

Rabbit anti-Human Per3 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PER3 antibody

Per3 Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG # AAA295578	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
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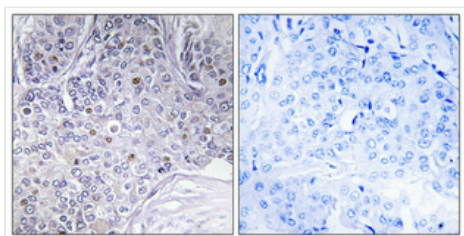
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Per3; Polyclonal Antibody; Per3 Polyclonal Antibody; PER3; GIG13; Period circadian protein homolog 3; hPER3; Cell growth-inhibiting gene 13 protein; Circadian clock protein PERIOD 3; anti-PER3 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

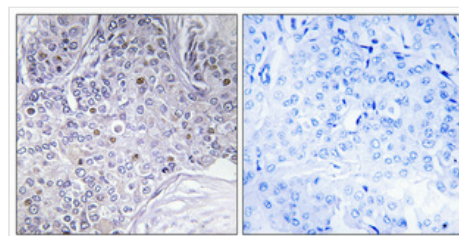
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applicable Applications for anti-PER3 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.



WB (Western Blot)

Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PER3 antibody	Originally described as 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, NR1D2, RORA, RORB and RORG, which form a second feedback loop and which activate and repress ARNTL/BMAL1 transcription, respectively. Has a redundant role with the other PER proteins PER1 and PER2 and is not essential for the circadian rhythms maintenance. In contrast, plays an important role in sleep-wake timing and sleep homeostasis probably through the transcriptional regulation of sleep homeostasis-related genes, without influencing circadian parameters. Can bind heme.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	317373535
NCBI GeneID	8863
UniProt Accession #	P56645; Q5H8X4; Q5H8X5; Q969K6; Q96S77; Q96S78; Q9C0J3; Q9NSP9; Q9UGU8
Molecular Weight	1201
NCBI Official Full Name	Period circadian protein homolog 3
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	period circadian clock 3
NCBI Official Symbol	PER3
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	GIG13
NCBI Protein Information	period circadian protein homolog 3; hPER3; period 3; period homolog 3; period circadian protein 3; growth-inhibiting protein 13; circadian clock protein PERIOD 3; cell growth-inhibiting gene 13 protein
UniProt Protein Name	Period circadian protein homolog 3
UniProt Gene Name	PER3
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	hPER3
UniProt Entry Name	PER3_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://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/per3-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/295578>