SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-CRYBB3/Biotin Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL14074R-Bio

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-CRYBB3/Biotin
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CRYBB3
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Applications:	IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Rat(predicted:Human,Mouse,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep)
Background:	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-

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	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] **Function:** Crystallins are the dominant structural components of the vertebrate eye lens. DISEASE: Defects in CRYBB3 are the cause of cataract congenital nuclear autosomal recessive type 2 (CATCN2) [MIM:609741]. A congenital cataract affecting the central nucleus of the eye. Nuclear cataracts are often not highly visually significant. The density of the opacities varies greatly from fine dots to a dense, white and chalk-like, central cataract. The condition is usually bilateral. Nuclear cataracts are often combined with opacified cortical fibers encircling the nuclear opacity, which are referred to as cortical riders. **Similarity:** Belongs to the beta/gamma-crystallin family. Contains 4 beta/gamma crystallin 'Greek key' domains. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 1417 Human Omim: 123630 Human **SwissProt:** P26998 Human **Unigene:** 533022 Human Important **Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.