



CRBB1 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES17233

For research use only

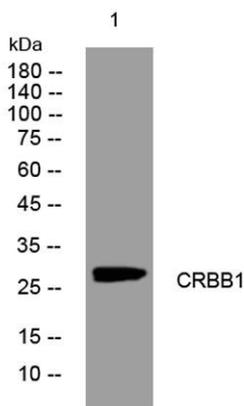
Overview

Product Name	CRBB1 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 CRBB1 AA range: 81-131
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.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	CRBB1
Gene Name	CRYBB1
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	1414
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P53674
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,





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],



Western blot analysis of lysates from HCT116 cells,
primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night

