

**Anti-Alpha A Crystallin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10B9)**  
Catalog # ABO15070**Specification****Anti-Alpha A Crystallin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10B9) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IF, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P02489</a>
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Anti-Alpha A Crystallin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10B9) . Tested in IF, ICC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/ml.

**Anti-Alpha A Crystallin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10B9) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 102724652;1409

**Other Names**

Alpha-crystallin A chain, Heat shock protein beta-4, HspB4, Heat shock protein family B member 4, Alpha-crystallin A(1-172), Alpha-crystallin A(1-168), Alpha-crystallin A(1-162), CRYAA, CRYA1, HSPB4

**Calculated MW**

20-23 kDa KDa

**Application Details**

Western blot, 0.25-0.5 µg/ml, Mouse, Rat  
Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, 5 µg/ml, Human

**Contents**

Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl and 0.2 mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>.

**Immunogen**

E. coli-derived human Alpha A Crystallin recombinant protein (Position: M1-S173). Human Alpha A Crystallin shares 94.8% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with both mouse and rat Alpha A Crystallin.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year from date of receipt.  
After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month.  
It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen**

at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## Anti-Alpha A Crystallin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10B9) - Protein Information

**Name** CRYAA

**Synonyms** CRYA1, HSPB4

### Function

Contributes to the transparency and refractive index of the lens (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18302245" target="\_blank">18302245</a>). In its oxidized form (absence of intramolecular disulfide bond), acts as a chaperone, preventing aggregation of various proteins under a wide range of stress conditions (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18199971" target="\_blank">18199971</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19595763" target="\_blank">19595763</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22120592" target="\_blank">22120592</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31792453" target="\_blank">31792453</a>). Required for the correct formation of lens intermediate filaments as part of a complex composed of BFSP1, BFSP2 and CRYAA (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28935373" target="\_blank">28935373</a>).

### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Translocates to the nucleus during heat shock and resides in sub-nuclear structures known as SC35 speckles or nuclear splicing speckles

### Tissue Location

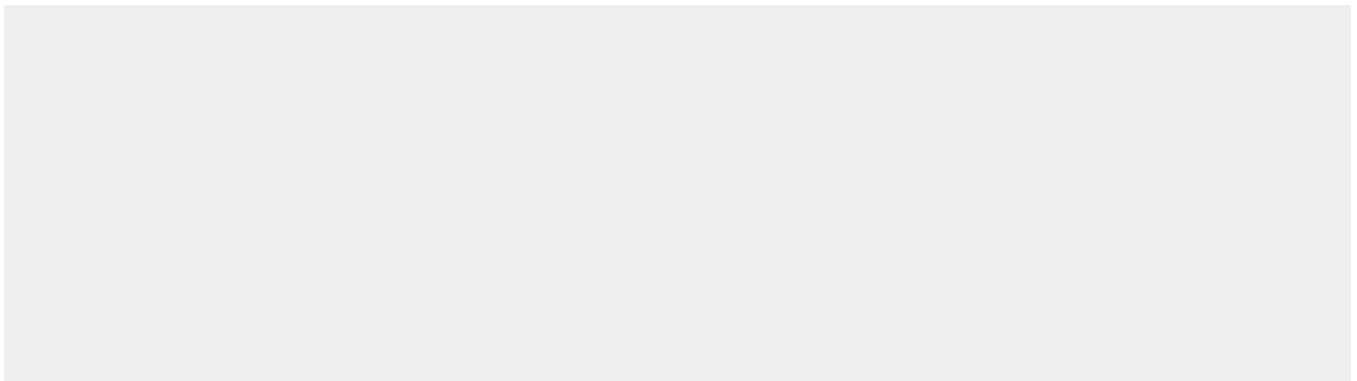
Expressed in the eye lens (at protein level).

## Anti-Alpha A Crystallin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10B9) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-Alpha A Crystallin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10B9) - Images



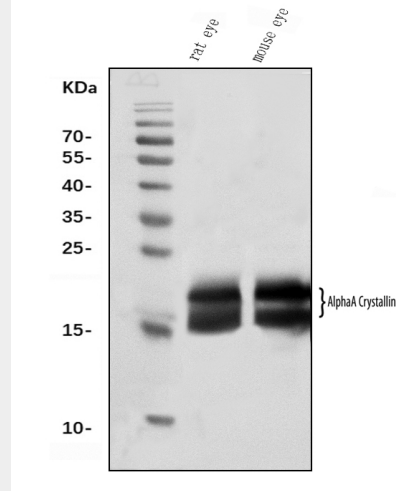


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of Alpha A Crystallin using anti-Alpha A Crystallin antibody (M01900-2).

Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: rat eye tissue lysates,

Lane 2: mouse eye tissue lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with mouse anti-Alpha A Crystallin antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M01900-2) at 0.5 µg/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1001) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for Alpha A Crystallin at approximately 20-23 kDa. The expected band size for Alpha A Crystallin is at 20-23 kDa.

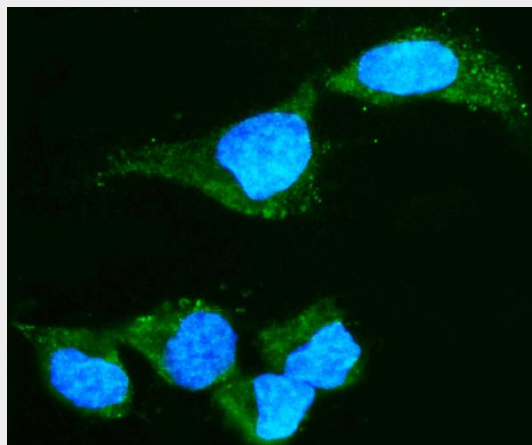


Figure 2. IF analysis of Alpha A Crystallin using anti-Alpha A Crystallin antibody (M01900-2).

Alpha A Crystallin was detected in an immunocytochemical section of HepG2 cells. Enzyme antigen retrieval was performed using IHC enzyme antigen retrieval reagent (AR0022) for 15 mins. The cells were blocked with 10% goat serum. And then incubated with 5 µg/mL mouse anti-Alpha A Crystallin Antibody (M01900-2) overnight at 4°C. DyLight®488 Conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (BA1126) was used as secondary antibody at 1:100 dilution and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The section was counterstained with DAPI. Visualize using a fluorescence microscope and filter sets appropriate for the label used.

## **Anti-Alpha A Crystallin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 10B9) - Background**

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).