

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Target CRYBB2

CCA2; CRYB2; CRYB2A; CTRCT3; D22S665 **Synonyms**

Recombinant protein of human crystallin, beta B2 Description

(CRYBB2)

2-3 weeks **Delivery Uniprot ID** P43320 **Expression Host** HEK293T Tag C-Myc/DDK

Molecular N/A Characterization

Molecular Weight 23.2 kDa

> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and **Purity**

Coomassie blue staining

25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10% Formulation & Reconstitution

glycerol

Storage & Shipping Store at -80°C.

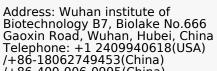
> Crystallins are separated into two classes: taxonspecific, or enzyme, and ubiquitous. The latter class constitutes the major proteins of vertebrate eye lens and maintains the transparency and refractive index of the lens. Since lens central fiber cells lose their nuclei during development, these crystallins are made and then retained throughout life, making them extremely stable proteins. Mammalian long crystalling are divided 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 **Background** protein regions exist in crystallins: four

homologous motifs, a connecting peptide, and Nand 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 chainterminating mutation was found to cause type 2 cerulean cataracts. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

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