SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-CRYGB antibody

Catalog Number: SL14076R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	CRYGB
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CRYGB: 101-175/175
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,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep)
Predicted MW.:	21kDa
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. Gamma-crystallins are a homogeneous group of highly symmetrical, monomeric proteins typically lacking connecting peptides and terminal

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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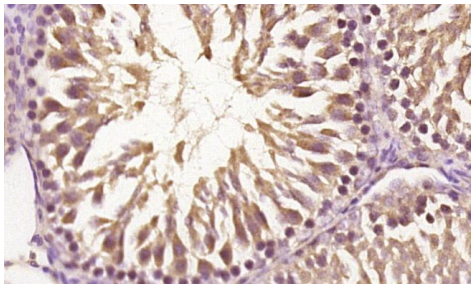
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	extensions. They are differentially regulated after early development. Four gamma-crystallin genes (gamma-A through gamma-D) and three pseudogenes (gamma-E, gamma-F, gamma-G) are tandemly organized in a genomic segment as a gene cluster. Whether due to aging or mutations in specific genes, gamma-crystallins have been involved in cataract formation. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] **Function:** Crystallins are the dominant structural components of the vertebrate eye lens. **Subunit:** Monomer. DISEASE: Cataract 39, multiple types (CTRCT39) [MIM:615188]: An opacification of the crystalline lens of the eye that frequently results in visual impairment or blindness. Opacities vary in morphology, are often confined to a portion of the lens, and may be static or progressive. In general, the more posteriorly located and dense an opacity, the greater the impact on visual function. CTRCT39 includes lamellar, anterior polar, and complete cataracts. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. **Similarity:** Belongs to the beta/gamma-crystallin family. Contains 4 beta/gamma crystallin 'Greek key' domains. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 1419 Human Omim: 123970 Human **SwissProt:** P07316 Human **Unigene:** 248102 Human

[VALIDATION IMAGES]



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat testis 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 (CRYGB) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL14076R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

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