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Product datasheet for TP324787M

CRYGA (NM_014617) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant protein of human crystallin, gamma A (CRYGA), 100 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>RC224787 representing NM_014617 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s) MGKITFYEDRDFQGRCYNCISDCPNLRVYFSRCNSIRVDSGCWMLYERPNYQGHQYFLRRGKYPDYQHWM GLSDSVQSCRIIPHTSSHKLRLYERDDYRGLMSELTDDCACVPELFRLPEIYSLHVLEGCWVLYEMPNYR GRQYLLRPGDYRRYHDWGGADAKVGSLRRVTDLY 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_055432
Locus ID:	1418
UniProt ID:	P11844, A0A0S2A4T3
RefSeq Size:	697

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Cytogenetics: 2q33.3

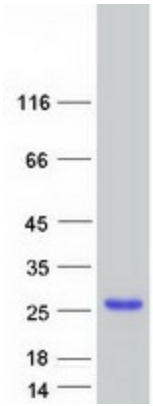
RefSeq ORF: 522

Synonyms: CRY-g-A; CRYG1; CRYG5

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 CRYGA protein (Cat# [TP324787]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with CRYGA cDNA clone (Cat# [RC224787]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).