

## CRYAA Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-62696

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

### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fusion protein of human CRYAA (NP_000385.1).
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

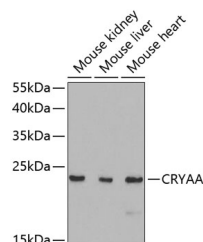
### Applications Recommended Dilution

**WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC**

**1:50-1:200 IF**

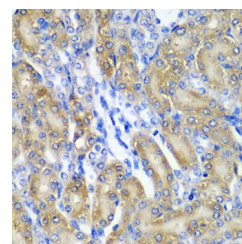
**1:50-1:100**

### Data

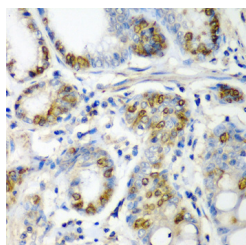


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using CRYAA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

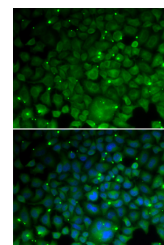
**Observed Mw:23kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:19kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat kidney using CRYAA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon carcinoma using CRYAA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using CRYAA Polyclonal Antibody

### Preparation & Storage

#### For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623

Web: [www.elabscience.com](http://www.elabscience.com)

Tel: 1-832-243-6086

Email: [techsupport@elabscience.com](mailto:techsupport@elabscience.com)

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

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

## 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).

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