

### Anti-CARBONIC ANHYDRASE I (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated

Carbonic Anhydrase I Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated Catalog # ASR4094

### **Specification**

# Anti-CARBONIC ANHYDRASE I (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Product Information

Host Goat

Conjugate Peroxidase (Horseradish)

Target Species
Reactivity
Clonality
Application
Human
Polyclonal
WB, IHC, E, I, LCI

Application Note Anti-Carbonic Anhydrase I peroxidase is

tested by ELISA and western blot and useful in immunohistochemistry. Optimal titers should be obtained by researchers.

Physical State Lyophilized

Buffer 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M

Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2

Immunogen Carbonic Anhydrase I [Human Erythrocytes

1

Reconstitution Volume 100 μL

Reconstitution Buffer Restore with deionized water (or

equivalent)

Stabilizer 10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) -

Immunoglobulin and Protease free

Preservative 0.01% (w/v) Gentamicin Sulfate. Do NOT

add Sodium Azide!

# Anti-CARBONIC ANHYDRASE I (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Additional Information

Gene ID 759

Other Names 759

## **Purity**

Carbonic Anhydrase I is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Peroxidase, anti-Goat Serum as well as purified and partially purified Carbonic Anhydrase I [Human Erythrocytes ]. Cross reactivity against Carbonic Anhydrase I from other tissues and species may occur but have not been specifically determined.

### **Storage Condition**

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after



standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

#### **Precautions Note**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

# Anti-CARBONIC ANHYDRASE I (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Protein Information

#### Name CA1

### **Function**

Catalyzes the reversible hydration of carbon dioxide (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10550681" target="\_blank">10550681</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16506782" target="\_blank">16506782</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16686544" target="\_blank">16686544</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16807956" target="\_blank">16807956</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17127057" target="\_blank">17127057</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17314045" target="\_blank">17314045</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17407288" target="\_blank">17407288</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18618712" target="\_blank">18618712</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19186056" target="\_blank">19186056</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19206230" target="\_blank">19206230</a>). Can hydrate

## **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:B0BNN3}.

target=" blank">10550681</a>).

## Anti-CARBONIC ANHYDRASE I (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

cyanamide to urea (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10550681"

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

### Anti-CARBONIC ANHYDRASE I (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Images

# Anti-CARBONIC ANHYDRASE I (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Background

Carbonic Anhydrase I is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the CA1 gene. Carbonic anhydrases are a large family of zinc metalloenzymes that catalyze the reversible hydration of carbon dioxide. They participate in a variety of biological processes, including cellular respiration, calcification, acid-base balance, bone resorption, and the formation of aqueous humor, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, and gastric acid.