

## Recombinant Carbonic Anhydrase VB/CA5B Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN300121P**

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

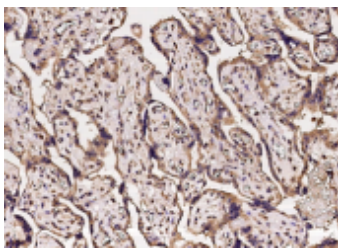
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human Carbonic Anhydrase VB / CA5B protein
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clone</b>	9D11
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

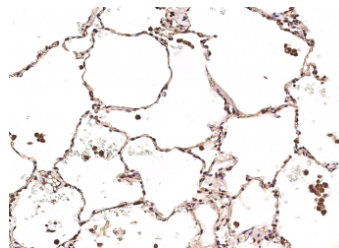
### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>IHC-P</b>	1:50-1:200
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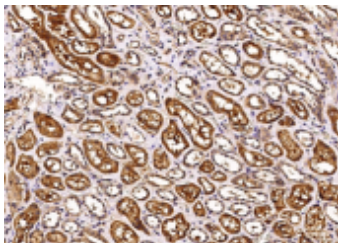
### Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human placenta using Carbonic Anhydrase VB / CA5B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human lung using Carbonic Anhydrase VB / CA5B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human kidney using Carbonic Anhydrase VB / CA5B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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. CA VB is localized in the mitochondria and shows the highest sequence similarity to the other mitochondrial CA, CA VA. It has a wider tissue distribution than CA VA, which is restricted to the liver. The differences in tissue distribution suggest that the two mitochondrial carbonic anhydrases evolved to assume different physiologic roles. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2005]