CRBB1 rabbit pAb

Catalog_no：	AT6960
Applications：	WB
Reactivity：	Human, Mouse,Rat
Category：	抗原抗体
Size：	100μg/50μg/20μg
Gene_name：	CRYBB1
Protein_name：	CRBB1
Humangene_id：	1414
Humanswissprot_no：	P53674
Mousegene_id：	12960
Mouseswissprot_no：	Q9WVJ5
Ratgene_id：	25421
Ratswissprot_no：	P02523
Immunogen：	Synthesized peptide derived from human CRBB1
Specificity：	This antibody detects endogenous levels of CRBB1 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, undergoes extensive cleavage at its N-terminal extension during lens maturation. It is also a member of a gene cluster with beta-A4, beta-B2, and beta-B3. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],