SZABO SCANDIC

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Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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CRYGD (Human) Matched Antibody Pair

Catalog # : H00001421-AP11 **規格 :** [1 Set]

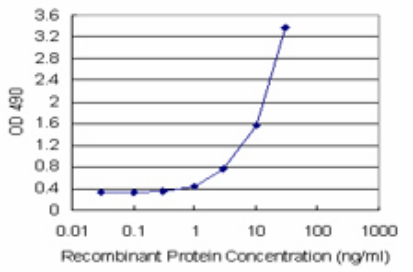
List All

Specification

Product Description: This antibody pair set comes with matched antibody pair to detect and quantify protein level of human CRYGD.

Reactivity: Human

Quality Control Testing: Standard curve using recombinant protein (H00001421-P01) as an analyte.



Sandwich ELISA detection sensitivity ranging from 0.3 ng/ml to 100 ng/ml.

Supplied Product: Antibody pair set content:
1. Capture antibody: rabbit MaxPab® affinity purified polyclonal anti-CRYGD (100 ug)
2. Detection antibody: mouse monoclonal anti-CRYGD, lgG1 Kappa (20 ug)
*Reagents are sufficient for at least 1-2 x 96 well plates using recommended protocols.

Storage Instruction: Store reagents of the antibody pair set at -20°C or lower. Please aliquot to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycle. Reagents should be returned to -20°C storage immediately after use.

MSDS: Download

Applications

ELISA Pair (Recombinant protein)

Protocol Download

Gene Information

Entrez GeneID: 1421

Gene Name: CRYGD

Gene Alias: CACA,CCA3,CCP,CRYG4,cry-g-D

Gene Description: crystallin, gamma D

Omim ID: 115700, 123690, 601286, 608983

Gene Ontology: Hyperlink

Application Image

ELISA Pair (Recombinant protein)

Gene 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
Other Designations:	gamma crystallin 4