



CRYGC Antibody

Product Code	CSB-PA006019GA01HU
Abbreviation	CRYGC
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P07315
Immunogen	Human CRYGC
Raised In	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Tested Applications	ELISA,WB
Storage Buffer	PBS with 0.1% Sodium Azide, 50% Glycerol, pH 7.3. -20°C, Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Purification Method	Antigen Affinity purified
Isotype	IgG
Alias	crystallin, gamma C;CRYGC;CCL;CRYG3 ;
Product Type	Purified Rabbit Anti human PolyClonal Antibody
Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Target Names	CRYGC
Target Details	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.