



CRBB1 mouse mAb

Catalog No	BYmab-11595
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	CRYBB1
Protein Name	CRBB1
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.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	
Tissue Specificity	
Function	disease:Defects in CRYBB1 are the cause of autosomal recessive congenital nuclear cataract type 3 (CATCN3) [MIM:611544]. CATCN3 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 developmental intervals.,domain:Has a two-domain beta-structure, folded into four very similar Greek key motifs.,function:Crystallins are the dominant structural components of the vertebrate eye lens.,mass spectrometry: PubMed:86

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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],

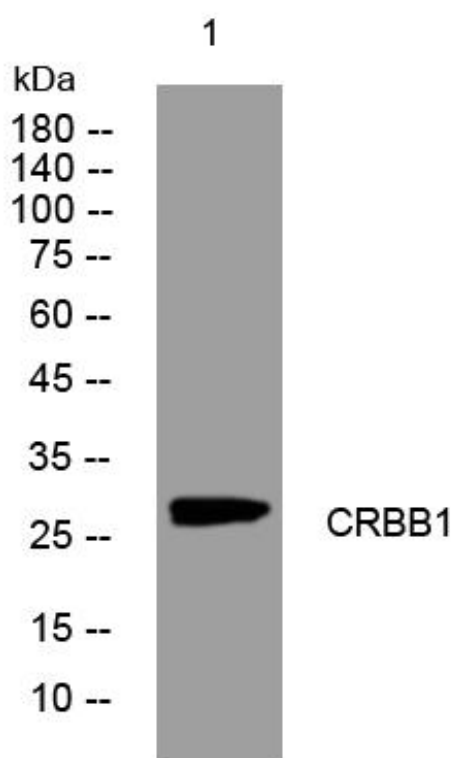
matters needing attention

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 various cells using CRBB1 mouse mAb

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网址: www.njbybio.com

官方热线: 025-5229-8998

监督电话: 15950492658