

Anti Human PERIOD 3 Polyclonal Antibody

Most organisms show circadian 24-h rhythmicity in their behavior and physiology. In mammals, biological clock is located in the suprachiasmatic nucleus (SCN), generates circadian rhythms in behaviour and physiology. These biological rhythms are adjusted daily to the environmental light/dark cycle via the retinohypothalamic tract (RHT). Three mammalian period genes (*per1*, *per2*, and *per3*) that resemble the clock-regulating gene of *Drosophila melanogaster*, *period* (*per*), have been cloned. Circadian clocks are also located in peripheral tissues of mammals that are synchronized by the SCN. A molecular description of the mammalian circadian system has revealed that circadian oscillations may be a fundamental property of many cells in the body.

Recently, it has been shown that the phosphorylation of PER proteins by casein kinase Iε can modulate the nuclear localization of mPER1 and mPER3 but not of mPER2.

This antibody is useful tool to clarify molecular functions that regulate biological clock.

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|---------------------|--|
| Package Size | 200 μg (200 μL / vial) |
| Format | Rabbit polyclonal antibody, 1 mg/mL |
| Buffer | Block Ace as a stabilizer, containing 0.1% Proclin as a bacteriostat |
| Storage | Below -20°C until needed. |
| Purification method | This antibody was purified from rabbit serum by Protein G affinity chromatography. |

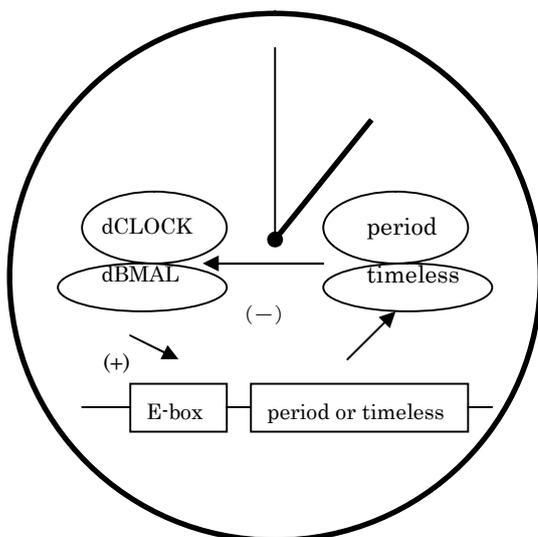


Fig.
The negative feedback model of molecular biological clock.

CLOCK-BMAL dimmers were shown to transactivate the expression of *period* and *timeless* genes. Furthermore, PER-TIM plays a role as the repressor of CLOCK-BMAL-mediated reporter induction.

Ref.1

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【Reference】

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Supplier

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