

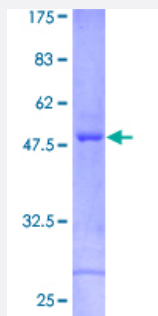
Full-Length

CRYBA2 (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog # H00001412-P01

Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description

Human CRYBA2 full-length ORF (AAH06285, 1 a.a. - 197 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.

Sequence

MSSAPAPGPAPASLT LWDEEDFQGRRCRLSDCANVCERGGLPRVRSVKVENGVWVAFEYPD
FQQQQFILEKGDYPRWSAWSGSSSHNSNQLLSFRPVLCANHNSRVTLFEGDNFQGCKFDLVD
DYPSLPSMGWASKDVGSLKVSSGAWVAYQYPGYRGYQVLERDRHSGEFCTYGELGTQAHTGQ
LQSIRRVQH

Host

Wheat Germ (in vitro)

Theoretical MW (kDa)

47.3

Interspecies Antigen Sequence

Mouse (91); Rat (92)

Preparation Method

[in vitro wheat germ expression system](#)

Purification

Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow

Quality Control Testing

12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.

Storage Buffer

50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.

Storage Instruction

Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — CRYBA2

Entrez GeneID [1412](#)

GeneBank Accession# [BC006285.1](#)

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](#)