

DNAxPAb

Hard-to-Find
Antibody

CRYGS DNAxPab

Catalog # H00001427-W01P

Size 200 ug

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human CRYGS DNA using DNAx™ Immune technology.
Technology	DNAx™ Immune
Immunogen	Full-length human DNA
Sequence	MSKTGKITFYEDKNFQGRRYDCDCDCADFHTYLSRCNSIKVEGGTWAVYERPINFAGYMYLPQG EYPEYQRWMGLNDRLLSSCRAVHLPSGGQYKIQIFEKGDFSGQMYETTEDCPSIMEQFHMREIHSC KVLEGVWIFYELPNYRGRQYLLDKKEYRKPIDWGAASPAVQSFRIVE
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

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