

CRYZ Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6566a**Specification**

CRYZ Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q08257](#)**CRYZ Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1429**Other Names**

Quinone oxidoreductase, NADPH:quinone reductase, Zeta-crystallin, CRYZ

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6566a](/products/AP6566a) was selected from the N-term region of human CRYZ. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

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.

CRYZ Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** CRYZ**Function**

Does not have alcohol dehydrogenase activity. Binds NADP and acts through a one-electron transfer process. Orthoquinones, such as 1,2-naphthoquinone or 9,10-phenanthrenequinone, are the best substrates (in vitro). May act in the detoxification of xenobiotics. Interacts with (AU)-rich elements (ARE) in the 3'-UTR of target mRNA species. Enhances the stability of mRNA coding for BCL2. NADPH binding interferes with mRNA binding.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

Only very low amounts in the lens.

CRYZ Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CRYZ Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

CRYZ Antibody (N-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. The former class is also called phylogenetically-restricted crystallins. CRYZ is a taxon-specific crystallin protein which has NADPH-dependent quinone reductase activity distinct from other known quinone reductases. It lacks alcohol dehydrogenase activity although by similarity it is considered a member of the zinc-containing alcohol dehydrogenase family. Unlike other mammalian species, in humans, lens expression is low.

CRYZ Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Goenka,S., Biochem. J. 359 (PT 3), 547-556 (2001)