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Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

CRYBB1 (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog Number: H00001414-P01

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human CRYBB1 full-length ORF (AAH36790.1, 1 a.a. - 252 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.

Sequence:

MSQAAKASASATVAVNPGPDTKKGKAPPAGTSPSPG
TTLAPTTVPITSAKAAELPPGNRYRLVVFLENFQGRRA
EFSGECNLADRGFDRVRSIIVSAGPWVAFEQSNFRG
EMFILEKGEYPRWNTWSSYSRDLMSFRPIKMDAQE
HKISLFEGANFKGNTIEIQGDDAPSLWVYGFSDRVGSV
KVSSGTWVGYPGYRQYLLLEPGDFRHWNEWGA
FQPQMQLRRLRDKQWHLEGSFPVLATEPPK

Host: Wheat Germ (in vitro)

Theoretical MW (kDa): 53.46

Interspecies Antigen Sequence: Mouse (80); Rat (81)

Applications: AP, Array, ELISA, WB-Re
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at
<http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Preparation Method: [in vitro wheat germ expression system](#)

Purification: Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow

Storage Buffer: 50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.

Storage Instruction: Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 1414

Gene Symbol: CRYBB1

Gene Alias: CATCN3

Gene Summary: 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]