abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human CRYBA4 protein ab113143

1 图像

描述

产品名称 重组人CRYBA4蛋白

纯**度** > 95 % SDS-PAGE.

ab113143 was purified using conventional chromatography.

表达系统 Escherichia coli

Accession P53673

蛋白长度 Full length protein

无动物成分 No

性质 Recombinant

种属 Human

序列 MGSSHHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMTLQCTKSAGPWKMVVWDED

GFQGRRHEFT

AECPSVLELGFETVRSLKVLSGAWVGFEHAGFQGQQYILERG

EYPSWDAW

GGNTAYPAERLTSFRPAACANHRDSRLTIFEQENFLGKKGEL

SDDYPSLQ

 ${\tt AMGWEGNEVGSFHVHSGAWVCSQFPGYRGFQYVLECDHHSGD}$

YKHFREWG SHAPTFQVQSIRRIQQ

预测分子量 25 kDa including tags

氨基酸 1 to 196

标签 His tag N-Terminus

技术指标

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.

应**用** SDS-PAGE

质**谱法** MALDI-TOF

形式 Liquid

制备和贮存

稳定性和存储

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

常规信息

功能

疾病相关

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.

序列相似性

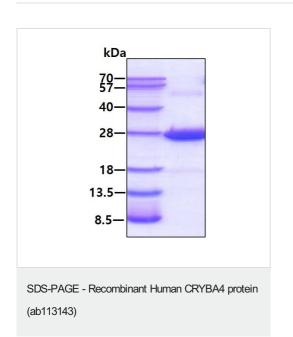
结构域

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.

图片



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

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