CRYBB1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #30422

Package Size: #30422-1 50ul #30422-2 100ul



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

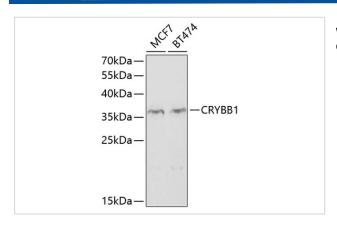
_			
	Accri	nti	<u>on</u>
ט	escri	บแ	UH

Product Name	CRYBB1 Polyclonal Antibody	
Host Species	Rabbit	
Clonality	Polyclonal	
Isotype	IgG	
Purification	Affinity purification	
Applications	WB	
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse	
Immunogen Description	Recombinant fusion protein of human CRYBB1 (NP_001878.1).	
Other Names	CRYBB1; CATCN3; CTRCT17; beta-crystallin B1	
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P53674NCBI Gene ID:1414	
Uniprot	P53674	
GeneID	1414;	
Calculated MW	36kDa	
Formulation	Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 50% glycerol, pH7.4.	
Storage	Store at -20°C	

Application Details

WB 1:500 - 1:2000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using CRYBB1 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, undergoes extensive cleavage at its N-terminal extension during lens maturation. It is also a member of a gene cluster with beta-A4, beta-B2, and beta-B3.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only