

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

CRYBA1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary 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, 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, encodes two proteins (crystallin, beta A3 and crystallin, beta A1) from a single mRNA, the latter protein is 17 aa shorter than crystallin, beta A3 and is generated by use of an alternate translation initiation site. Deletion of exons 3 and 4 causes the autosomal dominant 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) :