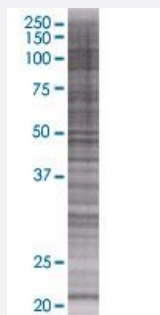


CRYGS 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

Catalog # H00001427-T01

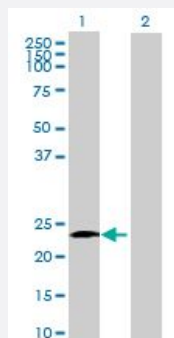
Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

CRYGS transfected lysate.



Western Blot

Lane 1: CRYGS transfected lysate (21 KDa)

Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Transfected Cell Line	293T
Plasmid	pCMV-CRYGS full-length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	21
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (90); Rat (90)

Quality Control Testing

Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-CRYGS antibody ([H00001427-B01](#)) by Western Blots.
SDS-PAGE Gel
CRYGS transfected lysate.
Western Blot
Lane 1: CRYGS transfected lysate (21 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 — CRYGS

Entrez GeneID [1427](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM_017541](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_060011](#)

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