

CRYBB2 antibody

Catalog No: #38669



Package Size: #38669-1 50ul #38669-2 100ul

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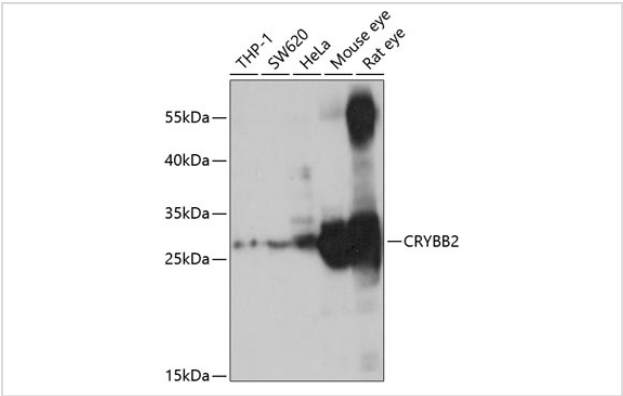
Description

Product Name	CRYBB2 antibody
Host Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total CRYBB2 protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human CRYBB2.
Target Name	CRYBB2
Other Names	CCA2; CRYB2; CRYB2A; CTRCT3; D22S665;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P43320NCBI Gene ID: 1415
Uniprot	P43320
GeneID	1415;
SDS-PAGE MW	23kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB 1:500 - 1:2000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using CRYBB2 at 1:1000 dilution.

## Background

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. Beta-crystallins, the most heterogeneous, differ by the presence of the C-terminal extension (present in the basic group, none in the acidic group). Beta-crystallins form aggregates of different sizes and are able to self-associate to form dimers or to form heterodimers with other beta-crystallins. This gene, a beta basic group member, is part of a gene cluster with beta-A4, beta-B1, and beta-B3. A chain-terminating mutation was found to cause type 2 cerulean cataracts.

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Note: This product is for in vitro research use only