

Anti-Carbonic Anhydrase 9 Antibody (8K855)

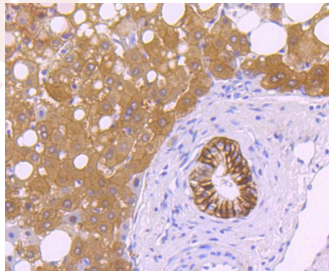
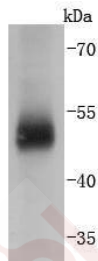
Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 50 kDa.
Clone:	8K855
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of Carbonic anhydrase 9 on human lung lysates using anti-Carbonic anhydrase 9 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer tissue using anti-Carbonic anhydrase 9 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:	Q16790
Synonyms:	Renal cell carcinoma-associated antigen G250;Carbonate dehydratase IX;pMW1;Carbonic anhydrase 9;Membrane antigen MN;P54/58N;Carbonic anhydrase IX

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. CA IX is specifically expressed in clear-cell renal carcinomas, whereas CA XII is highly expressed in normal tissues, such as kidney, colon and pancreas. Human CA XIV is also expressed in normal tissues, such as brain, but differs from CA XII in its expression pattern.

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481