

CRYGS Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP10737b**Specification**

CRYGS Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P22914
Other Accession	NP_060011.1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	21007
Antigen Region	133-162

CRYGS Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1427**Other Names**

Beta-crystallin S, Gamma-S-crystallin, Gamma-crystallin S, CRYGS, CRYG8

Target/Specificity

This CRYGS antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 133-162 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CRYGS.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

CRYGS Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CRYGS Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** CRYGS**Synonyms** CRYG8

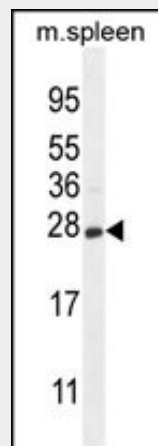
Function Crystallins are the dominant structural components of the vertebrate eye lens.

CRYGS Antibody (C-term) - 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](#)

CRYGS Antibody (C-term) - Images



CRYGS Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP10737b) western blot analysis in mouse spleen tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the CRYGS antibody detected the CRYGS protein (arrow).

CRYGS Antibody (C-term) - 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 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

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.

CRYGS Antibody (C-term) - References

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