

Product datasheet for **TP310159L**

Beta crystallin S (CRYGS) (NM_017541) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human crystallin, gamma S (CRYGS), 1 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC210159 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s)
	 MSKTGKITYEDKNFQGRRYDCDCDCADFHTYLSRCNSIKVEGGTWAVYERPNFAGYMYILPQGEYPEY QRWMGLNDRLLSSCRAVHLPSSGGQYKIQIFEKGFSGQMYETTEDCPSIMEQFHMREIHSCKVLEGVWIFY ELPNYRGRQYLLDKKEYRKPIDWGAASPAVQSFRIVE TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW:	20.8 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Preparation:	Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by conventional chromatography steps.
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_060011</u>
Locus ID:	1427
UniProt ID:	<u>P22914</u> , <u>A0A140CTX8</u>
RefSeq Size:	843



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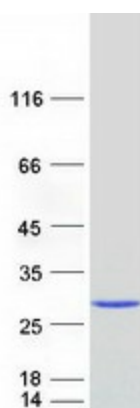
Cytogenetics: 3q27.3

RefSeq ORF: 534

Synonyms: CRYG8; CTRCT20

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]).