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 PH310159

Beta crystallin S (CRYGS) (NM_017541) Human Mass Spec Standard

Product data:

Product Type:	Mass Spec Standards
Description:	CRYGS MS Standard C13 and N15-labeled recombinant protein (NP_060011)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	RC210159
Predicted MW:	21 kDa
Protein Sequence:	>RC210159 protein sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s) MSKTGTKITFYEDKNFQGRRYDCDCDCADFHTYLSRCNSIKVEGGTWAVYERPNFAGYMYILPQGEYPEY QRWMGLNDRLSSCRAVHLPSGGQYKIQIFEKGDFSGQMYETTEDCPSIMEQFHMREIHSCKVLEGVWIFY ELPNYRGRQYLLDKKEYRKPIDWGAASPAVQSFRRIVE TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Labeling Method:	Labeled with [U- 13C6, 15N4]-L-Arginine and [U- 13C6, 15N2]-L-Lysine
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3
Storage:	Store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Stability:	Stable for 3 months from receipt of products under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	NP_060011
RefSeq Size:	843
RefSeq ORF:	534
Synonyms:	CRYG8; CTRCT20
Locus ID:	1427
UniProt ID:	P22914, A0A140CTX8

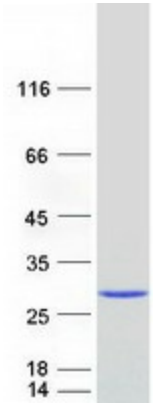
View online »

This product is to be used for laboratory only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use.
©2024 OriGene Technologies, Inc., 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200, Rockville, MD 20850, US

Cytogenetics: 3q27.3

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:



Coomassie blue staining of purified CRYGS protein (Cat# [TP310159]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with CRYGS cDNA clone (Cat# [RC210159]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).

This product is to be used for laboratory only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use.
©2024 OriGene Technologies, Inc., 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200, Rockville, MD 20850, US