



Rabbit anti a-B-Crystallin Polyclonal Antibody

Alternative Name(s): Alpha-Crystallin B; CRYAB

Order Information

- **Description:** a-B-Crystallin
- **Catalogue:** 500-3764
- **Lot:** See label
- **Size:** 100ug/200ul
- **Host:** Rabbit
- **Clone:** nan
- **Application:** IHC(P), WB
- **Reactivity:** Hu

ANTIGEN PREPARATION

A synthetic peptide corresponding to C-terminus of human Crystallin-a-B protein.

BACKGROUND

Crystallins belong to small heat-shock proteins. There are 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 (αB-Crystallin) 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 re-nature 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.

PURIFICATION

The Rabbit IgG is purified by Epitope Affinity Purification

FORMULATION

This affinity purified antibody is supplied in sterile Phosphatebuffered saline (pH7.2) containing antibody stabilizer

SPECIFICITY

This antibody recognizes human a-B-Crystallin. The other species not tested.

STORAGE

The antibodies are stable for 24 months from date of receipt when stored at -20oC to -70oC. The antibodies can be stored at 2oC-8oC for three month without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freezing-thawing cycles.

APPLICATIONS/SUGGESTED WORKING DILUTIONS*

- Western Blot: 0.1-1 µg/ml
- ELISA: 0.01-0.1 µg/ml
- Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 µg/ml
- IHC: 2-10 µg/ml

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY.

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- Flow cytometry: Not tested
- Molecular Weight: 21.0
- Positive Control: Kidney Tissue
- Cellular Location: Cell Membrane

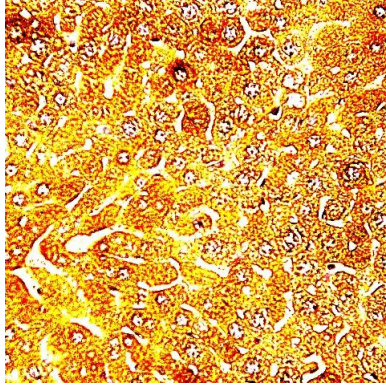
*Optimal dilutions should be determined by researchers for the specific applications.

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DATA ATTACHMENTS



Immunohistochemistry: Human Liver carcinoma (FFPE) stained with Rabbit anti-CRYAB (Cat# 500-3764 at 1:200 for 10 min @ RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissue requires boiling tissue sections in 10 mM Citrate Buffer, pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.

REFERENCES

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