

Product datasheet for **AR39147PU-L**

Beta-crystallin S (1-178, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Beta-crystallin S (1-178, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	<u>MGSSHHHHHH</u> <u>SSGLVPRGSH</u> <u>MGSH</u> MSKTGT KITFYEDKNF QGRRYDCDCD CADFHTYLSR CNSIKVEGGT WAVYERPNFA GYMYILPQGE YPEYQRWMGL NDRLSSCRAV HLPSSGGQYKI QIFEKGFDSG QMYETTEDCP SIMEQFHMRE IHSCKVLEGV WIFYELPNYR GRQYLLDKKE YRKPIDWGAA SPAVQSFRI VE
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	23.6 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 10% glycerol, 1 mM DTT, 0.1M NaCl
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human CRYGS 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:	<u>NP_060011</u>
Locus ID:	1427
UniProt ID:	<u>P22914</u> , <u>A0A140CTX8</u>
Cytogenetics:	3q27.3
Synonyms:	CRYG8; CTRCT20



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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. 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Product images: