

**CRYBB3 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP18471b**

**Specification**

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**CRYBB3 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P26998</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_004067.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	24252
Antigen Region	179-207

**CRYBB3 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1417

**Other Names**

Beta-crystallin B3, Beta-B3 crystallin, Beta-crystallin B3, N-terminally processed, CRYBB3, CRYB3

**Target/Specificity**

This CRYBB3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 179-207 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CRYBB3.

**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**

CRYBB3 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CRYBB3 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** CRYBB3

**Synonyms** CRYB3

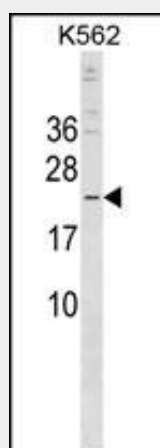
**Function** Crystallins are the dominant structural components of the vertebrate eye lens.

### CRYBB3 Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)

### CRYBB3 Antibody (C-term) - Images



CRYBB3 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP18471b) western blot analysis in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the CRYBB3 antibody detected the CRYBB3 protein (arrow).

### CRYBB3 Antibody (C-term) - 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-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. [provided by

RefSeq].

### **CRYBB3 Antibody (C-term) - References**

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