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# Crystallin-alpha B Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-14548

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

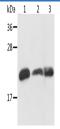
Purification Affinity purification
Conjugation Unconjugated

**Buffer** Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

## 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:20 kDa

# Preparation & Storage

Storage Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

**Shipping** The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the

temperature recommended.

### 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 ability to chaperone. These heterogeneous aggregates consist of 30-40 subunits; the alpha-A and alpha-B subunits have a 3:1 ratio, respectively.

#### For Research Use Only

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