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# Recombinant Mouse Carbonic Anhydrase 4/CA4 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040721

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

#### **Description**

Species Mouse

Source HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse Carbonic Anhydrase 4/CA4 protein Met 1-Ser 277, with

an C-terminal His

 Mol\_Mass
 31.0 kDa

 Accession
 NP\_031633.1

**Bio-activity** Measured by its esterase activity. The specific activity is > 10 pmoles/min/µg.

### **Properties**

**Purity** > 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin < 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage** Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80

°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**Shipping** This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

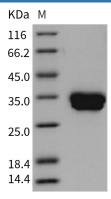
Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants

before lyophilization.

Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.

**Reconstitution** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

## Data



> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

The carbonic anhydrases (or carbonate dehydratases) are classified as metalloenzyme for its zinc ion prosthetic group and form a family of enzymes that catalyze the rapid interconversion of carbon dioxide and water to bicarbonate and protons, a reversible reaction that takes part in maintaining acid-base balance in blood and other tissues. The carbonic anhydrasekl (CA) family consists of at least 11 enzymatically active members and a few inactive homologous proteins. Carbonic anhydrase IV (CAIV) is a membrane-associated enzyme anchored to plasma membrane surfaces by a phosphatidylinositol glycan linkage. CAIV is a high-activity isozyme in CO2 hydration comparable to that of CAII. Furthermore, CAIV is more active in HCO3- dehydration than is CAII. However, the esterase activity of CAIV is decreased 150-fold compared to CAII.

#### For Research Use Only

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