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Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat Crystallin-alpha B Polyclonal Antibody

多克隆抗体

产品货号: PA12975

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第三版

**描述:**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 C-terminal 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.

**抗原:**Recombinant protein of human CRYAB

**配方:**

**如何使用:**加1ml超纯水重溶

**稳定性:** -20 ° C保存条件下，冻干粉,保质期为五年；液体，保质期为两年。

**稀释液:**PBS (pH7.4) ， 1% BSA

**应用:**WB 1 ~ 5  $\mu$ g/ml.

**特异性:**Lens as well as other tissues.