



CRGA rabbit pAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-11631
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	CRYGA CRYG1
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CRGA AA range: 105-155
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of CRGA at Human/Mouse/Rat
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CRGA;CRYGA CRYG1
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	
Tissue Specificity	
Function	domain:Has a two-domain beta-structure, folded into four very similar Greek key motifs.,function:Crystallins are the dominant structural components of the vertebrate eye lens.,similarity:Belongs to the beta/gamma-crystallin family.,similarity:Contains 4 beta/gamma crystallin 'Greek key' domains.,subunit:Monomer.,
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],

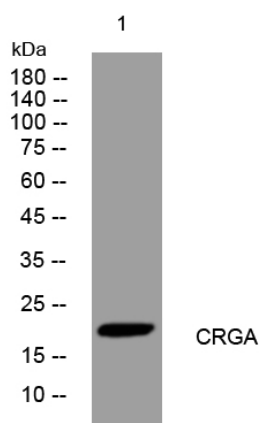
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from SW480 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night