**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 TP314533

## CRYGB (NM_005210) Human Recombinant Protein

### Product data:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product Type:** | Recombinant Proteins |
| **Description:** | Recombinant protein of human crystallin, gamma B (CRYGB), 20 µg |
| **Species:** | Human |
| **Expression Host:** | HEK293T |
| **Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:** | >RC214533 protein sequence<br>Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)<br><br>MGKITFYEDRAFQGRSYECTTDCPNLQPYFSRCNSIRVESGCWMIYERPNYQGHQYFLRRGEYPDYQQWM<br>GLSDSIRSCCLIPPHSGAYRMKIYDRDELRGQMSELTDDCLSVQDRFHLTEIHSLNVLEGSWILYEMPNY<br>RGRQYLLRPGEYRRFLDWGAPNAKVGSLRRVMDLY<br><br>TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV |
| **Tag:** | C-Myc/DDK |
| **Predicted MW:** | 20.7 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:** | NP_005201 |
| **Locus ID:** | 1419 |
| **UniProt ID:** | P07316 |
| **RefSeq Size:** | 643 |

View online »

**Cytogenetics:** 2q33.3

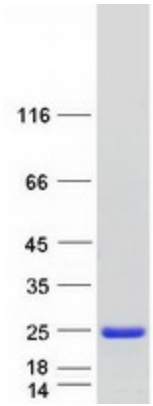
**RefSeq ORF:** 525

**Synonyms:** CRYG2; CTRCT39

**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. 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]

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome

## Product images:




Coomassie blue staining of purified CRYGB protein (Cat# TP314533). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with CRYGB cDNA clone (Cat# [RC214533]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).