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CRYM Blocking Peptide (Center)

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19781c

Specification

CRYM Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q14894
Other Accession	NP_001879.1

CRYM Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1428

Other Names
Ketimine reductase mu-crystallin, NADP-regulated thyroid-hormone-binding protein, CRYM, THBP

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 169-183 of HUMAN CRYM

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.

CRYM Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information

Name CRYM

Synonyms THBP

Function
Specifically catalyzes the reduction of imine bonds in brain substrates that may include cystathionine ketimine (CysK) and lanthionine ketimine (LK). Binds thyroid hormone which is a strong reversible inhibitor. Presumably involved in the regulation of the free intracellular concentration of triiodothyronine and access to its nuclear receptors.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location
Expressed in neural tissue, muscle and kidney.

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CRYM Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

CRYM Blocking Peptide (Center) - Images

CRYM Blocking Peptide (Center) - Background

Crystallins are separated into two classes: taxon-specific and ubiquitous. The former class is also called phylogenetically-restricted crystallins. The latter class constitutes the major proteins of vertebrate eye lens and maintains the transparency and refractive index of the lens. This gene encodes a taxon-specific crystallin protein that binds NADPH and has sequence similarity to bacterial ornithine cyclodeaminases. The encoded protein does not perform a structural role in lens tissue, and instead it binds thyroid hormone for possible regulatory or developmental roles. Mutations in this gene have been associated with autosomal dominant non-syndromic deafness. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.

CRYM Blocking Peptide (Center) - References

Martins-de-Souza, D., et al. J Psychiatr Res (2010) In press :
Al-Kafaji, G., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 391(4):1585-1591(2010)
Malinowska, K., et al. Prostate 69(10):1109-1118(2009)
Martins-de-Souza, D., et al. J Psychiatr Res 43(11):978-986(2009)
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