

DNAxPAb

Hard-to-Find
Antibody

CRYBB2 DNAxPab

Catalog # H00001415-W01P Size 200 ug

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human CRYBB2 DNA using DNAx™ Immune technology.
Technology	DNAx™ Immune
Immunogen	Full-length human DNA
Sequence	MASDHQTQAGKPQSLNPKIIIFEQENFQGHSEHNGPCPNLKETGVEKAGSVLVQAGPWVGYEQ ANCKGEQFVFEKGEYPRWDSWTSSRRDLSLRLPIKVDSQEHKILYENPNFTGKKMEIIDDVDP SFHAHGYQEKVSSVRVQSGTWVGYPGYRGLQYLLEKGDYKDSSDFGAPHPQVQSVRRIRDM QWHQRGAFHPSN
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
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.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

Gene Info — CRYBB2

Entrez GeneID [1415](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM_000496.2](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_000487.1](#)

Gene Name CRYBB2

Gene Alias CCA2, CRYB2, CRYB2A, D22S665

Gene Description crystallin, beta B2

Omim ID [123620 601547 604307 607133](#)

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 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, is part of a gene cluster with beta-A4, beta-B1, and beta-B3. A chain-terminating mutation was found to cause type 2 cerulean cataracts. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations OTTHUMP00000028560|eye lens structural protein