antibodies -online.com







anti-CRYAA antibody (AA 1-173)





Uverview

Overview	
Quantity:	100 μL
Target:	CRYAA
Binding Specificity:	AA 1-173
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This CRYAA antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB)
Product Details	

Immunogen:	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-173 of human CRYAA (NP_000385.1).
Sequence:	MDVTIQHPWF KRTLGPFYPS RLFDQFFGEG LFEYDLLPFL SSTISPYYRQ SLFRTVLDSG ISEVRSDRDK FVIFLDVKHF SPEDLTVKVQ DDFVEIHGKH NERQDDHGYI SREFHRRYRL PSNVDQSALS CSLSADGMLT FCGPKIQTGL DATHAERAIP VSREEKPTSA PSS
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Zebrafish (Danio rerio)
Characteristics:	Polyclonal Antibodies
Purification:	Affinity purification

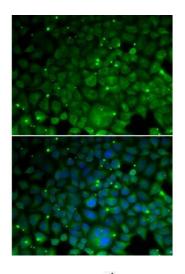
Target Details

rarget Details	Target Details			
Target:	CRYAA			
Alternative Name:	CRYAA (CRYAA Products)			
Background:	Mammalian lens crystallins are divided into alpha, beta, and gamma families. 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 (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. The encoded protein has been identified as a			
	moonlighting protein based on its ability to perform mechanistically distinct functions. 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. Defects in this gene cause			
	autosomal dominant congenital cataract (ADCC).,CRYAA,CRYA1,CTRCT9,HSPB4,Signal			
	Transduction,Neuroscience,Cell Type Marker,CRYAA			
Molecular Weight:	19 kDa			
Gene ID:	1409			
UniProt:	P02489			
Pathways:	M Phase			
Application Details				
Application Notes:	WB,1:500 - 1:2000			
Comment:	HIGH QUALITY			
Restrictions:	For Research Use only			
Handling				
Format:	Liquid			
Buffer:	PBS with 0.02 % sodium azide,50 % glycerol, pH 7.3.			
Preservative:	Sodium azide			
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which			

Handling

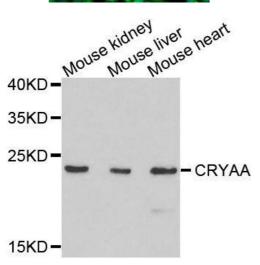
	should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Images



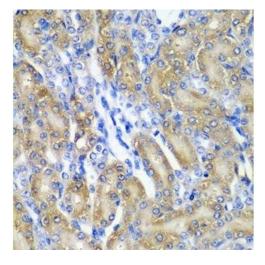
Immunofluorescence

Image 1. Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using CRYAA antibody.



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using CRYAA antibody.



Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections)

Image 3. Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat kidney using CRYAA antibody.

Please check the product details page for more images. Overall 4 images are available for ABIN6139072.