OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for AR39126PU-N

Gamma-crystallin D (1-174, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Gamma-crystallin D (1-174, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGKITLYEDR GFQGRHYECS SDHPNLQPYL SRCNSARVDS GCWMLYEQPN YSGLQYFLRR GDYADHQQWM GLSDSVRSCR LIPHSGSHRI RLYEREDYRG QMIEFTEDCS CLQDRFRFNE IHSLNVLEGS WVLYELSNYR GRQYLLMPGD YRRYQDWGAT NARVGSLRRV IDFS
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	22.9 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95%
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 5 mM DTT, 10% glycerol, 200 mM NaCl
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human CRYGD protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for up to two weeks or (in aliquots) at -20°C or -70°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_008822
Locus ID:	1421
UniProt ID:	P07320
Cytogenetics:	2q33.3
Synonyms:	Gamma-D-crystallin, Gamma-crystallin 4, CRYGD, CRYG4

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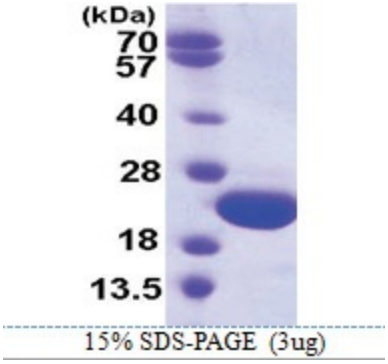
Summary: Crystallins are separated into two classes: taxon-specific, or enzyme, and ubiquitous. The latter class constitutes the major proteins of vertebrate eye lens and maintains the transparency and refractive index of the lens. Since lens central fiber cells lose their nuclei during development, 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Product images:



15% SDS-PAGE (3ug)