

CRYAA Rabbit mAb

货号: B29070

产品信息

反应	Human,Mouse,Rat
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Monoclonal
预测反应	
应用	WB IF/ICC
推荐浓度	WB: 1:500 - 1:2000 IF/ICC: 1:50 - 1:200
理论分子量	17kDa
实测分子量	17kDa
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.75% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	Mouse eye,Rat eye
细胞定位	Cytoplasm,Nucleus
纯化	Affinity purification

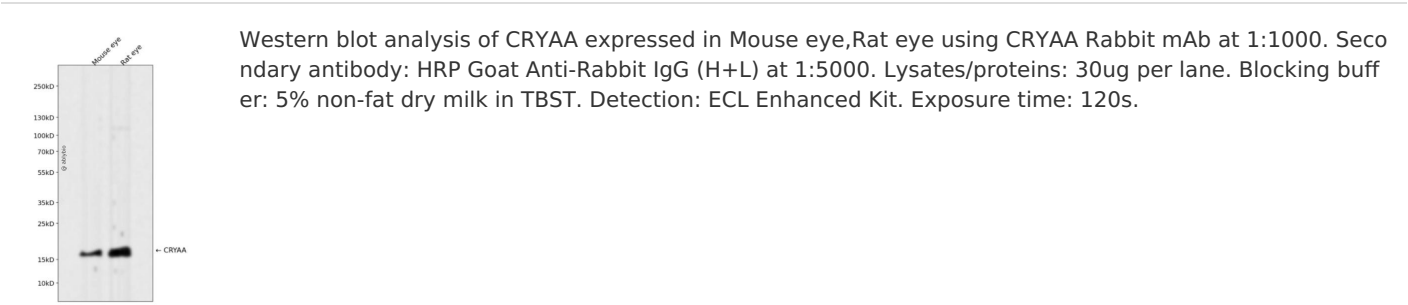
抗原信息

抗原信息	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to Human CRYAA.
序列	QHPWFKRTLGPFYPSRLFDQFFGEGLEFYDLLPFLSSTISPYRQSLFRTVLDSGISEVRSDRDKFVIFLDVKHFSPEDLTVK VQDDFVE

靶点信息

研究背景	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). [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]
基因ID	1409
基因名	
Swiss	P02489
别名	CRYA1; CTRCT9; HSPB4

产品验证



实验步骤

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