

CRYGB Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP55410

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P07316
Reactivity	Rat
Predicted	Pig, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Horse, Sheep
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	20908
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CRYGB
Epitope Specificity	101-175/175
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
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.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	1419
Other Names	Gamma-crystallin B, Gamma-B-crystallin, Gamma-crystallin 1-2, CRYGB, CRYG2
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

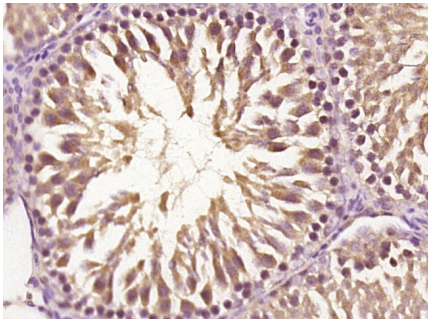
Protein Information

Name	CRYGB
Synonyms	CRYG2
Function	Crystallins are the dominant structural components of the vertebrate eye lens.

Background

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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 (AP55410) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.

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