

## DESCRIPTION

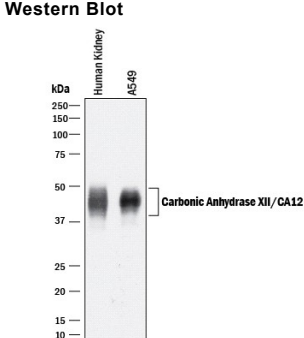
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Carbonic Anhydrase XII/CA12 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 40% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Carbonic Anhydrase XII/CA12 is observed and less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human CA1, 3, 5A, 5B, 6, 7, 8, and 10 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Carbonic Anhydrase XII/CA12 Ala25-Gln291 Accession # O43570
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or 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.

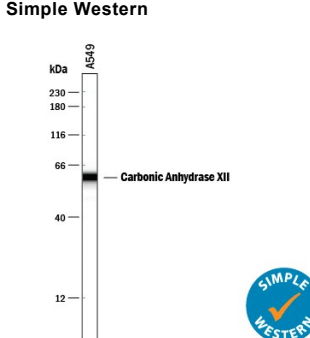
	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Simple Western</b>	10 µg/mL	See Below

## DATA



**Western Blot**

**Detection of Human Carbonic Anhydrase XII/CA12 by Western Blot.**  
Western blot shows lysates of human kidney tissue and A549 human lung carcinoma cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human Carbonic Anhydrase XII/CA12 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF2190) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). A specific band was detected for Carbonic Anhydrase XII/CA12 at approximately 45-50 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.



**Simple Western**

**Detection of Human Carbonic Anhydrase XII/CA12 by Simple Western™.**  
Simple Western lane view shows lysates of A549 human lung carcinoma cell line, loaded at 0.2 mg/mL. A specific band was detected for Carbonic Anhydrase XII/CA12 at approximately 60 kDa (as indicated) using 10 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human Carbonic Anhydrase XII/CA12 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF2190) 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

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## 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 (6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on the CAs, June 20-25, 2003, Slovakia) ranged from the use of CAs as markers for tumor and hypoxia in the clinic, as a nutritional supplement in milk, and as a tool for  $\text{CO}_2$  removal and mosquito control in industry. CA12 is a type I membrane enzyme highly expressed in colon, kidney, prostate, intestine and activated lymphocytes and moderately expressed in pancreas, ovary, and testis (2, 3). It is over-expressed in some renal cell cancers and in glaucoma (2, 4). Two alternatively spliced forms exist, which either contains or lacks a 11 amino acid segment just before the transmembrane domain (5). The secreted, purified recombinant human CA12 contains the residues that are common for both forms.

## References:

1. Hewett-Emmett, D. and R.E. Tashian (1996) Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. **5**:50.
2. Tuereci, O. *et al.* (1998) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **95**:7608.
3. Ivanov, S.V. *et al.* (1998) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **95**:12596.
4. Liao, S.-Y. *et al.* (2003) J. Med. Genet. **40**:257.
5. Strausberg, R.L. *et al.* (2002) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **99**:16899.