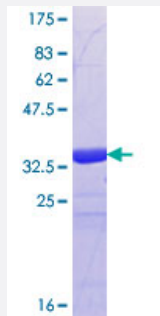


CRYGB (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00001419-Q01

Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human CRYGB partial ORF (NP_005201.1, 76 a.a. - 175 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	IRSCCLIPPHSGAYRMKIYDRDELRGQMSELTDDCLSVQDRFHLTEIHSLNVLEGSWILYEMPNYRG RQYLLRPGEYRRFLDWGAPNAKVGSLLRRVMDLY
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	36.52
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (81); Rat (82)
Preparation Method	in vitro wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — CRYGB

Entrez GeneID [1419](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM_005210](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_005201.1](#)

Gene Name CRYGB

Gene Alias CRYG2

Gene Description crystallin, gamma B

Omim ID [123670](#)

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. 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. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations crystallin, gamma 1-2

Disease

- [Cataract](#)