

CRBB3 rabbit pAb

Catalog_no :	AT6512
Applications :	WB
Reactivity :	Human, Mouse,Rat
Category :	抗原抗体
Size :	100µg/50µg/20µg
Gene_name :	CRYBB3 CRYB3
Protein_name :	CRBB3
Humangene_id :	1417
Humanswissprot_no :	P26998
Mousegene_id :	12962
Mouseswissprot_no :	Q9JIU9
Ratgene_id :	64349
Ratswissprot_no :	P02524
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human CRBB3
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of CRBB3 at Human/Mouse/Rat
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Rabbit
Dilution :	WB 1 : 500-2000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage_stability :	-20°C/1 year
Background :	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. Mutations in this gene result in cataract congenital nuclear autosomal recessive type 2. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2013],
