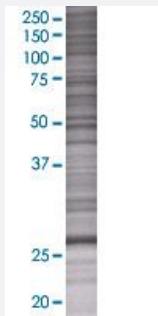


CRYBB3 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

Catalog # H00001417-T01

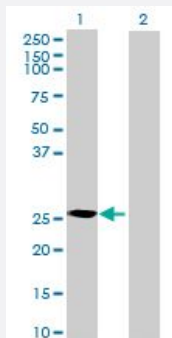
Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

CRYBB3 transfected lysate.



Western Blot

Lane 1: CRYBB3 transfected lysate (24.2 KDa)

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Transfected Cell Line	293T
Plasmid	pCMV-CRYBB3 full-length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	24.2
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (92); Rat (90)

Quality Control Testing

Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-CRYBB3 antibody ([H00001417-B01](#)) by Western Blots.
SDS-PAGE Gel
CRYBB3 transfected lysate.
Western Blot
Lane 1: CRYBB3 transfected lysate (24.2 KDa)
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Storage Buffer

1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)

Storage Instruction

Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot

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 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