

#### Full-Length

# CRYBB1 (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog # H00001414-P01

Size 10 ug, 25 ug

## Applications



Specification	
Product Description	Human CRYBB1 full-length ORF ( AAH36790.1, 1 a.a 252 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	MSQAAKASASATVAVNPGPDTKGKGAPPAGTSPSPGTTLAPTTVPITSAKAAELPPGNYRLVVFE LENFQGRRAEFSGECSNLADRGFDRVRSIIVSAGPWVAFEQSNFRGEMFILEKGEYPRWNTWSS SYRSDRLMSFRPIKMDAQEHKISLFEGANFKGNTIEIQGDDAPSLWVYGFSDRVGSVKVSSGTWV GYQYPGYRGYQYLLEPGDFRHWNEWGAFQPQMQSLRRLRDKQWHLEGSFPVLATEPPK
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	53.46
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (80); Rat (81)
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-HCI, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.



### **Product Information**

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

# Applications

Note

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

Gene Info — CRYBB1	
Entrez GenelD	<u>1414</u>
GeneBank Accession#	<u>BC036790</u>
Protein Accession#	<u>AAH36790.1</u>
Gene Name	CRYBB1
Gene Alias	CATCN3
Gene Description	crystallin, beta B1
Omim ID	<u>600929</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
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 form 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