

Product datasheet for **AR51996PU-S**

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

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Carbonic anhydrase 1 (1-261, His-tag) human protein, 20 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MASPDWGYDD KNGPEQWSKL YPIANGNNQS PVDIKTSETK HDTSLKPISV SYNPAKAIK INVGHFSFHVN FEDNDNRSVL KGGPFSDSYR LFQHFHWGS TNEHGSEHTV DGVKYSALH VAHWNSAKYS SLAEAASKAD GLAVIGVLMK VGEANPKLQK VLDALQAIKT KGKRAPFTNF DPSTLLPSSL DFWTYPGSLT HPPLYESVTW IICKESISVS SEQLAQFRSL LSNVEGDNAV PMQHNNRPTQ PLKGRTVRAS F
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	31.0 kDa
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
Bioactivity:	Specific: Specific activity is > 300 pmol/min/ug, and is defined as the amount of enzyme that hydrolyze 1.0 pmole of 4-nitrophenyl acetate to 4-nitrophenol per minute at pH 8.0 at 37C.
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_001122301
Locus ID:	759
UniProt ID:	P00915 , V9HWE3
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: