

γ S-crystallin (E-9): sc-515095

BACKGROUND

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 (γ -crystallin S), also known as β -crystallin S, is a 178 amino acid protein that exists as a monomer which does not aggregate. γ S-crystallin contains a two-domain β structure and belongs to the β/γ -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.

REFERENCES

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3. Smith, J.B., et al. 1995. The complete sequence of human lens γ S-crystallin. *Biochem. J.* 307: 407-410.
4. Lampi, K.J., et al. 1997. Sequence analysis of β A3-, β B3-, and β A4-crystallins completes the identification of the major proteins in young human lens. *J. Biol. Chem.* 272: 2268-2275.
5. Wistow, G., et al. 2000. The human gene for γ S-crystallin: alternative transcripts and expressed sequences from the first intron. *Mol. Vis.* 6: 79-84.
6. Purkiss, A.G., et al. 2002. The X-ray crystal structure of human γ S-crystallin C-terminal domain. *J. Biol. Chem.* 277: 4199-4205.
7. Sun, H., et al. 2005. γ S-crystallin gene (CRYGS) mutation causes dominant progressive cortical cataract in humans. *J. Med. Genet.* 42: 706-710.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CRYGS (human) mapping to 3q27.3; Crygs (mouse) mapping to 16 B1.

SOURCE

γ S-crystallin (E-9) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 66-115 mapping within an internal region of γ S-crystallin of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG₁ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

γ S-crystallin (E-9) is recommended for detection of γ S-crystallin of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for γ S-crystallin siRNA (h): sc-40464, γ S-crystallin siRNA (m): sc-40465, γ S-crystallin shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-40464-SH, γ S-crystallin shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-40465-SH, γ S-crystallin shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40464-V and γ S-crystallin shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40465-V.

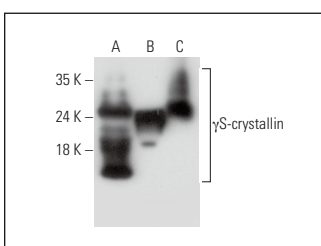
Molecular Weight of γ S-crystallin: 21 kDa.

Positive Controls: rat eye extract: sc-364805, mouse eye extract: sc-364241 or human eye extract: sc-364223.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

DATA



γ S-crystallin (E-9): sc-515095. Western blot analysis of γ S-crystallin expression in rat eye (A), mouse eye (B) and human eye (C) tissue extracts.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.