

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Carbonic Anhydrase I/CA1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) CA2, rhCA3, rhCA4, rhCA8, rhCA9, rhCA10, and rhCA12 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Carbonic Anhydrase I/CA1 Ala2-Phe261 Accession # P00915
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

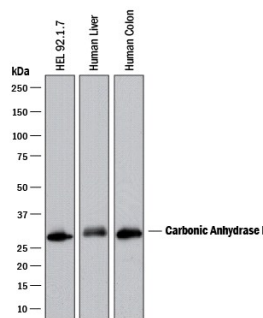
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	See Below
Immunoprecipitation	25 µg/mL	Conditioned cell culture medium spiked with Recombinant Human Carbonic Anhydrase I (Catalog # 2180-CA), see our available Western blot detection antibodies
Simple Western	5 µg/mL	See Below

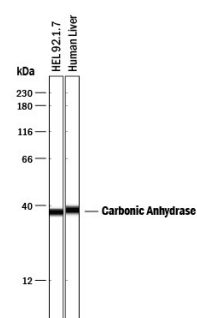
DATA

Western Blot




Detection of Human Carbonic Anhydrase I/CA1 by Western Blot.
Western blot shows lysates of HEL 92.1.7 human erythroleukemic cell line, human liver tissue, and human colon tissue. PVDF membrane was probed with 0.1 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human Carbonic Anhydrase I/CA1 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF2180) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). A specific band was detected for Carbonic Anhydrase I/CA1 at approximately 30 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

Simple Western



Detection of Human Carbonic Anhydrase I/CA1 by Simple Western™.
Simple Western lane view shows lysates of HEL 92.1.7 human erythroleukemic cell line and human liver tissue, loaded at 0.2 mg/mL. A specific band was detected for Carbonic Anhydrase I/CA1 at approximately 38 kDa (as indicated) using 5 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human Carbonic Anhydrase I/CA1 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF2180) followed by 1:50 dilution of HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF109). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using the 12-230 kDa separation system.



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Carbonic Anhydrase (CA) catalyzes the reversible reaction of $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{H}^+$, which is fundamental to many processes such as respiration, renal tubular acidification and bone resorption (1). Topics in a CA meeting (6th International Conference on the CAs, June 20-25, 2003, Slovakia) ranged from use of CAs as markers for tumor and hypoxia in clinic, as nutritional supplement in milk, and as a tool for CO_2 removal and mosquito control in industry. CA1 is a cytosolic enzyme with the highest levels in erythrocytes and is a very early marker for erythroid differentiation (2). The activity of CA1 can also be measured by its ability to catalyze the reaction $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{H}^+$, using a published method (3).

References:

1. Hewett-Emmett, D. and R.E. Tashian (1996) Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. **5**:50.
2. Sly, W.S. and P.Y. Hu (1995) Annu. Rev. Biochem. **64**:375.
3. Wilbur, K.M. and N.G. Anderson (1948) J. Biol. Chem. **176**:147.