

## Product datasheet for **TA375120**

### beta Crystallin A3 (CRYBA1) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB,1:200 - 1:2000
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Modifications:	Unmodified
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-215 of human CRYBA1 (NP_005199.2).
Formulation:	Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity purification
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	23kDa/25kDa
Gene Name:	crystallin beta A1
Database Link:	<a href="#">P05813</a>



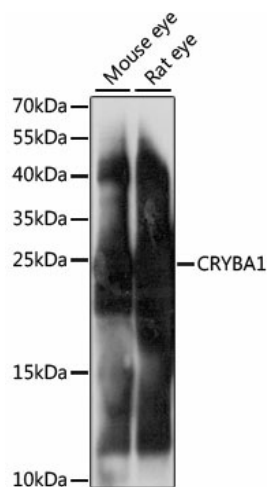
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**Background:**

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, 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'.

**Synonyms:**

CRYB1

**Product images:**

Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using CRYBA1 antibody (TA375120) at 1:1000 dilution. | Secondary antibody: HRP Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1:10000 dilution. | Lysates/proteins: 25ug per lane. | Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST. | Detection: ECL Basic Kit. | Exposure time: 1s.