CRYGS mouse monoclonal antibody (hybridoma)

Catalog # H00001427-M Size Up to 5 Clones

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a full-length recombinant CRYGS.
Immunogen	CRYGS (NP_060011.1, 1 a.a. ~ 178 a.a) full-length recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.
Sequence	MSKTGTKITFYEDKNFQGRRYDCDCDCADFHTYLSRCNSIKVEGGTWAVYERPNFAGYMYILPQGEYPEYQRWMGLNDRLSSCRAVHLPSGGQYKIQIFEKGDFSGQMYETTEDCPSIMEQFHMREIHSCKVLEGVWIFYELPNYRGRQYLLDKKEYRKPIDWGAASPAVQSFRRIVE
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (90); Rat (90)
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactivity and specificity confirmed by ELISA and Western Blot.
Deliverables	Up to 5 positive hybridoma clones will be delivered to customer in the cryotube format.
Note	Customer should check the viability of the hybridomas within one month from the date of receipt. Fee-for-service of long term hybridoma storage can be performed upon customer's request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — CRYGS

Entrez GeneID	1427
GeneBank Accession#	NM_017541.2
Protein Accession#	NP_060011.1
Gene Name	CRYGS
Gene Alias	CRYG8
Gene Description	crystallin, gamma S
Omim ID	123730
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. This gene encodes a protein initially considered to be a beta-crystallin but the encoded protein is monomeric and has greater sequence similarity to other gamma-crystallins. This gene encodes the most significant gamma-crystallin in adult eye lens tissue. Whether due to aging or mutations in specific genes, gamma-crystallins have been involved in cataract formation. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	crystallin, gamma 8