

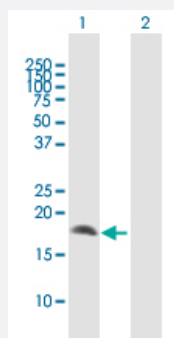
MaxPab®

CRYGD MaxPab rabbit polyclonal antibody (D01)

Catalog # H00001421-D01

Size 100 uL

Applications

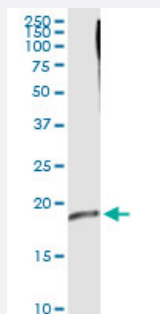


Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of CRYGD expression in transfected 293T cell line ([H00001421-T01](#)) by CRYGD MaxPab polyclonal antibody.

Lane 1: CRYGD transfected lysate(20.7 KDa).

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.



Immunoprecipitation

Immunoprecipitation of CRYGD transfected lysate using anti-CRYGD MaxPab rabbit polyclonal antibody and Protein A Magnetic Bead, and immunoblotted with CRYGD purified MaxPab mouse polyclonal antibody (B01P) ([H00001421-B01P](#)).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human CRYGD protein.
Immunogen	CRYGD (NP_008822.2, 1 a.a. ~ 174 a.a) full-length human protein.
Sequence	MGKITLYEDRGFQGRHYECSSDHPNLQPYLSRCNSARVDSGCWMLYEQPNYSGLQYFLRRGDYA DHQQWMGLSDSVRSCRLIPHSGSHRIRLYEREDYRGQMIEFTEDCSCLQDRFRFNEIHSNLNLEG SWVLYELSNYRGRQYLLMPGDYRRYQDWGATNARVGSLRRVIDFS
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human

Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (85); Rat (86)
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	No additive
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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[Protocol Download](#)

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[Protocol Download](#)

Gene Info — CRYGD

Entrez GeneID	1421
GeneBank Accession#	NM_006891.2
Protein Accession#	NP_008822.2
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