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Product datasheet for TP523426

Crybb2 (NM_007773) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse crystallin, beta B2 (Crybb2), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR223426 representing NM_007773 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s) MASDHQTQAGKPQPLNPKIIIFEQENFQGHSHELSGPCPNLKETGMEKAGSVLVQAGPWVGYEQANCKGE QFVFEKGEYPRWDSWTSSRRTDSLSSLRPIKVDSQEHKIILYENPNFTGKKMEIVDDDVPSFHAHGYQEK VSSVRVQSGTWVGYQYPGYRGLQYLLEKGDYKDNSDFGAPHPQVQSVRRIRDMQWHQRGAFHPSS TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	23.4 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_031799
Locus ID:	12961
UniProt ID:	P62696
RefSeq Size:	916
Cytogenetics:	5 55.38 cM

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RefSeq ORF: 615

Synonyms: Aey; Cryb-; Cryb-2

Summary: This gene is a member of the beta-crystallin family. Beta crystallins, along with alpha and gamma crystallins, are the major proteins found in the eye lens. These proteins maintain the refractive index of the lens whilst also maintaining its transparency. Since lens central fiber cells lose their nuclei during development, crystallins are made and then retained throughout life, making them extremely stable proteins. Beta and gamma crystallins are considered be a superfamily and have a similar domain architecture, including four Greek Key motifs. Beta-crystallins form aggregates of different sizes and are able to self-associate to form dimers or to form heterodimers with other beta-crystallins. The protein encoded by this gene may have Ca2+-binding activity and could be associated with potential functions in the hippocampus and in sperm. Targeted knockout of this gene in mouse induces age-related cataract. A chain-terminating mutation in a similar gene in human was found to cause type 2 cerulean cataracts. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2015]