

Carbonic anhydrase 9 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49262

Package Size: #49262-1 50ul #49262-2 100ul

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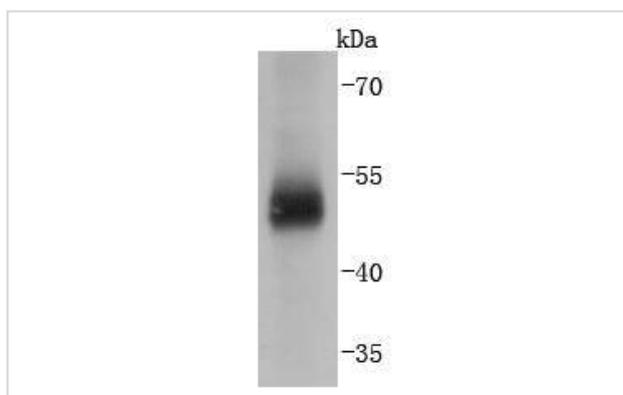
Description

Product Name	Carbonic anhydrase 9 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JJ088-9
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	CA-IX antibody CA9 antibody CAH9_HUMAN antibody CAIX antibody Carbonate dehydratase IX antibody Carbonic anhydrase 9 antibody Carbonic anhydrase IX antibody Carbonic dehydratase antibody G250 antibody Membrane antigen MN antibody MN antibody P54/58N antibody pMW1 antibody RCC associated protein G250 antibody RCC-associated antigen G250 antibody Renal cell carcinoma-associated antigen G250 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q16790
Calculated MW	50 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

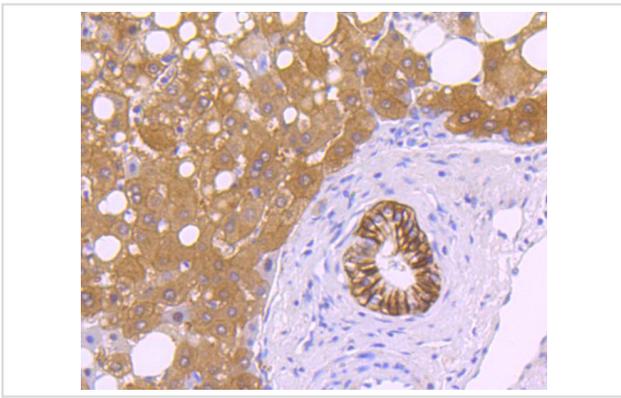
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200

Images



Western blot analysis of Carbonic anhydrase 9 on human lung lysates using anti- Carbonic anhydrase 9 antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer tissue using anti- Carbonic anhydrase 9 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

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.

References

1. Selfridge, A.C. et al. 2016. Hypercapnia Suppresses the HIF-dependent Adaptive Response to Hypoxia. *The Journal of biological chemistry*. 291: 11800-8.
2. Xue, G. et al. 2015. c-Myc-mediated repression of miR-15-16 in hypoxia is induced by increased HIF-2 α and promotes tumor angiogenesis and metastasis by upregulating FGF2. *Oncogene*. 34: 1393-406.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.