abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human CRYBA4 protein ab113143

画像数1

製品の詳細

製品名 Recombinant Human CRYBA4 protein

精製度 > 95 % SDS-PAGE.

ab113143 was purified using conventional chromatography.

発現系 Escherichia coli

アクセッション番号 P53673

タンパク質長 Full length protein

Animal free No

由来 Recombinant

生物種 Human

配列 MGSSHHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMTLQCTKSAGPWKMVVWDED

GFQGRRHEFT

 ${\tt AECPSVLELGFETVRSLKVLSGAWVGFEHAGFQGQQYILERG}$

EYPSWDAW

GGNTAYPAERLTSFRPAACANHRDSRLTIFEQENFLGKKGEL

SDDYPSLQ

 ${\tt AMGWEGNEVGSFHVHSGAWVCSQFPGYRGFQYVLECDHHSGD}$

YKHFREWG SHAPTFQVQSIRRIQQ

予測される分子量 25 kDa including tags

領域 1 to 196

タグ His tag N-Terminus

特性

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab113143 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

アプリケーション SDS-PAGE

質量分析 MALDI-TOF

製品の状態 Liquid

前処理および保存

保存方法および安定性

Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

pH: 8.00

Constituents: 0.02% DTT, 0.32% Tris HCl, 20% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.58% Sodium chloride

関連情報

機能

関連疾患

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

Defects in CRYBA4 are the cause of cataract zonular type 2 (CZ2) [MIM:610425]; also known as lamellar cataract 2. A form of zonular cataract. Zonular or lamellar cataracts are opacities, broad or narrow, usually consisting of powdery white dots affecting only certain layers or zones between the cortex and nucleus of an otherwise clear lens. The opacity may be so dense as to render the entire central region of the lens completely opaque, or so translucent that vision is hardly if at all impeded. Zonular cataracts generally do not involve the embryonic nucleus, though sometimes they involve the fetal nucleus. Usually sharply separated from a clear cortex outside them, they may have projections from their outer edges known as riders or spokes.

Defects in CRYBA4 are a cause of microphthalmia isolated with cataract type 4 (MCOPCT4) [MIM:610426]. Microphthalmia is a clinically heterogeneous disorder of eye formation, ranging from small size of a single eye to complete bilateral absence of ocular tissues. Ocular abnormalities like opacities of the cornea and lens, scaring of the retina and choroid, cataractand other abnormalities like cataract may also be present.

配列類似性

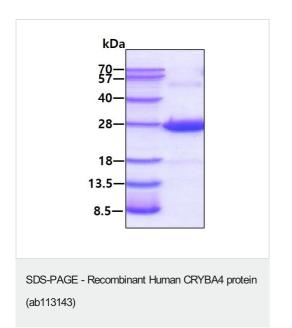
ドメイン

Belongs to the beta/gamma-crystallin family.

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

Has a two-domain beta-structure, folded into four very similar Greek key motifs.

画像



SDS-PAGE analysis of ab113143 (3 μ g) under reducing conditions and visualized by coomassie blue stain.

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