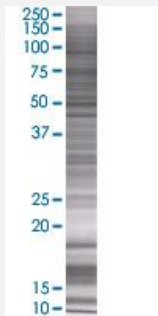


# CRYGD 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

Catalog # H00001421-T01

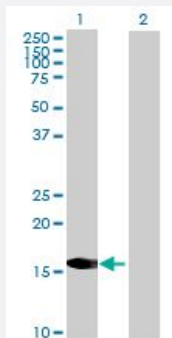
Size 100 uL

## Applications



### SDS-PAGE Gel

CRYGD transfected lysate.



### Western Blot

Lane 1: CRYGD transfected lysate ( 19.25 KDa)

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

## Specification

Transfected Cell Line	293T
Plasmid	pCMV-CRYGD full-length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	19.25
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (85); Rat (86)

**Quality Control Testing**

Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-CRYGD antibody ([H00001421-B01](#)) by Western Blots.  
SDS-PAGE Gel  
CRYGD transfected lysate.  
Western Blot  
Lane 1: CRYGD transfected lysate ( 19.25 KDa)  
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

**Storage Buffer**

1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)

**Storage Instruction**

Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## Applications

- Western Blot

## 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