

CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16891b

Specification

CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P53673
Other Accession	NP_001877.1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	22374
Antigen Region	98-127

CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1413

Other Names

Beta-crystallin A4, Beta-A4 crystallin, CRYBA4

Target/Specificity

This CRYBA4 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 98-127 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CRYBA4.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name CRYBA4

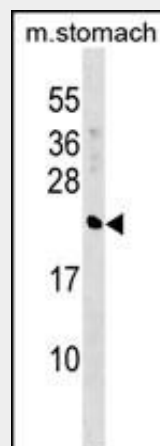
Function Crystallins are the dominant structural components of the vertebrate eye lens.

CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) - Images



CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP16891b) western blot analysis in mouse stomach tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the CRYBA4 antibody detected the CRYBA4 protein (arrow).

CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) - 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 acidic group member, is part of a gene cluster with beta-B1, beta-B2, and beta-B3. [provided by RefSeq].

CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) - References

Zhou, G., et al. Mol. Vis. 16, 1019-1024 (2010) :
Zhang, X., et al. Mol. Vis. 15, 2911-2918 (2009) :
Billingsley, G., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 79(4):702-709(2006)
Collins, J.E., et al. Genome Biol. 5 (10), R84 (2004) :
Mackay, D.S., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 71(5):1216-1221(2002)