

## Product datasheet

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# ARG64364 anti-alpha B Crystallin antibody

Package: 100 μg Store at: -20°C

### **Summary**

Product Description Goat Polyclonal antibody recognizes alpha B Crystallin

Tested Reactivity Ms, Rat

Predict Reactivity Hu

Tested Application WB

Host Goat

**Clonality** Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name alpha B Crystallin

Species Human

 Immunogen
 C-RLEKDRFSVNLD

 Conjugation
 Un-conjugated

Alternate Names HSPB5; Rosenthal fiber component; Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-27; MFM2; Alpha; CTRCT16; B;

HspB5; Heat shock protein beta-5; HEL-S-101; CTPP2; CMD1II; CRYA2; Alpha-crystallin B chain

#### **Application Instructions**

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	0.03 - 0.1 μg/ml
Application Note	WB: Recommend incubate at RT for 1h.  * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations	
	should be determined by the scientist.	

#### **Properties**

Form Liquid

Purification Purified from goat serum by antigen affinity chromatography.

Buffer Tris saline (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 0.5% BSA.

Preservative 0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 0.5% BSA

Concentration 0.5 mg/ml

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed

before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

#### Bioinformation

Database links

GeneID: 12955 Mouse

GeneID: 25420 Rat

Swiss-port # P23927 Mouse

Swiss-port # P23928 Rat

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 Cterminal 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

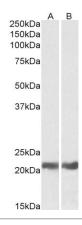
Research Area

Cancer antibody; Metabolism antibody; Neuroscience antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody

Calculated Mw

20 kDa

#### **Images**



#### ARG64364 anti-alpha B Crystallin antibody WB image

Western blot: 35  $\mu$ g of Mouse (A) and Rat (B) eye lysates (in RIPA buffer) stained with ARG64364 anti-alpha B Crystallin antibody at 0.05  $\mu$ g/ml dilution and incubated at RT for 1 hour.