

Beta-crystallin A4 antibody

Catalog No: #22987



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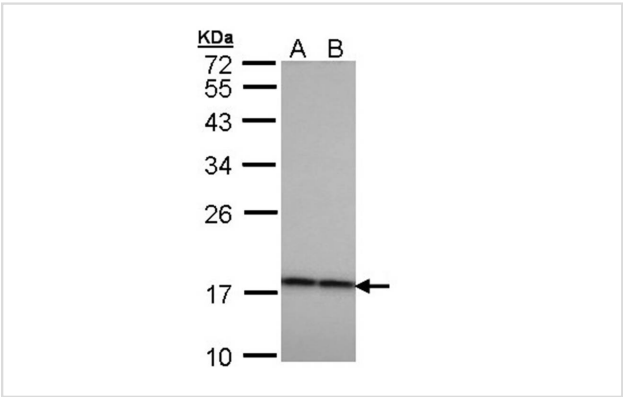
Description

Product Name	Beta-crystallin A4 antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Purified by antigen-affinity chromatography.
Applications	WB IF
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Type	Recombinant protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein fragment contain a sequence corresponding to a region within amino acids 1 and 150 of Beta-crystallin A4
Target Name	Beta-crystallin A4
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P53673Gene ID:1413
Uniprot	P53673
GeneID	1413;
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied in 0.1M Tris-buffered saline with 10% Glycerol (pH7.0). 0.01% Thimerosal was added as a preservative.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

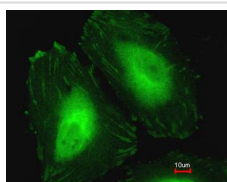
Application Details

Predicted MW: 22kd
Western blotting: 1:500-1:3000
Immunofluorescence: 1:100-1:200

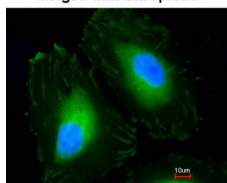
Images



Sample (30 ug of whole cell lysate)  
A: H1299  
B: HeLa  
12% SDS PAGE  
Primary antibody diluted at 1: 1000



Merged with DNA probe



Immunofluorescence analysis of paraformaldehyde-fixed HeLa, using Beta-crystallin A4 antibody at 1: 200 dilution.

## 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. Beta-crystallins, the most heterogeneous, differ by the presence of the C-terminal extension (present in the basic group, none in the acidic group). Beta-crystallins form aggregates of different sizes and are able to self-associate to form dimers or to form heterodimers with other beta-crystallins. This gene, a beta acidic group member, is part of a gene cluster with beta-B1, beta-B2, and beta-B3. [provided by RefSeq]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only