



## Anti Rat PERIOD 1 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.

The nuclear entry of the circadian regulator mPER1 is controlled by mammalian casein kinase I $\epsilon$ . This antibody is useful tool to clarify molecular functions that regulate biological clock.

Package Size	200 $\mu$ g (200 $\mu$ L/vial)
Format	Rabbit polyclonal antibody, 1 mg/mL
Buffer	Block Ace as a stabilizer, containing 0.1% Proclin as a bacteriostat
Storage	Below $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ until needed.
Purification method	This antibody was purified from rabbit serum by Protein G affinity chromatography.

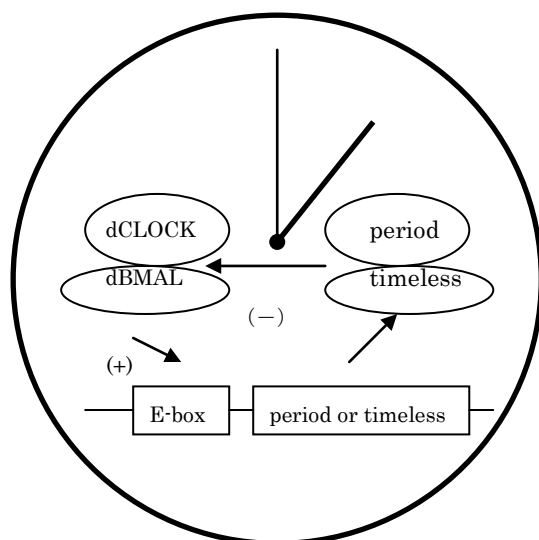


Fig.  
The negative feedback model of molecular biological clock.

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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