Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-00554)

Anti-Carbonic Anhydrase 2 Antibody (5N337)

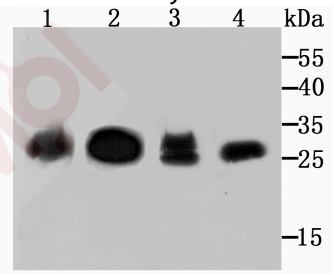
Product Details

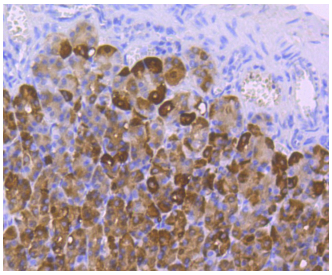
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 29 kDa.
Clone:	5N337
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

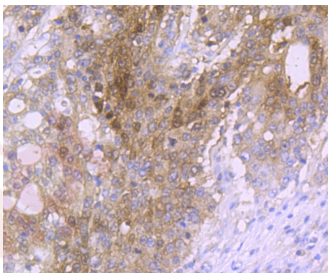
Applications

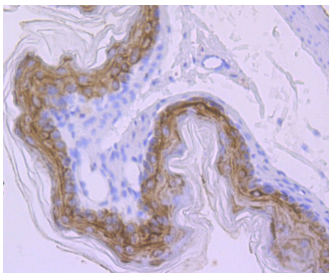
Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of Carbonic anhydrase 2 on different lysates using anti-Carbonic anhydrase 2 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: Mouse brain, Lane 2: 293T, Lane 3: Rat liver, Lane 4: Mouse colon.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat stomach tissue using anti-Carbonic anhydrase 2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human stomach cancer tissue using anti-Carbonic anhydrase 2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse stomach tissue using anti-Carbonic anhydrase 2 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.









Application:	IHC,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:1000-2000; IHC: 1:50-200

Properties

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

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein
Uniprot ID:	P00918
Synonyms:	Carbonic anhydrase II (CA-II);Cyanamide hydratase CA2;Carbonic anhydrase 2;Carbonate dehydratase II;Ca2

Research Background

Carbonic anhydrases (CAs) are members of a large family of zinc metalloenzymes that catalyze the reversible hydration of carbon dioxide. CAs are involved in a variety of biological processes including respiration, calcification, acid-base balance and bone resorption, as well as the formation of aqueous humor, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva and gastric juice. They show extensive diversity in distribution and in their subcellular localization. The human CA2 gene, which maps to chromosome 8q21, encodes CA II, a cytoplasmic protein that has the highest turnover rate and widest tissue distribution of any known human CA isozyme. The human CA4 gene, which maps to chromosome 17q23, encodes CA IV, a membrane-anchored isozyme that is expressed on the luminal surfaces of pulmonary capillaries and proximal renal tubules. The human CA9, CA12 and CA14 genes, which map to chromosomes 9p13, 15q22 and 1q21, respectively, encode transmembrane proteins that have unique patterns of tissue-specific expression.

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