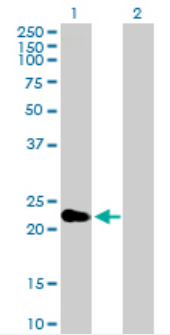
MaxPab®

CRYBA2 purified MaxPab mouse polyclonal antibody (B01P)

Catalog # H00001412-B01P Size 50 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of CRYBA2 expression in transfected 293T cell line (H00001412-T01) by CRYBA2 MaxPab polyclonal antibody.

Lane 1: CRYBA2 transfected lysate(21.67 KDa).
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human CRYBA2 protein.
Immunogen	CRYBA2 (AAH06285, 1 a.a. ~ 197 a.a) full-length human protein.
Sequence	MSSAPAPGPAPASLTLWDEEDFQGRRCRLLSDCANVCERGGLPRVRSVKVENGVWVAFEYPD FQGQQFILEKGDYPRWSAWSGSSSHNSNQLLSFRPVLCANHNDSRVTLFEGDNFQGCKFDLVD DYPSLPSMGWASKDVGSLKVSSGAWVAYQYPGYRGYQYVLERDRHSGEFCTYGELGTQAHTGQ LQSIRRVQH
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (91); Rat (92)
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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  Protocol Download

Gene Info — CRYBA2

Entrez GeneID	1412
GeneBank Accession#	BC006285
Protein Accession#	AAH06285
Gene Name	CRYBA2
Gene Alias	-
Gene Description	crystallin, beta A2
Omim ID	600836
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Crystallins are separated into two classes: taxon-specific, or enzyme, and ubiquitous. The latter class constitutes the major proteins of the vertebrate eye, which function to maintain 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 defined 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 but absent in the acidic group). Beta-crystallins form aggregates of different sizes and are able to form homodimers through self-association or heterodimers with other beta-crystallins. This gene is a beta acidic group member. Three alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding identical proteins have been reported. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	eye lens structural protein

Disease

- Diabetes Mellitus