

## Product datasheet for **TP720099L**

### Alpha B Crystallin (CRYAB) (NM\_001885) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human crystallin, alpha B (CRYAB)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Met1-Lys175
Tag:	C-His
Predicted MW:	21.2 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Provided lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 EU per µg protein as determined by LAL test
Reconstitution Method:	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_001876</a>
Locus ID:	1410
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P02511</a> , <a href="#">V9HW27</a>
Cytogenetics:	11q23.1
Synonyms:	CMD1II; CRYA2; CTPP2; CTRCT16; HEL-S-101; HSPB5; MFM2



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**Summary:**

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. 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. Elevated expression of alpha-B crystallin occurs in many neurological diseases; a missense mutation cosegregated in a family with a desmin-related myopathy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2019]

**Product images:**