

## CRBB3 rabbit pAb

Cat No.: ES17232

For research use only

## Overview

Product Name CRBB3 rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit
Applications WB

Species Cross-Reactivity Human; Mouse; Rat Recommended dilutions WB 1: 500-2000

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human CRBB3 AA

range: 110-160

**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.

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name CRBB3

Gene Name CRYBB3 CRYB3

**Cellular localization** 

**Purification** The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using

epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality Polyclonal Concentration 1 mg/ml

**Observed band** 

Human Gene ID 1417 Human Swiss-Prot Number P26998

**Alternative Names** 

**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,



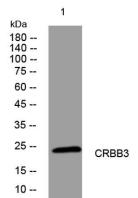
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beta, and gamma families; beta and gamma crystallins are also considered as a superfamily. Alpha and beta families are further divided into acidic and basic groups. Seven protein regions exist in crystallins: four homologous motifs, a connecting peptide, 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],



Western blot analysis of lysates from MCF-7 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night



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