

Rabbit anti-Human Cryptochrome-1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-CRY1 antibody

Rabbit anti-human Cryptochrome-1 polyclonal Antibody(CRY1)

CATALOG # AAA119197	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, ELISA
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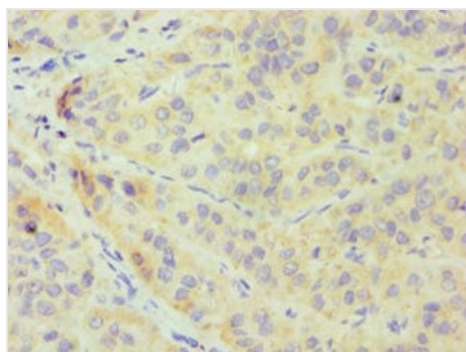
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Cryptochrome-1; Polyclonal Antibody; Rabbit anti-human Cryptochrome-1 polyclonal Antibody(CRY1); CRY1; PHLL1; anti-CRY1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

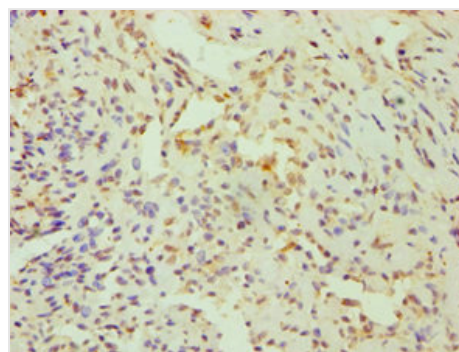
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Antigen Affinity Purified
Sequence Length	586
Applicable Applications for anti-CRY1 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Storage Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Immunogen	Recombinant human Cryptochrome-1 protein (507-586aa)
Santa Cruz Alternative	Potential replacement for Santa Cruz Biotechnology antibody catalog# sc-5953 / sc-33177
Preparation and Storage	Shipped at 4 degree C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20 degree C or -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer using AAA119197 at dilution 1:100



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human breast cancer using AAA119197 at dilution 1:100

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-CRY1 antibody	Transcriptional repressor which forms a core component of the circadian clock. The circadian clock, an internal time-keeping system, regulates various physiological processes through the generation of approximately 24 hour circadian rhythms in gene expression, which are translated into rhythms in metabolism and behavior. It is derived from the Latin roots 'circa' (about) and 'diem' (day) and acts as an important regulator of a wide array of physiological functions including metabolism, sleep, body temperature, blood pressure, endocrine, immune, cardiovascular, and renal function. Consists of two major components: the central clock, residing in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN) of the brain, and the peripheral clocks that are present in nearly every tissue and organ system. Both the central and peripheral clocks can be reset by environmental cues, also known as Zeitgebers (German for 'timegivers'). The predominant Zeitgeber for the central clock is light, which is sensed by retina and signals directly to the SCN. The central clock entrains the peripheral clocks through neuronal and hormonal signals, body temperature and feeding-related cues, aligning all clocks with the external light/dark cycle. Circadian rhythms allow an organism to achieve temporal homeostasis with its environment at the molecular level by regulating gene expression to create a peak of protein expression once every 24 hours to control when a particular physiological process is most active with respect to the solar day. Transcription and translation of core clock components (CLOCK, NPAS2, ARNTL/BMAL1, ARNTL2/BMAL2, PER1, PER2, PER3, CRY1 and CRY2) plays a critical role in rhythm generation, whereas delays imposed by post-translational modifications (PTMs) are important for determining the period (tau) of the rhythms (tau refers to the period of a rhythm and is the length, in time, of one complete cycle). A diurnal rhythm is synchronized with the day/night cycle, while the ultradian and infradian rhythms have a period shorter and longer than 24 hours, respectively. Disruptions in the circadian rhythms contribute to the pathology of cardiovascular diseases, cancer, metabolic syndromes and aging. A transcription/translation feedback loop (TTFL) forms the core of the molecular circadian clock mechanism. Transcription factors, CLOCK or NPAS2 and ARNTL/BMAL1 or ARNTL2/BMAL2, form the positive limb of the feedback loop, act in the form of a heterodimer and activate the transcription of core clock genes and clock-controlled genes (involved in key metabolic processes), harboring E-box elements (5'-CACGTG-3') within their promoters. The core clock genes: PER1/2/3 and CRY1/2 which are transcriptional repressors form the negative limb of the feedback loop and interact with the CLOCK NPAS2-ARNTL/BMAL1 ARNTL2/BMAL2 heterodimer inhibiting its activity and thereby negatively regulating their own expression. This heterodimer also activates nuclear receptors NR1D1/2 and RORA/B/G, which form a second feedback loop and which activate and repress ARNTL/BMAL1 transcription, respectively. CRY1 and CRY2 have redundant functions but also differential and selective contributions at least in defining the pace of the SCN circadian clock and its circadian transcriptional outputs. More potent transcriptional repressor in cerebellum and liver than CRY2, though more effective in lengthening the period of the SCN oscillator. On its side, CRY2 seems to play a critical role in tuning SCN circadian period by opposing the action of CRY1. With CRY2, is dispensable for circadian rhythm generation but necessary for the development of intercellular networks for rhythm synchrony. Capable of translocating circadian clock core proteins such as PER proteins to the nucleus. Interacts with CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 independently of PER proteins and is found at CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1-bound sites, suggesting that CRY may act as a molecular gatekeeper to maintain CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 in a poised and repressed state until the proper time for transcriptional activation. Represses the CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 induced transcription of BHLHE40/DEC1. Represses the CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 induced transcription of ATF4, MTA1, KLF10 and NAMPT (By similarity). May repress circadian target genes expression in collaboration with HDAC1 and HDAC2 through histone deacetylation. Mediates the clock-control activation of ATR and modulates ATR-mediated DNA damage checkpoint. In liver, mediates circadian regulation of cAMP signaling and gluconeogenesis by binding to membrane-coupled G proteins and blocking glucagon-mediated increases in intracellular cAMP concentrations and CREB1 phosphorylation. Besides its role in the maintenance of the circadian clock, is also involved in the regulation of other processes. Represses glucocorticoid receptor NR3C1/GR-induced transcriptional activity by binding to glucocorticoid response elements (GREs). Plays a key role in glucose and lipid metabolism modulation, in part, through the transcriptional regulation of genes involved in these pathways, such as LEP or ACSL4.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4758072
NCBI GeneID	1407
NCBI Accession #	NP_004066.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_004075.4
UniProt Accession #	Q16526
Molecular Weight	66,395 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	cryptochrome-1

NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	cryptochrome circadian clock 1
NCBI Official Symbol	CRY1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	PHLL1
NCBI Protein Information	cryptochrome-1
UniProt Protein Name	Cryptochrome-1
UniProt Gene Name	CRY1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PHLL1
UniProt Entry Name	CRY1_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/cryptochrome-1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/119197>