

## Product datasheet for **SR300996**

### beta Crystallin A3 (CRYBA1) Human siRNA Oligo Duplex (Locus ID 1411)

#### Product data:

Product Type:	siRNA Oligo Duplexes
Purity:	HPLC purified
Quality Control:	Tested by ESI-MS
Sequences:	Available with shipment
Stability:	One year from date of shipment when stored at -20°C.
# of transfections:	Approximately 330 transfections/2nmol in 24-well plate under optimized conditions (final conc. 10 nM).
Note:	Single siRNA duplex (10nmol) can be ordered.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_005208</a>
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P05813</a>
Synonyms:	CRYB1; CTRCT10
Components:	CRYBA1 (Human) - 3 unique 27mer siRNA duplexes - 2 nmol each (Locus ID 1411) Included - SR30004, Trilencer-27 Universal Scrambled Negative Control siRNA Duplex - 2 nmol Included - SR30005, RNase free siRNA Duplex Resuspension Buffer - 2 ml
Summary:	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, 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'. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]



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**Performance  
Guaranteed:**

OriGene guarantees that at least two of the three Dicer-Substrate duplexes in the kit will provide at least 70% or more knockdown of the target mRNA when used at 10 nM concentration by quantitative RT-PCR when the TYE-563 fluorescent transfection control duplex (cat# SR30002) indicates that >90% of the cells have been transfected and the HPRT positive control (cat# SR30003) provides 90% knockdown efficiency.

For non-conforming siRNA, requests for replacement product must be made within ninety (90) days from the date of delivery of the siRNA kit. To arrange for a free replacement with newly designed duplexes, please contact Technical Services at [techsupport@origene.com](mailto:techsupport@origene.com). Please provide your data indicating the transfection efficiency and measurement of gene expression knockdown compared to the scrambled siRNA control (quantitative RT-PCR data required).