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CRYGC Human

Catalog #:PRPS-1102

For research use only.

Description:CRYGC Human Recombinant produced in E. coli is a single polypeptide chain containing 198 amino acids (1-174) and having a molecular mass of 23.5kDa.CRYGC is fused to a 24 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Crystallin, gamma C, Gamma-crystallin 2-1, Gamma-crystallin 3, CRYG3, CCL.

Source:E.coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSHMGKITF YEDRAFQGRS YETTTDCPNL QPYFSRCNSI RVESGCWMLY ERPNYQGQQY LLRRGEYPDY QQWMGLSDSI RSCCLIPQTV SHRLRLYERE DHKGLMMELS EDCPSIQDRF HLSEIRSLHV LEGCWVLYEL PNYRGRQYLL RPQEYRRCQD WGAMDAKAGS LRRVVDLY

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The CRYGC solution (1mg/1ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 200mM NaCl, 2mM DTT and 10% glycerol.

Stability:
Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
CRYGC is a member of the beta/gamma-crystallin family. Mammalian lens crystallins are distributed into alpha, beta, and gamma families; beta and gamma crystallins are also considered as a superfamily. Gamma-crystallins are a homogeneous group of extremely symmetrical, monomeric proteins usually missing connecting peptides and terminal extensions and are differentially regulated after early development. Three pseudogenes (gamma-E,F,G) and four gamma-crystallin genes (gamma-A,B,C,D) are structured in a genomic sector as a gene cluster. Gamma-crystallins are involved in cataract formation as a result of aging or mutations in specific genes. Mutations in CRYGC result in cataract Coppock-like (CCL) and cataract autosomal dominant (ADC).

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