

## Product datasheet for **AP51092PU-N**

### CRYGB (Center) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

<b>Product Type:</b>	Primary Antibodies
<b>Applications:</b>	WB
<b>Recommended Dilution:</b>	<b>Peptide ELISA:</b> 1/1000. <b>Western Blot:</b> 1/1000.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	Ig
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 68-97 amino acids from the Central region of Human CRYGB.
<b>Specificity:</b>	This antibody recognizes Human Gamma-crystallin B (Center).
<b>Formulation:</b>	PBS State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purification:</b>	Affinity Chromatography on Protein A
<b>Conjugation:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Storage:</b>	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Predicted Protein Size:</b>	20908 Da
<b>Gene Name:</b>	crystallin gamma B



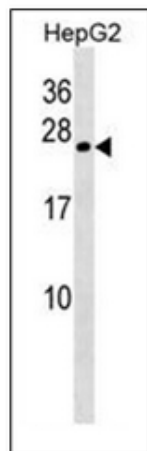
**Database Link:** [Entrez Gene 1419 Human P07316](#)

**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.

**Synonyms:** Gamma-B-crystallin, Gamma-crystallin 1-2, CRYGB, CRYG2

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome

**Product images:**



Western blot analysis of Gamma-crystallin B Antibody in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the CRYGB antibody detected the CRYGB protein (arrow).