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CRYGS Polyclonal Antibody

Cat #: G-AB-06276

Host: Rabbit **Reactivity:** Human, Mouse, Rat

Isotype: IgG **Clonality:** Polyclonal

Overview:
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

Gene ID:

Accession #: BC069478

Immunogen: Full length fusion protein

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Swissprot: P22914

Calculated Molecular Weight: 21 kDa

Observed Molecular Weight: Refer to figures

Concentration: 0.8 mg/mL

Buffer: PBS with 0.05% NaN3 and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4

Purification Method: Antigen affinity purification

Application: WB,ELISA

Dilution: WB 1:500-1:2000, ELISA 1:5000-1:10000

Storage: Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.