

**bs-13276R****[ Primary Antibody ]****gamma C Crystallin Rabbit pAb****BioSS**  
**ANTIBODIES**

www.bioss.com.cn

sales@bioss.com.cn

techsupport@bioss.com.cn

400-901-9800

**— DATASHEET —**

|  |                      |   |
|--|----------------------|---|
| <b>Host:</b> Rabbit  | <b>Isotype:</b> IgG  | <b>Applications:</b> <b>WB</b> (1:500-2000)<br><b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500)<br><b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500)<br><b>IF</b> (1:100-500)<br><b>ICC/IF</b> (1:100-500)<br><b>ELISA</b> (1:5000-10000)<br><br><b>Reactivity:</b> (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Sheep, Cow, Dog)<br><br><b>Predicted MW.:</b> 21 kDa<br><br><b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cytoplasm ,Nucleus |
| <b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal   |                      |   |
| <b>GeneID:</b> 1420  | <b>SWISS:</b> P07315 |   |
| <b>Target:</b> gamma C Crystallin  |                      |   |
| <b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human gamma C Crystallin/CRYG3: 101-174/174.   |                      |   |
| <b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A  |                      |   |
| <b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml   |                      |   |
| <b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.<br>Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.   |                      |   |
| <b>Background:</b> Crystallins are the major proteins of the vertebrate eye lens, where they maintain the transparency and refractive index of the lens. Crystallins are divided into alpha, beta, and gamma families, and the beta and gamma-crystallins also comprise a superfamily. Crystallins usually contain seven distinctive protein regions, including four homologous motifs, a connecting peptide, and N- and C-terminal extensions. gamma-crystallins are structural proteins in the lens, and they exist as monomers which typically lack connecting peptides and terminal extensions. The gamma-crystallins include seven closely related gamma A, gamma B, gamma C, gamma D, gamma E, gamma F, and gamma G-crystallin, as well as the gamma N and gamma S-crystallin genes. The gamma-crystallins are differentially regulated after early development, and are involved in cataract formation as a result of either age-related protein degradation or genetic mutation. |                      |   |

**— SELECTED CITATIONS —**

- **[IF=3.23]** Aoki, Hitomi, et al. "Disruption of Rest Leads to the Early Onset of Cataracts with the Aberrant Terminal Differentiation of Lens Fiber Cells." PLoS one 11.9 (2016): e0163042. IHC ;="Mouse". 27631609