

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 TA811957BM

CRYGD Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (HRP conjugated) [Clone ID: OTI6E11]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	OTI6E11
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB 1:500
Reactivity:	Human, Rat
Host:	Mouse
lsotype:	lgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Full length human recombinant protein of human CRYGD (NP_008822) produced in HEK293T cell.
Formulation:	PBS (pH 7.3) containing 1% BSA, 50% glycerol.
Concentration:	0.5 mg/ml
Purification:	Purified from mouse ascites fluids or tissue culture supernatant by affinity chromatography (protein A/G)
Conjugation:	HRP
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	20.6 kDa
Gene Name:	crystallin gamma D
Database Link:	<u>NP_008822</u> <u>Entrez Gene 24278 RatEntrez Gene 1421 Human</u> <u>P07320</u>



This product is to be used for laboratory only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use. ©2022 OriGene Technologies, Inc., 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200, Rockville, MD 20850, US

CRYGD Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (HRP conjugated) [Clone ID: OTI6E11] – TA811957BM

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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Synonyms: CACA; CCA3; CCP; cry-g-D; CRYG4; CTRCT4; PCC

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome

Product images:

 170
 —

 130
 —

 100
 —

 70
 —

 55
 —

 40
 —

 35
 —

 25
 —

 15
 —

 10
 —

HEK293T cells were transfected with the pCMV6-ENTRY control (Left lane) or pCMV6-ENTRY CRYGD ([RC222889], Right lane) cDNA for 48 hrs and lysed. Equivalent amounts of cell lysates (5 ug per lane) were separated by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted with anti-CRYGD. Positive lysates [LY416332] (100ug) and [LC416332] (20ug) can be purchased separately from OriGene.

This product is to be used for laboratory only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic use. ©2022 OriGene Technologies, Inc., 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200, Rockville, MD 20850, US