Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-00155)

Anti-CRYAB Antibody (6W222)

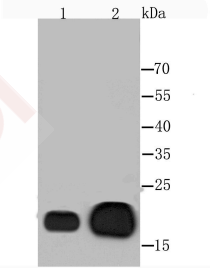
Product Details

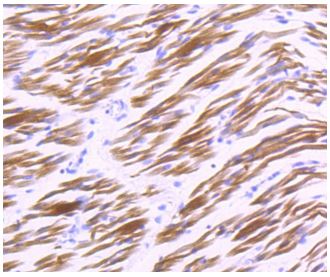
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 20 kDa.
Clone:	6W222
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

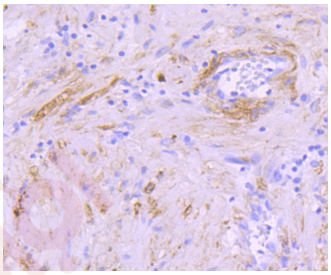
Applications

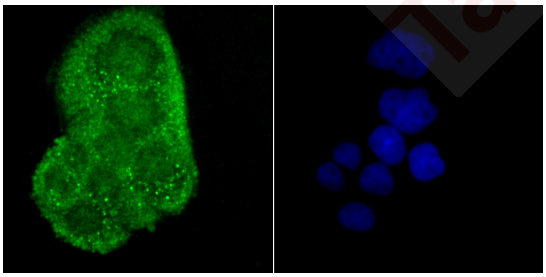
Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of Alpha B Crystallin on human skeleton musle (1) and mouse heart (2) tissues lysate using anti-Alpha B Crystallin antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human embryonic skeletal muscle tissue using anti-Alpha B Crystallin antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human prostate tissue using anti-Alpha B Crystallin antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. ICC staining Alpha B Crystallin in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.









Application:	ICC/IF,IHC,IP,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200; IP: 1:50

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein
Uniprot ID:	P02511
Synonyms:	α(B)-Crystallin;Alpha-Crystallin B Chain;α-Crystallin B Chain;Heat Shock Protein Beta-5;CRYAB; Rosenthal Fiber Component;Heat Shock Protein β-5;Alpha(B)-Crystallin;HspB5;Renal Carcinoma Antigen NY-REN-27;CRYA2

Research Background

Crystallins are the major proteins of the vertebrate eye lens, where they maintain the transparency and refractive index of the lens. Crystallins are divided into α, β and γ families, and the β- and γ-crystallins also compose a superfamily. Crystallins usually contain seven distinct protein regions, inclu-ding four homologous motifs, a connecting peptide, and N- and C-terminal extensions. α-crystallins consist of three gene products, αA-, αB- and αC-crystallin, which are members of the small heat shock protein family (HSP 20). α-crystallins act as molecular chaperones by holding denatured proteins in large soluble aggregates. However, unlike other molecular chaperones, α-crystallins do not renature these proteins. Expression of αA-crystallin is restricted to the lens and defects of this gene cause the development of autosomal dominant congenital cataracts (ADCC). The human αB-crystallin gene product is expressed in many tissues, including lens, heart and skeletal muscle. Elevated expression of αB-crystallin is associated with many neurological diseases, and a missense mutation in this gene has co-segregated in a family with a Desmin-related myopathy.

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