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Datasheet for ABIN3016301  
**anti-CRYBB1 antibody (AA 1-252)**

1 Image

Overview

|                      |                                       |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Quantity:            | 100 µL                                |
| Target:              | CRYBB1                                |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 1-252                              |
| Reactivity:          | Human                                 |
| Host:                | Rabbit                                |
| Clonality:           | Polyclonal                            |
| Conjugate:           | This CRYBB1 antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application:         | Western Blotting (WB)                 |

Product Details

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Immunogen:        | Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-252 of human CRYBB1 (NP_001878.1).   |
| Sequence:         | MSQAAKASAS ATVAVNPGPD TKGKGAPPAG TSPSPGTTLA PTTVPITSAK AAELPPGNYR<br>LVVFELENFQ GRRAEFSGEC SNLADRGFDR VRSIIVSAGP WVAFEQSNFR GEMFILEKGE<br>YPRWNTWSSS YRSRDLMSFR PIKMDAQEHK ISLFEGANFK GNTIEIQGDD APSLWVYGFS<br>DRVGSVKVSS GTWVGQYYPG YRGYQYLLEP GDFRHWNEWG AFQPQMQLR RLRDKQWHLE<br>GSFPVLATEP PK |
| Isotype:          | IgG  |
| Cross-Reactivity: | Human, Mouse   |
| Characteristics:  | Polyclonal Antibodies  |
| Purification:     | Affinity purification  |

## Target Details

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Target: CRYBB1

Alternative Name: CRYBB1 ([CRYBB1 Products](#))

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. Beta-crystallins, the most heterogeneous, differ by the presence of the C-terminal extension (present in the basic group, none in the acidic group). Beta-crystallins form aggregates of different sizes and are able to self-associate to form dimers or to form heterodimers with other beta-crystallins. This gene, a beta basic group member, undergoes extensive cleavage at its N-terminal extension during lens maturation. It is also a member of a gene cluster with beta-A4, beta-B2, and beta-B3, CRYBB1, CATCN3, CTRCT17, Neuroscience, CRYBB1

Molecular Weight: 28 kDa

Gene ID: 1414

UniProt: [P53674](#)

## Application Details

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Application Notes: WB, 1:500 - 1:2000

Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

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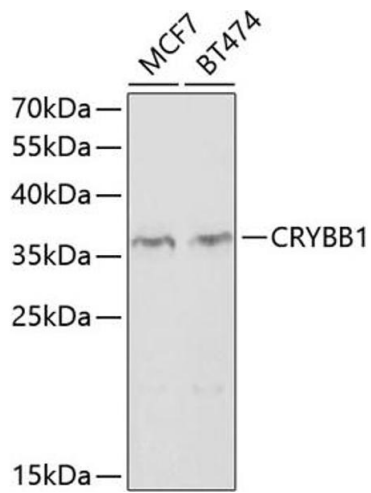
Buffer: PBS with 0.02 % sodium azide, 50 % glycerol, pH 7.3.

Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: -20 °C

Storage Comment: Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.



### Western Blotting

**Image 1.** Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using CRYBB1 antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (ABIN1684268 and ABIN3020597) at 1:10000 dilution. Lysates/proteins: 25 µg per lane. Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST. Detection: ECL Enhanced Kit (RM00021).