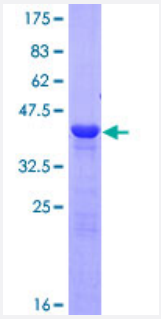
Full-Length

CRYGD (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog # H00001421-P01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human CRYGD full-length ORF (NP_008822.2, 1 a.a. - 174 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	MGKITLYEDRGFQGRHYECSSDHPNLQPYLSRCNSARVDSGCWMLYEQPNYSGLQYFLRRGDYA DHQQWMGLSDSVRSCRLIPHSGSHRIRLYEREDYRGQMIEFTEDCSCLQDRFRFNEIHSLNVLEG SWVLYELSNYRGRQYLLMPGDYRRYQDWGATNARVGSLRRVIDFS
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	47.1
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (85); Rat (86)
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 — 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