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Datasheet for ABIN656311
anti-CRYBA1 antibody (AA 104-133)

3 Images

Overview

Quantity:	400 µL
Target:	CRYBA1
Binding Specificity:	AA 104-133
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This CRYBA1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p))

Product Details

Immunogen:	This CRYBA1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 104-133 amino acids from the Central region of human CRYBA1.
Clone:	RB31287
Isotype:	Ig Fraction
Purification:	This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Target Details

Target:	CRYBA1
Alternative Name:	CRYBA1 (CRYBA1 Products)
Background:	Crystallins are separated into two classes: taxon-specific, or enzyme, and ubiquitous. The latter

Target Details

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'.

Molecular Weight: 25150

Gene ID: 1411

NCBI Accession: [NP_005199](#)

UniProt: [P05813](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: WB: 1:1000. WB: 1:1000. IHC-P: 1:10~50

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Buffer: Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09 % (W/V) sodium azide.

Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

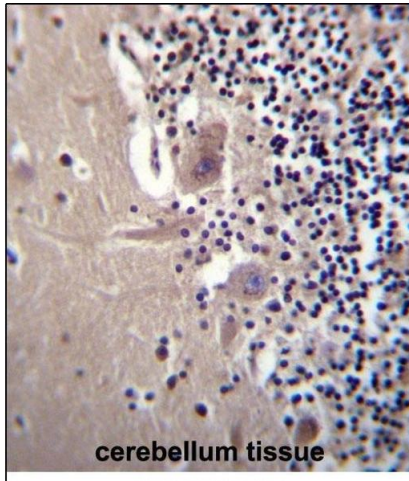
Storage: 4 °C,-20 °C

Storage Comment: CRYBA1 Antibody (Center) can be refrigerated at 2-8 °C for up to 6 months. For long term

storage, place the at -20 °C.

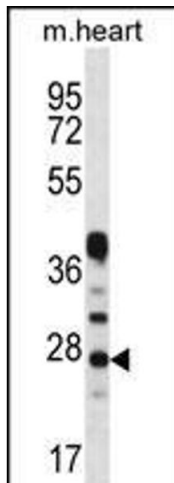
Expiry Date: 6 months

Images



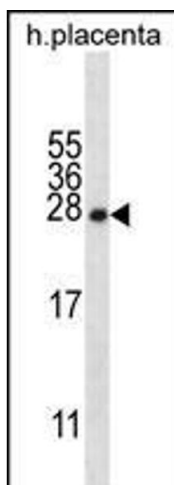
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections)

Image 1. CRYBA1 Antibody (Center) (ABIN656311 and ABIN2845613) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human cerebellum tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of CRYBA1 Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Western Blotting

Image 2. CRYBA1 Antibody (Center) (ABIN656311 and ABIN2845613) western blot analysis in mouse heart tissue lysates (35 µg/lane). This demonstrates the CRYBA1 antibody detected the CRYBA1 protein (arrow).



Western Blotting

Image 3. CRYBA1 Antibody (Center) (ABIN656311 and ABIN2845613) western blot analysis in human placenta tissue lysates (35 µg/lane). This demonstrates the CRYBA1 antibody detected the CRYBA1 protein (arrow).