



Rabbit Anti-gamma crystallin S antibody

SL9585R

Product Name:	gamma crystallin S
Chinese Name:	γ 晶状体蛋白S/ γ S-crystallin抗体
Alias:	rncat; AI327013; Beta-crystallin S; CRBS_HUMAN; CRYG8; crygs; Crystallin, gamma 8; Crystallin, gamma polypeptide 8; Crystallin, gamma S; Gamma crystallin S; Gamma S crystallin; Gamma-crystallin S; Gamma-S-crystallin; Opacity due to poor secondary fiber cell junction; recessive nuclear cataract; Opj.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	20kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human gamma crystallin S:121-168/178
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Crystallins are water soluble structural proteins found in the vertebrate eye. Mammalian crystallins are classified in three forms, designated α , β and γ . Crystallins, as the principal components of the lens, function to increase the refractive index of the eye during accommodation by forming high-molecular weight aggregates which maintain transparency. γ S-crystallin (Gamma-crystallin S), also known as Beta-crystallin S, is a

178 amino acid protein that exists as a monomer which does not aggregate. γ S-crystallin contains a two-domain beta structure and belongs to the beta/gamma-crystallin gene family mapping to human chromosome 3. γ S-crystallin has been linked to congenital cataract development, a disorder signified by increasing levels of lens opacity.

Function:

Crystallins are the dominant structural components of the vertebrate eye lens.

Subunit:

Monomer.

Subcellular Location:

Has a two-domain beta-structure, folded into four very similar Greek key motifs.

Similarity:

Belongs to the beta/gamma-crystallin family.
Contains 4 beta/gamma crystallin 'Greek key' domains.

SWISS:

P22914

Gene ID:

1427

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 1427](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 12970](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 689897](#)Rat

[Omim: 123730](#)Human

[SwissProt: P06504](#)Cow

[SwissProt: P22914](#)Human

[SwissProt: O35486](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P0C5E9](#)Rat

[Unigene: 376209](#)Human

[Unigene: 6253](#)Mouse

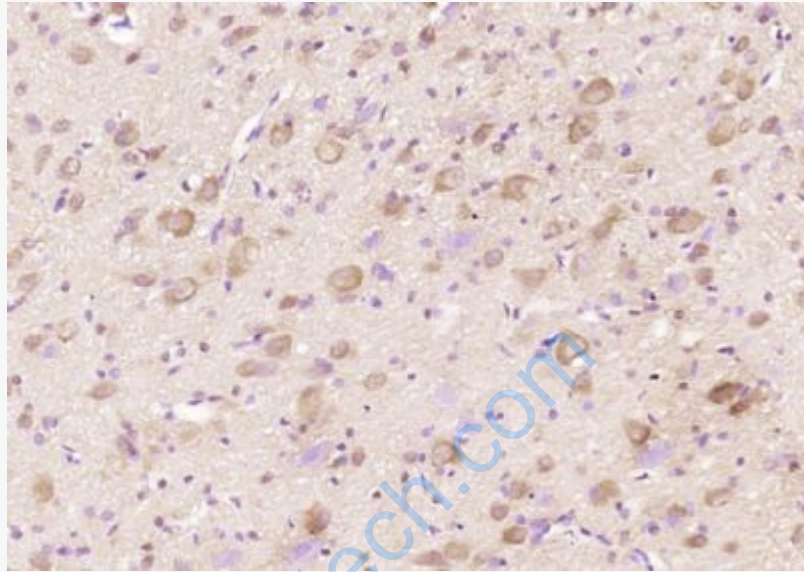
[Unigene: 198271](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,

therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

γ S-crystallin



Picture:

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (gamma crystallin S) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL9585R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.