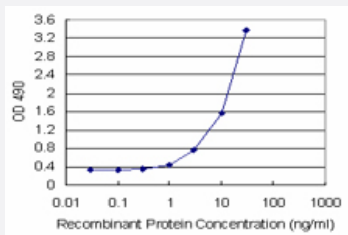


CRYGD (Human) Matched Antibody Pair

Catalog # H00001421-AP11

Size 1 Set

Applications



Sandwich ELISA detection sensitivity ranging from 0.3 ng/ml to 100 ng/ml.

Specification

Product Description	This antibody pair set comes with a matched antibody pair to detect and quantify the protein level of human CRYGD.
Reactivity	Human
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (84%); Rat (85%)
Quality Control Testing	Standard curve using recombinant protein (H00001421-P01) as an analyte. Sandwich ELISA detection sensitivity ranging from 0.3 ng/ml to 100 ng/ml.
Supplied Product	Antibody pair set content: 1. Capture antibody: rabbit MaxPab® affinity purified polyclonal anti-CRYGD (100 ug) 2. Detection antibody: mouse monoclonal anti-CRYGD, IgG1 Kappa (20 ug) *Reagents are sufficient for at least 1-2 x 96 well plates using recommended protocols.
Storage Instruction	Store reagents of the antibody pair set at -20°C or lower. Please aliquot to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycle. Reagents should be returned to -20°C storage immediately after use.

Applications

- ELISA Pair (Recombinant protein)

[Protocol Download](#)

Gene Info — CRYGD

Entrez GeneID [1421](#)

Gene Name CRYGD

Gene Alias CACA, CCA3, CCP, CRYG4, cry-g-D

Gene Description crystallin, gamma D

Omim ID [115700](#) [123690](#) [601286](#) [608983](#)

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 gamma crystallin 4