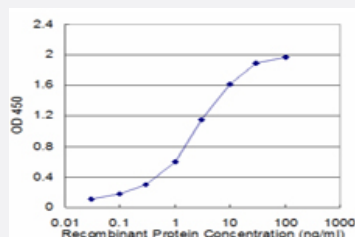


CRYGD monoclonal antibody (M04), clone 2H3

Catalog # H00001421-M04

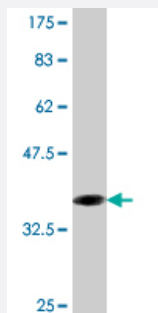
Size 100 ug

Applications



Sandwich ELISA (Recombinant protein)

Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged CRYGD is approximately 0.03ng/ml as a capture antibody.



Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.74 KDa) .

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant CRYGD.
Immunogen	CRYGD (NP_008822, 75 a.a. ~ 174 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.
Sequence	SVRSCRLIPHSGSHRIRLYEREDYRGQMIEFTEDCSCLQDRFRFNEIHSNLNVLGSGWVLYELSNYRGRQYLLMPGDYRRYQDWGATNARVGSLRRVIDFS
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human

Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (85); Rat (86)
Isotype	IgG1 Kappa
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.74 KDa) .
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

[Protocol Download](#)

- Sandwich ELISA (Recombinant protein)

Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged CRYGD is approximately 0.03ng/ml as a capture antibody.

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — CRYGD

Entrez GeneID	1421
GeneBank Accession#	NM_006891
Protein Accession#	NP_008822
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