

Crystallin-alpha B Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-10781

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

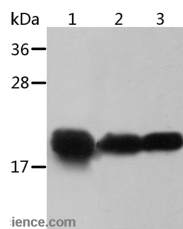
Description

Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human CRYAB
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

WB 1:500-1:2000

Data



Western Blot analysis of Mouse heart and Human chromaffin cell tumor tissue, Mouse muscle tissue using Crystallin-alpha B Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500

Calculated Mw:20kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

Crystallins are separated into two classes: taxon-specific, or enzyme, and ubiquitous. The latter class constitutes the major proteins of vertebrate eye lens and maintains the transparency and refractive index of the lens. Since lens central fiber cells lose their nuclei during development, these crystallins are made and then retained throughout life, making them extremely stable proteins. Mammalian lens crystallins are divided into alpha, beta, and gamma families; beta and gamma crystallins are also considered as a superfamily. Alpha and beta families are further divided into acidic and basic groups. Seven protein regions exist in crystallins: four homologous motifs, a connecting peptide, and N- and C-terminal extensions. 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 (sHSP also known as the 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

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ability to chaperone.