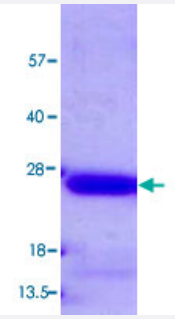
Full-Length

CRYGC (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # P5395 Size 100 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human CRYGC (NP_066269, 1 a.a. - 174 a.a.) full-length recombinant protein with His tag expressed in *Escherichia coli*.
Sequence	MGSSHHHHHHSSGLVPRGSHMGSHMGKITFYEDRAFQGRSYETTTDCPNLQPYFSRCNSIRVESGCWMLYERPNYQGQQYLLRRGEYPDYQQWMGLSDSIRSCCLIPQTVSHRLRLYEREDHKGLMMELSEDCPSIQDRFHLSEIRSLHVLEGCWVLYELPNYRGRQYLLRPQEYRRCQDWGAMDAKAGSLRRVVDLY
Host	Escherichia coli
Theoretical MW (kDa)	23.5
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	*Escherichia coli* expression system
Purification	Conventional Chromatography
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Purity	> 95% by SDS-PAGE
Quality Control Testing	Loading 3 ug protein in 15% SDS-PAGE

Storage Buffer	In 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer, 200 mM NaCl, pH 8.0 (10% glycerol, 2 mM DTT).
Storage Instruction	Store at 2°C to 8°C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- SDS-PAGE

Gene Info — CRYGC

Entrez GeneID	1420
Protein Accession#	NP_066269
Gene Name	CRYGC
Gene Alias	CCL, CRYG3
Gene Description	crystallin, gamma C
Omim ID	123680 604307
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Crystallins are separated into two classes: taxon-specific, or enzyme, and ubiquitous. The latter cl ass constitutes the major proteins of vertebrate eye lens and maintains the transparency and refra ctive index of the lens. Since lens central fiber cells lose their nuclei during development, these cry stallins are made and then retained throughout life, making them extremely stable proteins. Mam malian lens crystallins are divided into alpha, beta, and gamma families; beta and gamma crystall ins are also considered as a superfamily. Alpha and beta families are further divided into acidic a nd 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 highl y 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 orga nized in a genomic segment as a gene cluster. Whether due to aging or mutations in specific gen es, gamma-crystallins have been involved in cataract formation. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	crystallin, gamma-3