

Anti-CRYAB antibody

Cat. No.	ml121590
Package	25 µl/100 µl/200 µl
Storage	-20°C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN ₃ , 40% Glycerol

Product overview

Description	Anti-CRYAB rabbit polyclonal antibody
Applications	ELISA, WB, IHC
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human CRYAB
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Content	0.2 mg/ml
Host species	Rabbit
Ig class	Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification

Target information

Symbol	CRYAB
Full name	crystallin, alpha B
Synonyms	CRYA2; CTPP2; HSPB5; CMD1II
Swissprot	P02511

Target 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. 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.

订购热线: 4008-898-798

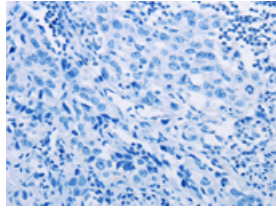
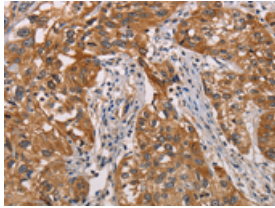
Applications

Immunohistochemistry

Predicted cell location: Cytoplasm

Positive control: Human esophagus cancer

Recommended dilution: 50-200

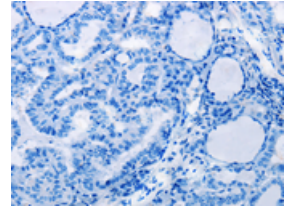
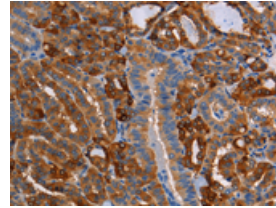


The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using ml121590(CRYAB Antibody) at dilution 1/25, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: $\times 200$)

Predicted cell location: Cytoplasm

Positive control: Human thyroid cancer

Recommended dilution: 50-200



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using ml121590(CRYAB Antibody) at dilution 1/25, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: $\times 200$)

Western blotting

Predicted band size: 20 kDa

Positive control: Mouse heart and human chromaffin cells tumor tissue, mouse muscle tissue

Recommended dilution: 500-2000

Gel: 12% SDS-PAGE

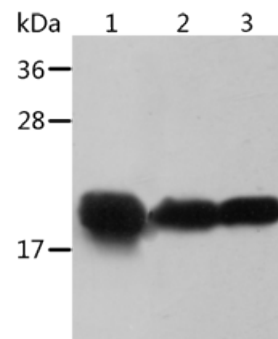
Lysate: 40 μ g

Lane 1-3: Mouse heart tissue, human chromaffin cell tumor tissue, mouse muscle tissue

Primary antibody: ml121590(CRYAB Antibody) at dilution 1/500

Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution

Exposure time: 1 minute



ELISA

Recommended dilution: 2000-5000

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