

**CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP16891b****Specification**

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**CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P53673](#)**CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1413**Other Names**

Beta-crystallin A4, Beta-A4 crystallin, CRYBA4

**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.

**CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** CRYBA4**Function**

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

**CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****CRYBA4 Antibody (C-term) 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. 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) Blocking Peptide - 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)