

# Biotinylated Anti-human Carbonic Anhydrase II Antibody

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Catalog Number: BAF2184

Lot Number: UZU01

Size: 50 µg

Formulation: 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with BSA

Storage: -20° C

Reconstitution: sterile 0.1% BSA in TBS

Specificity: human Carbonic Anhydrase II

Immunogen: *E. coli*-derived rhCA2 (aa 2 - 260)

Ig Type: sheep IgG

Application: Western blot

### **Preparation**

Produced in sheep immunized with purified, *E. coli*-derived, recombinant human Carbonic Anhydrase II (rhCA2; aa 2 - 260). Human Carbonic Anhydrase II specific IgG was purified by human Carbonic Anhydrase II affinity chromatography and then biotinylated.

#### Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2  $\mu$ m filtered solution in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 50  $\mu$ g of bovine serum albumin (BSA) per 1  $\mu$ g of antibody.

#### Reconstitution

Reconstitute with sterile Tris-buffered saline pH 7.3 (20 mM Trizma base, 150 mM NaCl) containing 0.1% BSA. If 1 mL of buffer is used, the antibody concentration will be 50  $\mu$ g/mL.

#### Storage

Lyophilized samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20° C to -70° C. Upon reconstitution, the antibody can be stored at 2° - 8° C for 1 month without detectable loss of activity. Reconstituted antibody can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20° C to -70° C **in a manual defrost freezer** for six months without detectable loss of activity. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** 

## **Specificity**

This antibody has been selected for use as a detection antibody in human Carbonic Anhydrase II western blots.

## Application

**Western Blot -** This antibody can be used at 0.1 - 0.2  $\mu$ g/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human Carbonic Anhydrase II. The detection limit for rhCA2 is approximately 2 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions. In this format, this antibody shows approximately 10% cross-reactivity with rhCA1, rhCA3, rhCA13 and less than 5% cross-reactivity with rhCA4, -8, -9, -10, -12 and -14.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application.

