

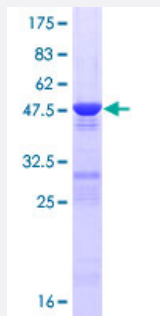
Full-Length

CRYGS (Human) Recombinant Protein (P01)

Catalog # H00001427-P01

Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description

Human CRYGS full-length ORF (NP_060011.1, 1 a.a. - 178 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.

Sequence

MSKTGKITYEDKNFQGRRYDCDCDCADFHTYLSRCNSIKVEGGTWAVYERPNFAGYMYLPQG
EYPEYQRWMGLNDRLLSSCRAVHLPSSGQYKIQIFEKGDFSGQMYETTEDCPSIMEQFHMREIHSC
KVLEGVWIFYELPNYRGRQYLLDKKEYRKPIDWGAASPAVQSFRIVE

Host

Wheat Germ (in vitro)

Theoretical MW (kDa)

47.4

Interspecies Antigen Sequence

Mouse (90); Rat (90)

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 — 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 Designationscrystallin, gamma 8
