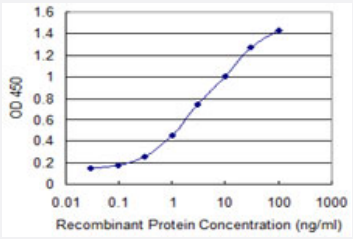
CRYGC monoclonal antibody (M01), clone 7C4

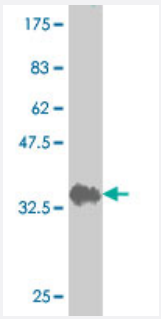
Catalog # H00001420-M01 Size 100 ug

Applications



Sandwich ELISA (Recombinant protein)

Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged CRYGC is 0.03 ng/ml as a capture antibody.



Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.74 KDa) .

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant CRYGC.
Immunogen	CRYGC (NP_066269, 75 a.a. ~ 174 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.
Sequence	SIRSCCLIPQTVSHRLRLYEREDHKGLMMELSEDCPSIQDRFHLSEIRSLHVLEGCWVLYELPNYRGRQYLLRPQEYRRCQDWGAMDAKAGSLRRVVDLY
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human

Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (85); Rat (86)
Isotype	IgG2a Kappa
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.74 KDa) .
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 (Recombinant protein)

  Protocol Download

- Sandwich ELISA (Recombinant protein)

  Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged CRYGC is 0.03 ng/ml as a capture antibody.

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — CRYGC

Entrez GeneID	1420
GeneBank Accession#	NM_020989
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 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. Four gamma-crystallin genes (gamma-A through gamma-D) and three pseudogenes (gamma-E, gamma-F, gamma-G) are tandemly organized in a genomic segment as a gene cluster. Whether due to aging or mutations in specific genes, gamma-crystallins have been involved in cataract formation. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	crystallin, gamma-3