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 TA338085

CRYGA Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-CRYGA antibody is: synthetic peptide directed towards the N-terminal region of Human CRYGA. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: SIRVDSGCWMLYERPNYQGHQYFLRRGKYPDYQHWMGLSDSVQSCRIIPH
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose. *Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.*
Purification:	Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	21 kDa
Gene Name:	crystallin gamma A
Database Link:	NP_055432 Entrez Gene 1418 Human P11844

View online »

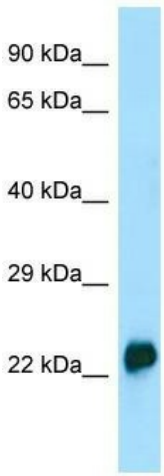
Background: Crystallins are separated into two classes: taxon-specific, or enzyme, and ubiquitous. The latter class constitutes the major proteins of vertebrate eye lens and maintains the transparency and refractive index of the lens. Since lens central fiber cells lose their nuclei during development,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

Synonyms: CRY-g-A; CRYG1; CRYG5

Note: Immunogen Sequence Homology: Human: 100%; Zebrafish: 82%; Dog: 79%; Pig: 79%; Rat: 79%; Horse: 79%; Mouse: 79%; Bovine: 79%; Rabbit: 79%; Guinea pig: 79%

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Product images:



WB Suggested Anti-CRYGA Antibody; Titration: 1.0 ug/ml; Positive Control: HCT15 Whole Cell