

CRYBA1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12377c

Specification

CRYBA1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P05813](#)

CRYBA1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 1411

Other Names

Beta-crystallin A3, Beta-crystallin A3, isoform A1, Delta4 form, Beta-crystallin A3, isoform A1, Delta7 form, Beta-crystallin A3, isoform A1, Delta8 form, CRYBA1, CRYB1

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.

CRYBA1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name CRYBA1 ([HGNC:2394](#))

Synonyms CRYB1

Function

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

CRYBA1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CRYBA1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images

CRYBA1 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 lenscentral fiber cells lose their nuclei during development, thesecrystallins are made and then retained throughout life, making themextremely stable proteins. Mammalian lens crystallins are dividedinto alpha, beta, and gamma families; beta and gamma crystallinsare also considered as a superfamily. Alpha and beta families arefurther divided into acidic and basic groups. Seven protein regionsexist in crystallins: four homologous motifs, a connecting peptide, and N- and C-terminal extensions. Beta-crystallins, the mostheterogeneous, 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 toself-associate to form dimers or to form heterodimers with otherbeta-crystallins. This gene, a beta acidic group member, encodestwo proteins (crystallin, beta A3 and crystallin, beta A1) from asingle mRNA, the latter protein is 17 aa shorter than crystallin,beta A3 and is generated by use of an alternate translationinitiation site. Deletion of exons 3 and 4 causes the autosomaldominant disease 'zonular cataract with sutural opacities'.

CRYBA1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Xu, J., et al. Mol. Vis. 16, 438-444 (2010) :Gu, Z., et al. Mol. Vis. 16, 154-160 (2010) :Srivastava, K., et al. Biochemistry 48(30):7179-7189(2009)Gupta, R., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(27):18481-18492(2009)Takata, T., et al. Mol. Vis. 15, 241-249 (2009) :