

CRYGB Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16201c**Specification**

CRYGB Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P07316
Other Accession	NP_005201.2
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	20908
Antigen Region	68-97

CRYGB Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1419**Other Names**

Gamma-crystallin B, Gamma-B-crystallin, Gamma-crystallin 1-2, CRYGB, CRYG2

Target/Specificity

This CRYGB antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 68-97 amino acids from the Central region of human CRYGB.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

CRYGB Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CRYGB Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**Name** CRYGB**Synonyms** CRYG2

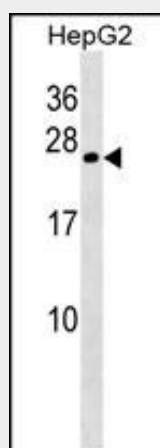
Function Crystallins are the dominant structural components of the vertebrate eye lens.

CRYGB Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CRYGB Antibody (Center) - Images



CRYGB Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP16201c) western blot analysis in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the CRYGB antibody detected the CRYGB protein (arrow).

CRYGB Antibody (Center) - 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 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.

CRYGB Antibody (Center) - References

Acosta-Sampson, L., et al. J. Mol. Biol. 401(1):134-152(2010)
Kapur, S., et al. Indian J Ophthalmol 57(3):197-201(2009)
Choy, K.W., et al. Physiol. Genomics 25(1):9-15(2006)
Hillier, L.W., et al. Nature 434(7034):724-731(2005)
Salim, A., et al. Proteins 53(2):162-173(2003)