

Anti-gamma crystallin S Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Rat (predicted: Human, Mouse, Dog, Pig, Cow, Rabbit)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 20 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (gamma crystallin S) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06320) at 1: 200 overnight at 4° C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.
Application:	IHC-P, IHC-Fr, IF
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human gamma crystallin S
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	1427
Uniprot ID:	P22914

Research 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. 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, Jul2008].

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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