SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-CRYBB3 antibody

Catalog Number: SL14074R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

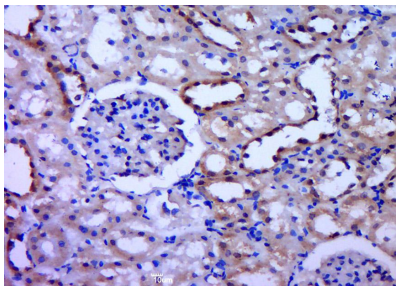
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	CRYBB3
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CRYBB3: 131-211/211
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） 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)
Predicted MW.:	24kDa
Subcellular Location:	The nucleus
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-

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	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] **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

[VALIDATION IMAGES]



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat kidney tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (CRYBB3) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL14074R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.

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