



CRBB3 rabbit pAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-11147
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse; Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	CRYBB3 CRYB3
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.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CRBB3; CRYBB3 CRYB3
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	
Tissue Specificity	
Function	disease: Crystallins do not turn over as the lens ages, providing ample opportunity for post-translational modifications or oxidations. These modifications may change crystallin solubility properties and favor senile cataract. disease: Defects in CRYBB3 are the cause of autosomal recessive congenital nuclear cataract 2 (CATCN2) [MIM:609741]. CATCN2 is a form of non-syndromic congenital cataract. Non-syndromic congenital cataracts vary markedly in severity and morphology, affecting the nuclear, cortical, polar, or subcapsular parts of the lens or, in severe cases, the entire lens, with a variety of types of opacity. They are one of the major causes of vision loss in children worldwide and are responsible for approximately one third of blindness in infants. Congenital cataracts can lead to permanent blindness by interfering with the sharp focus of light on the retina during critical developm



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],

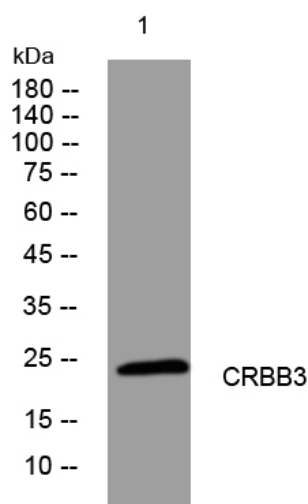
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



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