleen tissue using anti-Carbonic Anhydrase I antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

Background

Carbonic anhydrases (CAs), also designated carbonate dehydratases or carbonate hydrolyases, form a large family of genes that encode zinc metalloenzymes of great physiologic importance. As catalysts of the reversible hydration of carbon dioxide, these enzymes participate in a variety of biologic processes, including respiration, acid-base balance, bone resorption and calcification as well as the formation of aqueous humor, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva and gastric acid. Genes in the α -carbonic anhydrase family encode either active carbonic anhydrase isozymes or "acatalytic" (devoid of CO₂ hydration activity) carbonic anhydrase-related proteins. Human CA I (CA1) is encoded by the CA1 gene, which maps to a region on chromosome 8 that harbors a cluster of CA genes. CA I localizes to the cytoplasm and research indicates that a severe deficiency of CA I does not result in any obvious hematological or renal consequences.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only