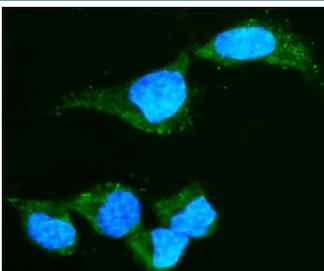


CRYAA Antibody / Alpha A Crystallin [clone 10B9] (RQ7881)

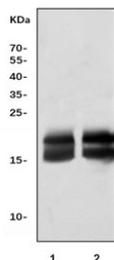
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ7881	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

[Bulk quote request](#)

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Clone Name	10B9
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	P02489
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Immunofluorescence (FFPE) : 5ug/ml
Limitations	This CRYAA antibody is available for research use only.



Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human HepG2 cells with CRYAA antibody (green) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min.



Western blot testing of 1) rat eye and 2) mouse eye tissue lysate with CRYAA antibody. Expected molecular weight: 20-23 kDa.

Description

Alpha-crystallin A chain is a protein that in humans is encoded by the CRYAA gene. 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. 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).

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CRYAA antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

E. coli-derived recombinant human protein (amino acids M1-S173) was used as the immunogen for the CRYAA antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the CRYAA antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4°C. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.