

Product datasheet for **AP51093PU-N**

Beta crystallin S (CRYGS) (C-term) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1/1000. Western blot: 1/100 - 1/500.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	Ig
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 136-166 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CRYGS
Specificity:	This antibody reacts to human and mouse CRYGS.
Formulation:	PBS State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Preservative: 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity chromatography on Protein A
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	21007 Da
Gene Name:	crystallin gamma S
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 1427 Human P22914



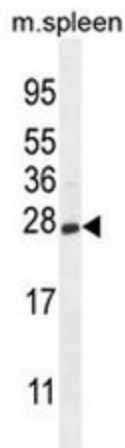
[View online »](#)

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.

Synonyms:

Gamma-crystallin S, Gamma-S-crystallin, CRYGS, GRYG8

Product images:

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