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Product datasheet for TP501515

Cryab (NM_009964) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse crystallin, alpha B (Cryab), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR201515 protein sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s) MDIAIHHPWIRRPFFPFHSPSRLFDQFFGEHLLESDLFSTATSLSPFYLRPPSFLRAPSWIDTGLSEMRL EKDRFSVNLDVKHFSPEELKVKVLGDVIEVHGKHEERQDEHGFISREFHRKYRIPADVDPLTITSSLSSD GVLTVNGPRKQVSGPERTIPITREEKPAVAAAPKK TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	20.1 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
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 after receiving vials.
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_034094
Locus ID:	12955
UniProt ID:	P23927
RefSeq Size:	975
Cytogenetics:	9 27.75 cM

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RefSeq ORF: 525

Synonyms: Cry; Crya; Crya-2; Crya2; Hsp; HspB5; P23

Summary: This gene encodes a member of the small heat-shock protein (HSP20) family. The encoded protein is a molecular chaperone that protects proteins against thermal denaturation and other stresses. This protein is a component of the eye lens, regulates lens differentiation and functions as a refractive element in the lens. This protein is a negative regulator of inflammation, has anti-apoptotic properties and also plays a role in the formation of muscular tissue. Mice lacking this gene exhibit worse experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis and inflammation of the central nervous system compared to the wild type. In mouse models, this gene has a critical role in alleviating the pathology of the neurodegenerative Alexander disease. Mutations in the human gene are associated with myofibrillar myopathy 2, fatal infantile hypertonic myofibrillar myopathy, multiple types of cataract and dilated cardiomyopathy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]