

Carbonic Anhydrase 1 Human

Description: Recombinant Human Carbonic anhydrase 1 produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 281 amino acids (1-261 a.a) and having a molecular mass of 31 kDa. Carbonic anhydrase 1 is fused to 20 amino acid His-Tag at N-terminus and purified by conventional chromatography techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-469

For research use only.

Synonyms: CA-1, CA1, CAI, CA-I, Carbonate dehydratase I, Carbonic anhydrase I, Carbonic anhydrase 1, Car1.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MASPDWGYDD KNGPEQWSKL
YPIANGNNS PVDIKTSETK HDTSLKPISV SYNPAKAIK INVGHSFHVN FEDNDNRSVL
KGGPFSDSYR LFQFHFHWGS TNEHGSEHTV DGVKYSALH VAHWNSAKYS SLAEAASKAD
GLAVIGVLMK VGEANPKLQK VLDALQAIKT KGKRAPFTNF DPSTLLPSSL DFWTYPGSLT
HPPLYESVTW II

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The Carbonic Anhydrase-1 protein solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl, pH-8, 1mM DTT and 10% Glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

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Introduction:

Carbonic anhydrase 1 is a zinc metalloenzyme that catalyses reversible hydration of CO₂ (CO₂ + H₂O → HCO₃⁻ + H⁺). Carbonic anhydrase 1 is essential to many biological processes such as cellular respiration, calcification, acid-base balance, bone resorption, and the formation of aqueous humor, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, and gastric acid. Carbonic anhydrase 1 is abundant in erythrocytes and an early marker for erythroid differentiation.

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