

**CRYGB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide**  
Synthetic peptide  
Catalog # BP16201c**Specification**

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**CRYGB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P07316](#)**CRYGB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 1419

**Other Names**

Gamma-crystallin B, Gamma-B-crystallin, Gamma-crystallin 1-2, CRYGB, CRYG2

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CRYGB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**

Name CRYGB

Synonyms CRYG2

**Function**

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

**CRYGB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**CRYGB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images****CRYGB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - 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. 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. Four gamma-crystallin genes (gamma-A through gamma-D) and three pseudogenes (gamma-E, gamma-F, gamma-G) are tandemly organized in a genomic segment as a gene cluster. Whether due to aging or mutations in specific genes, gamma-crystallins have been involved in cataract formation.

### **CRYGB Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References**

Acosta-Sampson, L., et al. *J. Mol. Biol.* 401(1):134-152(2010) Kapur, S., et al. *Indian J Ophthalmol* 57(3):197-201(2009) Choy, K.W., et al. *Physiol. Genomics* 25(1):9-15(2006) Hillier, L.W., et al. *Nature* 434(7034):724-731(2005) Salim, A., et al. *Proteins* 53(2):162-173(2003)