

Product datasheet for **AR09310PU-N**

Carbonic anhydrase 1 (1-261, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Carbonic anhydrase 1 (1-261, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	<u>MGSSHHHHHH SSSLVPRGSH</u> MASP DWGYDD KNGPEQWSKL YPIANGNNQS PVDIKTSETK HDTSLKPISV SYNPAKAIK INVGH SFHVN FEDNDNRSVL KGGPFSDSYR LQFHFHWGS TNEHGSEHTV DGVKYSALH VAHWNSAKYS SLAEASKAD GLAVIGVLMK VGEANPKLQK VLDALQAIKT KGKRAPFTNF DPSTLLPSSL DFWTYPGSLT HPPLYESVTW IICKESISVS SEQLAQFRSL LSNVEGDNAV PMQHNNRPTQ PLKGRTVRAS F
Tag:	His-tag
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 1 mM DTT, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human Carbonic anhydrase1, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for up to two weeks or (in aliquots) at -20°C or -70°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_001122301</u>
Locus ID:	759
UniProt ID:	<u>P00915, V9HWE3</u>
Cytogenetics:	8q21.2
Synonyms:	CA-I; CAB; Car1; HEL-S-11



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Summary:

Carbonic anhydrases (CAs) are a large family of zinc metalloenzymes that catalyze the reversible hydration of carbon dioxide. They participate in a variety of biological processes, including respiration, calcification, acid-base balance, bone resorption, and the formation of aqueous humor, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva and gastric acid. They show extensive diversity in tissue distribution and in their subcellular localization. This CA1 gene is closely linked to the CA2 and CA3 genes on chromosome 8. It encodes a cytosolic protein that is found at the highest level in erythrocytes. Allelic variants of this gene have been described in some populations. Alternative splicing and the use of alternative promoters results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2016]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways:

Nitrogen metabolism

Product images: