

Product datasheet for **TP323668L**

CRYBA2 (NM_057093) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human crystallin, beta A2 (CRYBA2), transcript variant 2, 1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA	>RC223668 protein sequence
Clone or AA Sequence:	Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MSSAPAPGPAPASLTLWDEEDFQGRRCRLLSDCANVCERGGGLPRVRSVKVENGVWVAFEYPDFQGQQFIL
EKGDYPRWSAWSGSSSHNSNQLLSFRPVLCAHNDNRVTLFEGDNFQGCKFDLVDDYPSLPSMGWASKDV
GSLKVSSGAWWAYQYPGYRGYQYVLERDRHSGEFCTYGELGTQAHTGQLQSIRRVQH

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	21.9 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_476434
Locus ID:	1412
UniProt ID:	P53672 , A0A024R429
RefSeq Size:	903



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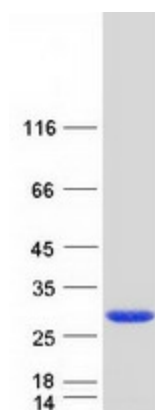
Cytogenetics: 2q35

RefSeq ORF: 591

Synonyms: CTRCT42

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:



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]).