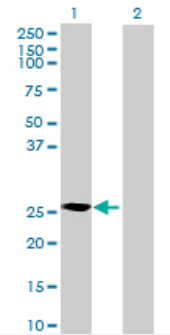
MaxPab®

CRYBB3 MaxPab mouse polyclonal antibody (B01P)

Catalog # H00001417-B01P Size 50 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of CRYBB3 expression in transfected 293T cell line (H00001417-T01) by CRYBB3 MaxPab polyclonal antibody.

Lane 1: CRYBB3 transfected lysate(23.21 KDa).
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human CRYBB3 protein.
Immunogen	CRYBB3 (AAI02022, 1 a.a. ~ 211 a.a) full-length human protein.
Sequence	MAEQHGAPEQAAAGKSHGDLGGSYKVILYELENFQGKRCELSAECPSLTDSLLEKVGSIQVESG PWLAFESRAFRGEQFVLEKGDYPRWDAWSNSRDSDSLLSLQPLNIDSPDHKLHLFENPAFSGR KMEIVDDDVPSLWAHGFQDRVASVRAINGTWVGYEFPGYRGRQYVFERGEYRHWNEWDASQP QLQSVRRIRDQKWHKRGRFPSS
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (92); Rat (90)
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 — CRYBB3

Entrez GeneID	1417
GeneBank Accession#	BC102021
Protein Accession#	AAI02022
Gene Name	CRYBB3
Gene Alias	CATCN2, CRYB3, MGC125772, MGC125773, MGC125774
Gene Description	crystallin, beta B3
Omim ID	123630 609741
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, is part of a ge ne cluster with beta-A4, beta-B1, and beta-B2. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000028559|eye lens structural protein