



## Rabbit Anti-Beta crystallin S antibody

SL12860R

<b>Product Name:</b>	Beta crystallin S
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	$\gamma$ S-crystallin蛋白抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	AI327013; Beta-crystallin S; CRBS_HUMAN; CRYG8; crygs; Crystallin, gamma 8; Crystallin, gamma polypeptide 8; Crystallin, gamma S; Gamma crystallin S; Gamma S crystallin; Gamma-crystallin S; Gamma-S-crystallin; Opacity due to poor secondary fiber cell junction; recessive nuclear cataract; Opj; rncat.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep,
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	21kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	The nucleuscytoplasmicExtracellular matrix
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Beta crystallin S:101-178/178
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	Crystallins are separated into two classes:taxon-specific, or enzyme, and ubiquitous. The latter classconstitutes the major proteins of vertebrate eye lens and maintainsthe transparency and refractive index of the lens. Since lenscentral fiber cells lose their nuclei during development, thesecrystallins 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. Gamma-crystallins are a homogeneous group of highly symmetrical, monomeric proteins typically lacking connecting peptides and terminal extensions. They are differentially regulated after early development. This gene encodes a protein initially considered to be a beta-crystallin but the encoded protein is monomeric and has greater sequence similarity to other gamma-crystallins. This gene encodes the most significant gamma-crystallin in adult eye lens tissue. Whether due to aging or mutations in specific genes, gamma-crystallins have been involved in cataract formation. [provided by RefSeq, Jul2008].

**Function:**

Crystallins are the dominant structural components of the vertebrate eye lens.

**Subunit:**

Monomer.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the beta/gamma-crystallin family.

Contains 4 beta/gamma crystallin 'Greek key' domains.

**SWISS:**

P22914

**Gene ID:**

1427

**Database links:**

UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: P22914.4

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.