



# CRY1 Monoclonal Antibody

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Catalog No</b>         | BYmab-05063   |
| <b>Isotype</b>            | IgG   |
| <b>Reactivity</b>         | Human;Mouse;Rat   |
| <b>Applications</b>       | WB  |
| <b>Gene Name</b>          | CRY1 PHLL1  |
| <b>Protein Name</b>       | Cryptochrome-1  |
| <b>Immunogen</b>          | Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 120-200   |
| <b>Specificity</b>        | CRY1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.  |
| <b>Formulation</b>        | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| <b>Source</b>             | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG   |
| <b>Purification</b>       | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  |
| <b>Dilution</b>           | WB 1:500-2000   |
| <b>Concentration</b>      | 1 mg/ml   |
| <b>Purity</b>             | ≥90%  |
| <b>Storage Stability</b>  | -20°C/1 year  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>           |   |
| <b>Observed Band</b>      | 64kD  |
| <b>Cell Pathway</b>       | Cytoplasm. Nucleus . Translocated to the nucleus through interaction with other clock proteins such as PER2 or ARNTL/BMAL1. .   |
| <b>Tissue Specificity</b> | Brain,Fibroblast,Testis,  |
| <b>Function</b>           | cofactor: Binds 1 5,10-methenyltetrahydrofolate non-covalently per subunit.;cofactor: Binds 1 FAD per subunit.;function: Blue light-dependent regulator of the circadian feedback loop. Inhibits CLOCK NPAS2-ARNTL E box-mediated transcription. Acts, in conjunction with CRY2, in maintaining period length and circadian rhythmicity. Has no photolyase activity. CaMABLE of translocating circadian clock core proteins such as PER proteins to the nucleus. May inhibit CLOCK NPAS2-ARNTL transcriptional activity through stabilizing the unphosphorylated form of ARNTL.;induction: Expression is regulated by light and circadian rhythms. Peak expression in the suprachiasma nucleus (SCN) and eye at the day/night transition (CT12). Levels decrease with ARNTL-CLOCK inhibition as part of the autoregulatory feedback loop.;online information: Cryptochrome entry,PTM: Phosphorylation on Ser-247 by MAPK is important for |

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**Background**

This gene encodes a flavin adenine dinucleotide-binding protein that is a key component of the circadian core oscillator complex, which regulates the circadian clock. This gene is upregulated by CLOCK/ARNTL heterodimers but then represses this upregulation in a feedback loop using PER/CRY heterodimers to interact with CLOCK/ARNTL. Polymorphisms in this gene have been associated with altered sleep patterns. The encoded protein is widely conserved across plants and animals. Loss of the related gene in mouse results in a shortened circadian cycle in complete darkness. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014],

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images