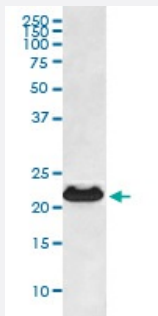


CRYAB monoclonal antibody, clone ABHC-3

Catalog # MAB19922 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of human fetal heart lysate with CRYAB monoclonal antibody.

Specification

Product Description Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human CRYAB.

Immunogen A synthetic peptide corresponding to human CRYAB.

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purification

Isotype IgG

Recommend Usage

- Immunocytochemistry (1:50-1:200)
- Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200)
- Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:200)
- Immunoprecipitation (1:80)
- The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer In PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage Instruction

Store at -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of human fetal heart lysate with CRYAB monoclonal antibody.

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

- Immunocytochemistry

- Immunofluorescence

- Immunoprecipitation

Gene Info — CRYAB

Entrez GeneID[1410](#)**Protein Accession#**[P02511](#)**Gene Name**

CRYAB

Gene Alias

CRYA2, CTPP2, HSPB5

Gene Description

crystallin, alpha B

Omim ID[123590 608810](#)**Gene Ontology**[Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

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 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. 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. Elevated expression of alpha-B crystallin occurs in many neurological diseases; a missense mutation cosegregated in a family with a desmin-related myopathy. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

alpha crystallin B chain|heat-shock 20 kD like-protein

Disease

- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Cognition](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)