



Rabbit Anti-Creatine Kinase B antibody

SL41112R

Product Name:	Creatine Kinase B
Chinese Name:	脑型肌酸激酶抗体
Alias:	B CK; B CK; B-CK; BB-CK; BCK; Brain creatine kinase; Ckb; CKBB; CK-BB; Creatine kinase B; Creatine kinase B chain; Creatine kinase B-type; Creatine Kinase BB Isoenzyme; Creatine Kinase BB Isoenzyme; Creatine Kinase BB Isoenzyme; Creatine kinase brain; Creatine phosphokinase BB; KCRB HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	43kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Creatine Kinase B:
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Creatine kinase (CK), also known as creatine phosphokinase (CPK) or phosphocreatine kinase, is an enzyme expressed by various tissues and cell types. CK catalyses the conversion of creatine and utilizes adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to create phosphocreatine (PCr) and adenosine diphosphate (ADP). This CK enzyme reaction is

reversible and thus ATP can be generated from PCr and ADP. In the cells, the "cytosolic" CK enzymes consist of two subunits, which can be either B (brain type) or M (muscle type). There are, therefore, three different isoenzymes: CK-MM, CK-BB and CK-MB.

Clinically, creatine kinase is assayed in blood tests as a marker of damage of CK-rich tissue such as in myocardial infarction (heart attack), rhabdomyolysis (severe muscle breakdown), muscular dystrophy, autoimmune myositides, and acute kidney injury.

Function:

Reversibly catalyzes the transfer of phosphate between ATP and various phosphogens (e.g. creatine phosphate). Creatine kinase isoenzymes play a central role in energy transduction in tissues with large, fluctuating energy demands, such as skeletal muscle, heart, brain and spermatozoa.

Subunit:

Dimer of identical or non-identical chains. With MM being the major form in skeletal muscle and myocardium, MB existing in myocardium, and BB existing in many tissues, especially brain.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm.

Similarity:

Belongs to the ATP:guanido phosphotransferase family.
Contains 1 phosphagen kinase C-terminal domain.
Contains 1 phosphagen kinase N-terminal domain.

SWISS:

P12277

Gene ID:

1152

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 1152](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 12709](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24264](#)Rat

[Omim: 123280](#)Human

[SwissProt: P12277](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q04447](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P07335](#)Rat

[Unigene: 173724](#)Human

[Unigene: 16831](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 1472](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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