# ARG55396
# anti-beta Crystallin antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

## Summary

| | |
|---|---|
| Product Description | Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes beta Crystallin |
| Tested Reactivity | Hu |
| Tested Application | WB |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Target Name | beta Crystallin |
| Species | Human |
| Immunogen | KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide corresponding to aa. 4-36 (N-terminus) of Human beta Crystallin. |
| Conjugation | Un-conjugated |
| Alternate Names | Beta-B2 crystallin; Beta-crystallin Bp; Beta-crystallin B2; CCA2; CTRCT3; D22S665; CRYB2A; CRYB2 |

## Application Instructions

Application table

| Application | Dilution |
|---|---|
| WB | 1:1000 |

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Positive Control: B-3

## Properties

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| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Purification with Protein A and immunogen peptide. |
| Buffer | PBS and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide |
| Preservative | 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide |
| Storage instruction | For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use. |
| Note | For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use. |

## Bioinformation

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| Database links | GeneID: 1415 Human |

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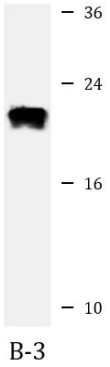
|---|---|
| | Swiss-port # P43320 Human |
| Gene Symbol | CRYBB2 |
| Gene Full Name | crystallin, beta B2 |
| Background | Crystallins are separated into two classes: taxon-specific, or enzyme, and ubiquitous. The latter class constitutes the major proteins of vertebrate eye lens and maintains the transparency 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-B3. A chain-terminating mutation was found to cause type 2 cerulean cataracts. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] |
| Function | Crystallins are the dominant structural components of the vertebrate eye lens. [UniProt] |
| Research Area | Controls and Markers antibody |
| Calculated Mw | 23 kDa |

## Images




ARG55396 anti-beta Crystallin antibody WB image

Western blot: 35 µg of B-3 cell lysate stained with ARG55396 anti-beta Crystallin antibody at 1:1000 dilution.