

兔抗 CRYGS 多克隆抗体

中文名称：兔抗 CRYGS 多克隆抗体

英文名称：Anti-CRYGS rabbit polyclonal antibody

别名：crystallin gamma S; CRYG8; CTRCT20

相关类别：一抗

储存：冷冻（-20℃）

宿主：Rabbit

抗原：CRYGS

反应种属：Human, Mouse, Rat

标记物：Unconjugate

克隆类型：rabbit polyclonal

技术规格

Background:

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 homog

	eneous 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.
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Name of antibody:	CRYGS
Immunogen:	Full length fusion protein
Full name:	crystallin gamma S
Synonyms:	CRYG8; CTRCT20
SwissProt:	P22914
ELISA Recommended dilution:	5000-10000
WB Predicted band size:	21 kDa
WB Positive control:	Mouse eye tissue lysate
WB Recommended dilution:	500-2000

