CRYAA antibody

Catalog No: #38686

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Description

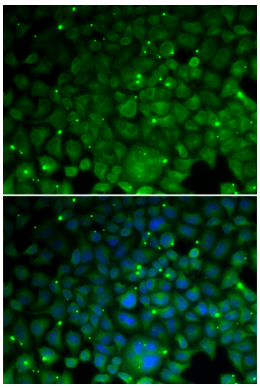
Product Name	CRYAA antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB IF
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total CRYAA antibody.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human CRYAA.
Target Name	CRYAA
Other Names	CRYA1; HSPB4; CTRCT9;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P02489NCBI Gene ID: 1409
SDS-PAGE MW	20kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500 - 1:2000

Immunofluorescence: 1:50 - 1:100

Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cell using CRYAA antibody. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Background

Mammalian lens crystallins are divided into alpha, beta, and gamma families. Alpha crystallins are composed of two gene products: alpha-A and alpha-B, for acidic and basic, respectively. Alpha crystallins can be induced by heat shock and are members of the small heat shock protein (HSP20)

family. They act as molecular chaperones although they do not renature proteins and release them in the fashion of a true chaperone; instead they hold them in large soluble aggregates. Post-translational modifications decrease the ability to chaperone. These heterogeneous aggregates consist of 30-40 subunits; the alpha-A and alpha-B subunits have a 3:1 ratio, respectively. Two additional functions of alpha crystallins are an autokinase activity and participation in the intracellular architecture. The encoded protein has been identified as a moonlighting protein based on its ability to perform mechanistically distinct functions. Alpha-A and alpha-B gene products are differentially expressed; alpha-A is preferentially restricted to the lens and alpha-B is expressed widely in many tissues and organs. Defects in this gene cause autosomal dominant congenital cataract (ADCC).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.