CRYBA1 mouse monoclonal antibody (hybridoma)

Catalog # H00001411-M Size Up to 5 Clones

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a full-length recombinant CRYBA1.
Immunogen	CRYBA1 (NP_005199.2, 1 a.a. ~ 215 a.a) full-length recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.
Sequence	METQAEQQELETLPTTKMAQTNPTPGSLGPWKITIYDQENFQGKRMEFTSSCPNVSERSFDNVR SLKVESGAWIGYEHTSFCGQQFILERGEYPRWDAWSGSNAYHIERLMSFRPICSANHKESKMTIFE KENFIGRQWEISDDYPSLQAMGWFNNEVGSMKIQSGAWVCYQYPGYRGYQYILECDHHGGDYKH WREWGSHAQTSQIQSIRRIQQ
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Rat (95)
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactivity and specificity confirmed by ELISA and Western Blot.
Deliverables	Up to 5 positive hybridoma clones will be delivered to customer in the cryotube format.
Note	Customer should check the viability of the hybridomas within one month from the date of receipt. Fee-for-service of long term hybridoma storage can be performed upon customer's request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — CRYBA1

Entrez GeneID	1411
GeneBank Accession#	NM_005208.3
Protein Accession#	NP_005199.2
Gene Name	CRYBA1
Gene Alias	CRYB1
Gene Description	crystallin, beta A1
Omim ID	123610 600881
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene 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
Other Designations	crystallin, beta A3|eye lens structural protein