CRYAA antibody

Catalog No: #38686

Package Size: #38686-1 50ul #38686-2 100ul



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

| Product Name | CRYAA antibody |
|-----------------------|---|
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | lgG |
| Purification | Affinity purification |
| Applications | WB |
| Species Reactivity | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous level of total CRYAA protein. |
| Immunogen Type | Recombinant Protein |
| Immunogen Description | Recombinant fusion protein of human CRYAA (NP_000385.1). |
| Target Name | CRYAA |
| Other Names | CRYAA;CRYA1;CTRCT9;HSPB4 |
| Accession No. | Uniprot:P02489GeneID:1409 |
| Uniprot | P02489 |
| GeneID | 1409 |
| SDS-PAGE MW | 23kDa |
| Concentration | 1.0mg/ml |
| Formulation | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |

Application Details

WB 1:500 - 1:2000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using CRYAA antibody.

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