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CRYGA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP5340c

Specification

CRYGA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	P11844
Other Accession	NP_055432.2

CRYGA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 1418

Other Names
Gamma-crystallin A, Gamma-A-crystallin, Gamma-crystallin 5, CRYGA, CRYG1

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CRYGA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name CRYGA

Synonyms CRYG1

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

CRYGA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

CRYGA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images

CRYGA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - 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. Four gamma-crystallin genes (gamma-A through gamma-D) and three pseudogenes (gamma-E, gamma-F, gamma-G) are tandemly organized in a genomic segment as a gene cluster. Whether due to aging or mutations in specific genes, gamma-crystallins have been involved in cataract formation.

CRYGA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Sharma, K.K., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1790(10):1095-1108(2009)Kapur, S., et al. Indian J Ophthalmol 57(3):197-201(2009)Salim, A., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 300(3):624-630(2003)