

CRYGC antibody - middle region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI13408**Specification**

CRYGC antibody - middle region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P07315
Other Accession	NM_020989 , NP_066269
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Rabbit, Horse, Bovine, Dog
Predicted	Rat, Rabbit, Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	21kDa KDa

CRYGC antibody - middle region - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1420**Alias Symbol** CCL, CRYG3**Other Names**

Gamma-crystallin C, Gamma-C-crystallin, Gamma-crystallin 2-1, Gamma-crystallin 3, CRYGC, CRYG3

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-CRYGC antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

CRYGC antibody - middle region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CRYGC antibody - middle region - Protein Information**Name** CRYGC**Synonyms** CRYG3**Function**

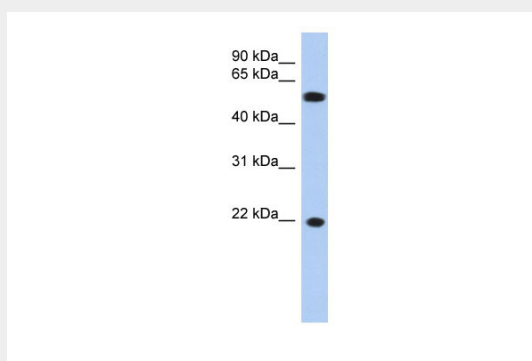
Crystallins are the dominant structural components of the vertebrate eye lens.

CRYGC antibody - middle region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CRYGC antibody - middle region - Images



WB Suggested Anti-CRYGC Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 μ g/ml

ELISA Titer: 1:62500

Positive Control: OVCAR-3 cell lysate

CRYGC is supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in OVCAR3

CRYGC antibody - middle region - References

- den Dunnen J.T., et al. Gene 38:197-204(1985).
Meakin S.O., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 5:1408-1414(1985).
den Dunnen J.T., et al. Gene 78:201-213(1989).
Petrash J.M., et al. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 36:S882-S882(1995).
Hillier L.W., et al. Nature 434:724-731(2005).