



# CRYAA Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-05064
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	CRYAA CRYA1 HSPB4
<b>Protein Name</b>	Alpha-crystallin A chain (Heat shock protein beta-4) (HspB4) [Cleaved into: Alpha-crystallin A chain, short form]
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 1-80
<b>Specificity</b>	CRYAA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	19kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Translocates to the nucleus during heat shock and resides in sub-nuclear structures known as SC35 speckles or nuclear splicing speckles.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Expressed in the eye lens (at protein level).
<b>Function</b>	disease:Crystallins do not turn over as the lens ages, providing ample opportunity for post-translational modifications or oxidations. These modifications may change crystallin solubility properties and favor senile cataract.,disease:Defects in CRYAA are the cause of zonular central nuclear cataract [MIM:123580, 604219]; one of a considerable number of phenotypically and genotypically distinct forms of autosomal dominant cataract. This congenital cataract is a common major abnormality of the eye that frequently cause blindness in infants.,function:May contribute to the transparency and refractive index of the lens.,mass spectrometry: PubMed:10930324,mass spectrometry: PubMed:8175657,mass spectrometry: PubMed:9655350,mass spectrometry:With 1 phosphate group PubMed:8175657,PTM:Deamidation of Asn-101 in lens occurs mostly during the

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first 30 years of age, followed by a small additional amou

### 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

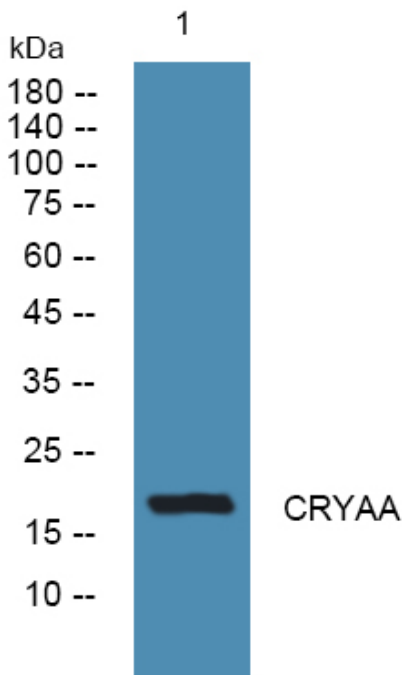
### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images



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