

Anti-Carbonic Anhydrase 14 Antibody (5R147)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human; Not React with: Mouse, Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	5R147
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. Immunofluorescence staining of Human CA14 in MCF7 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human CA14 monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 37°C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to cell membrane.</p> <p>2. Immunochemical staining of human CA14 in human liver with rabbit monoclonal antibody (1:200, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections). Positive staining was localized to membrane of hepatocyte.</p>
Application:	ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC-P
Recommended	ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000; IHC-P: 1:100-1:500; ICC-IF: 1:20-1:100

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human Carbonic Anhydrase XIV / CA14 Protein (TMPY-00967)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	CAXIV; carbonic anhydrase XIV; CA14

Research Background

The carbonic anhydrases (or carbonate dehydratases) are classified as metalloenzyme for its zinc ion prosthetic group and form a family of enzymes that catalyze the rapid interconversion of carbon dioxide and water to bicarbonate and protons, a reversible reaction that takes part in maintaining acid-base balance in blood and other tissues. The carbonic anhydrase (CA) family consists of at least 11 enzymatically active members and a few inactive homologous proteins. CAXIV is a member of CA family that showed an overall similarity of 29-46% to other active CA isozymes. The highest percentage similarity was with a transmembrane CA isoform, CAXII. The CAXIV was found high concentrations in human heart, brain, liver, and skeletal muscle but lower in the colon, small intestine, urinary bladder, and kidney. No CAXIV mRNA was seen in the salivary gland and pancreas. CAXIV is a likely candidate for the extracellular CA postulated to have an important role in modulating excitatory synaptic

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