

CRYGA Antibody - N-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI15182**Specification**

CRYGA Antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P11844
Other Accession	NM_014617 , NP_055432
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	21kDa KDa

CRYGA Antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1418

Alias Symbol	CRY-g-A, CRYG1, CRYG5
Other Names	
Gamma-crystallin A, Gamma-A-crystallin, Gamma-crystallin 5, CRYGA, CRYG1	

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-CRYGA 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

CRYGA Antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CRYGA Antibody - N-terminal region - Protein Information**Name** CRYGA**Synonyms** CRYG1**Function**

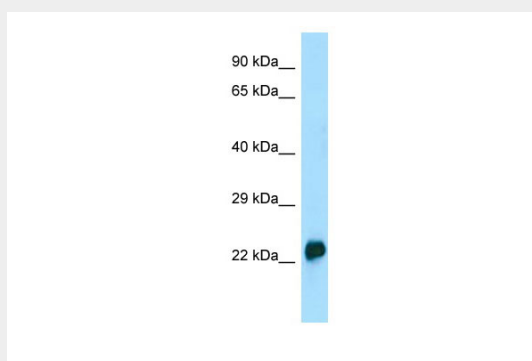
Crystallins are the dominant structural components of the vertebrate eye lens.

CRYGA Antibody - N-terminal 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](#)

CRYGA Antibody - N-terminal region - Images



WB Suggested Anti-CRYGA Antibody Titration: 1.0 µg/ml
Positive Control: HCT15 Whole Cell

CRYGA Antibody - N-terminal region - References

Meakin S.O., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 7:2671-2679(1987).
Wistow G., et al. Submitted (FEB-2007) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Hillier L.W., et al. Nature 434:724-731(2005).
Salim A., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 300:624-630(2003).
Santhiya S.T., et al. J. Med. Genet. 39:352-358(2002).