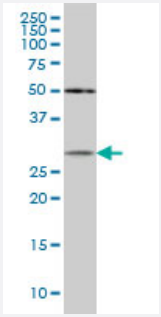
CRYBB1 monoclonal antibody (M03), clone 3D9

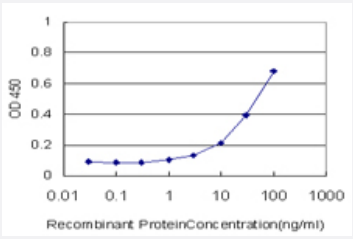
Catalog # H00001414-M03 Size 100 ug

Applications



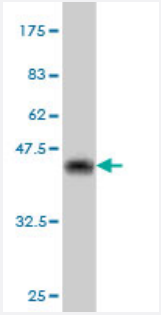
Western Blot (Cell lysate)

CRYBB1 monoclonal antibody (M03), clone 3D9 Western Blot analysis of CRYBB1 expression in MCF-7 (Cat # L046V1).



Sandwich ELISA (Recombinant protein)

Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged CRYBB1 is approximately 3ng/ml as a capture antibody.



Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.85 KDa) .

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant CRYBB1.

Immunogen	CRYBB1 (NP_001878, 37 a.a. ~ 137 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.
Sequence	TTLAPTTVPITSAKAAELPPGNYRLVVFELENFQGRRAEFSGECSNLADRGFDRVRSIIVSAGPWV AFEQSNFRGEMFILEKGEYPRWNTWSSSYRSDRLM
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (79); Rat (79)
Isotype	IgG2b Kappa
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.85 KDa) .
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  CRYBB1 monoclonal antibody (M03), clone 3D9 Western Blot analysis of CRYBB1 expression in MCF-7 (Cat # L046V1).

  Protocol Download

- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

  Protocol Download

- Sandwich ELISA (Recombinant protein)

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  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — CRYBB1

Entrez GeneID	1414

GeneBank Accession#	NM_001887
Protein Accession#	NP_001878
Gene Name	CRYBB1
Gene Alias	CATCN3
Gene Description	crystallin, beta B1
Omim ID	600929
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Crystallins are separated into two classes: taxon-specific, or enzyme, and ubiquitous. The latter cl ass constitutes the major proteins of vertebrate eye lens and maintains the transparency and refra ctive index of the lens. Since lens central fiber cells lose their nuclei during development, these cry stallins are made and then retained throughout life, making them extremely stable proteins. Mam malian lens crystallins are divided into alpha, beta, and gamma families; beta and gamma crystall ins are also considered as a superfamily. Alpha and beta families are further divided into acidic a nd 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 fo rm heterodimers with other beta-crystallins. This gene, a beta basic group member, undergoes ex tensive 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. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000028719|eye lens structural protein