

**CRYGS Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP10737b****Specification**

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**CRYGS Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P22914](#)**CRYGS Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1427**Other Names**

Beta-crystallin S, Gamma-S-crystallin, Gamma-crystallin S, CRYGS, CRYG8

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CRYGS Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** CRYGS**Synonyms** CRYG8**Function**

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

**CRYGS Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**CRYGS Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images****CRYGS Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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.

#### **CRYGS Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Acosta-Sampson, L., et al. J. Mol. Biol. 401(1):134-152(2010) Ma, Z., et al. Biochemistry 48(30):7334-7341(2009) Chen, J., et al. Biochemistry 48(17):3708-3716(2009) Vanita, V., et al. Mol. Vis. 15, 476-481 (2009) :Mills, I.A., et al. Protein Sci. 16(11):2427-2444(2007)