

Product datasheet for RC223668

CRYBA2 (NM_057093) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids
Product Name: CRYBA2 (NM_057093) Human Tagged ORF Clone
Tag: Myc-DDK
Symbol: CRYBA2
Synonyms: CTRCT42
Mammalian Cell Selection: Neomycin
Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
E. coli Selection: Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)
ORF Nucleotide Sequence: >RC223668 ORF sequence
 Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGCCGGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC
 GCC**CGATCGCC**

ATGAGCAGCGCCCCGCGCCGGGCCCGCCAGCCTCACGCTCTGGGACGAGGAGGACTTCCAGG
 GCCGTCGCTGTCGGCTGCTAAGCGACTGTGCGAACGTCTGCGAGCGGGAGGCCTGCCAGGGTGCCTC
 GGTC AAGGTGAAAACGGCGTTTGGGTGGCCTTTGAGTACCCGACTTCCAGGGACAGCAGTTTATTCTG
 GAGAAGGGAGACTATCCTCGCTGGAGCGCTGGAGTGGCAGCAGCAGCCACAACAGCAACCAGCTGCTGT
 CCTTCCGGCCAGTCTCTGCGCAACCACAATGACAGCCGTGTGACTGTTTGAGGGGGACAACCTCCA
 AGGCTGCAAGTTTGACCTCGTTGATGACTACCCATCCCTGCCCTCCATGGGCTGGCCAGCAAGGATGTG
 GGTTCCTCAAAGTCAGCTCCGGAGCGTGGGTGGCTACCCAGGCTACCCAGGCTACCCAGGCTACCCAGTATG
 TGTTGGAGCGGGACCGGCACAGCGGAGAGTTCTGTACTTACGGTGGAGCTCGGCACACAGGCCACACTGG
 GCAGCTGCAGTCCATCCGGAGAGTCCAGCAC

ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAGCAGAACTCATCTCAGAAGAGGATCTGGCAGCAAATGATATCCTGGATT
 ACAAGGATGACGACGATAAGGTTTAA

Protein Sequence: >RC223668 protein sequence
 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MSSAPAPGPAPASLTLWDEEDFQRRRCLLSDCANVCERGLPRVRSVKVENVVWVAFEYPDFQGGQFIL
 EKGDYPRWSAWSGSSSHNSNQLLSFRPVLCAHNDNRVTLFEGDNFQGCKFDLVDDYPSLPSMGWASKDV
 GSLKVVSSGAWVAYQYPGYRQYVLERDRHSGEFCTYGELGTQAHTGQLQSIRRVQH

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV



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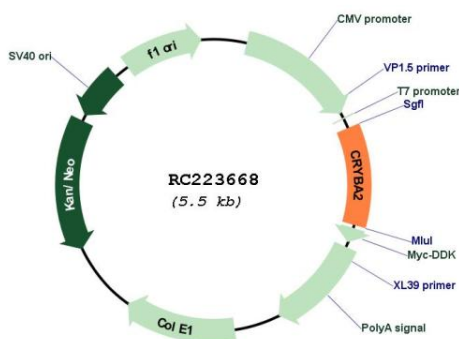
UniProt ID: [P53672](#)

Cytogenetics: 2q35

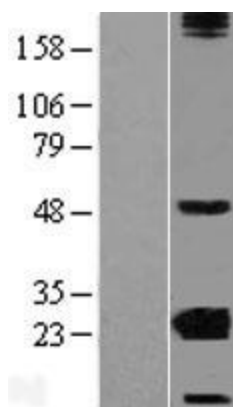
MW: 22.1 kDa

Gene Summary: Crystallins are separated into two classes: taxon-specific, or enzyme, and ubiquitous. The latter class constitutes the major proteins of the vertebrate eye, which function to maintain 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 defined 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 but absent in the acidic group). Beta-crystallins form aggregates of different sizes and are able to form homodimers through self-association or heterodimers with other beta-crystallins. This gene is a beta acidic group member. Three alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding identical proteins have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

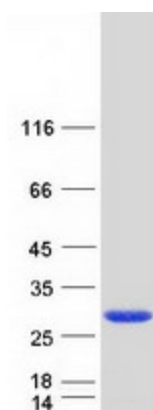
Product images:



Circular map for RC223668



Western blot validation of overexpression lysate (Cat# [LY409256]) using anti-DDK antibody (Cat# [TA50011-100]). Left: Cell lysates from untransfected HEK293T cells; Right: Cell lysates from HEK293T cells transfected with RC223668 using transfection reagent MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).



Coomassie blue staining of purified CRYBA2 protein (Cat# [TP323668]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with CRYBA2 cDNA clone (Cat# RC223668) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).