

CRYGD

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications: WB IHC

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW: 20kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human CRYGD

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonym:

CCP; PCC; CACA; CCA3; CRYG4; CTRCT4; cry-g-D;

Catalog #: A5740

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 1421

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: P07320

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

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. Gamma-crystallins are a homogeneous group of highly symmetrical, monomeric proteins typically lacking connecting peptides and terminal extensions. They are differentially regulated after early development. Four gamma-crystallin genes (gamma-A through gamma-D) and three pseudogenes (gamma-E, gamma-F, gamma-G) are tandemly organized in a genomic segment as a gene cluster. Whether due to aging or mutations in specific genes, gamma-crystallins have been involved in cataract formation.

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