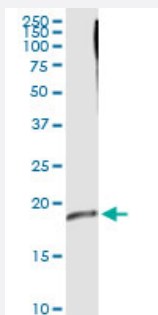


# CRYGD (Human) IP-WB Antibody Pair

Catalog # H00001421-PW1

Size 1 Set

## Applications



Immunoprecipitation of CRYGD transfected lysate using rabbit polyclonal anti-CRYGD and Protein A Magnetic Bead ([U0007](#)), and immunoblotted with mouse purified polyclonal anti-CRYGD.

## Specification

<b>Product Description</b>	This IP-WB antibody pair set comes with one antibody for immunoprecipitation and another to detect the precipitated protein in western blot.
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Interspecies Antigen Sequence</b>	Mouse (84%); Rat (85%)
<b>Quality Control Testing</b>	Immunoprecipitation-Western Blot (IP-WB) Immunoprecipitation of CRYGD transfected lysate using rabbit polyclonal anti-CRYGD and Protein A Magnetic Bead ( <a href="#">U0007</a> ), and immunoblotted with mouse purified polyclonal anti-CRYGD.
<b>Supplied Product</b>	Antibody pair set content: 1. Antibody pair for IP: rabbit polyclonal anti-CRYGD (300 ul) 2. Antibody pair for WB: mouse purified polyclonal anti-CRYGD (50 ug)
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	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

- Immunoprecipitation-Western Blot

[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