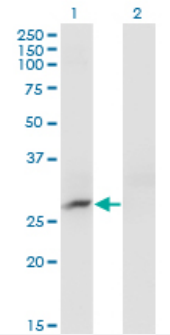
CRYBB3 monoclonal antibody (M01), clone 4H6

Catalog # H00001417-M01 Size 100 ug

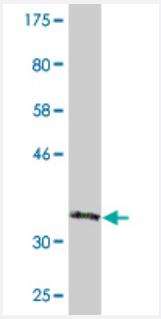
Applications



Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of CRYBB3 expression in transfected 293T cell line by CRYBB3 monoclonal antibody (M01), clone 4H6.

Lane 1: CRYBB3 transfected lysate (Predicted MW: 24.2 KDa).
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.



Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.74 KDa) .

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant CRYBB3.
Immunogen	CRYBB3 (NP_004067.1, 112 a.a. ~ 211 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.
Sequence	PHHKLHLFENPAFSGRKMEIVDDDVPSLWAHGFQDRVASVRAINGTWVGYEFPGYRGRQYVFERGEYRHWNEWDASQPQLQSVRRIRDQKWHKRGRFPSS
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human

Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (93); Rat (93)
Isotype	IgG2a Kappa
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.74 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 (Transfected lysate)

  Western Blot analysis of CRYBB3 expression in transfected 293T cell line by CRYBB3 monoclonal antibody (M01), clone 4H6.

  Lane 1: CRYBB3 transfected lysate (Predicted MW: 24.2 KDa).
  Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

  Protocol Download

- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — CRYBB3

Entrez GeneID	1417
GeneBank Accession#	NM_004076
Protein Accession#	NP_004067.1
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 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-B2. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000028559|eye lens structural protein