ALPHA DIAGNOSTIC INTERNATIONAL

Product Specification Sheet

Drosophila Cryptochrome (CRY) Antibodies

Cat. CRYD13-S	Rabbit Anti- Drosophila Cry antiserum	**SIZE**: 100 ul
Cat. CRYD13-A	Rabbit Anti- Drosophila Cry IgG (aff pure)	**SIZE**: 100 ug
Cat. CRYD13-P	Drosophila Cry Control/blocking peptide	**SIZE**: 100 ug

Circadian rhythm is one of the most fascinating and complex biological phenomenon's. The circadian clock controls biological activities on daily light-dark cycles in species from cyanobacteria to humans. The circadian clock has three major components: A photoactive pigment (chromophore) for sensing light and transmitting light signals, the circadian clock that oscillates every ~24-hrs, and the genes controlled by the circadian clock to bring about the physiological and behavioral changes. Several genes (Drosophila Clock Per, Tim; mammalian Per1, Per2, Per3, MOP3 and MOP4, and BMAL1) have been linked to rhythmicity or circadian behavior of living organisms. However, very little is known about the mammalian photosensory molecules.

Most recently mammalian homolog of the plant blue-light photoreceptors termed **cryptochromes** have been identified. Mouse **CRY1** and **CRY2**, are 606 aa and 569 aa protein, respectively. Cry1 and Cry are specifically expressed in ganglion cell and inner nuclear layers of the mouse retina. CRY1 is expressed at high level in the SCN and oscillates in a circadian manner. Like other genes implicated in circadian mechanism, CRY1 and CRY2 are also expressed in most animal tissues. Therefore, mammalian cryptochromes appears to play an important role in entrainment of the circadian clock.

Source of Antigen and Antibodies

Antigen	An 18-aa peptide **sequence (designated CRYD13-P, control peptide)** within the **C-terminus** of **Drosophila CRY** (1) was synthesized coupled to KLH
Ab Host/type	Rabbit, Polyclonal antiserum # **CRYD13**-S and IgG, purified over antigen-agarose (Cat # **CRYD13**-A)
2-Ab	Cat # 20320, goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP (AP, biotin, FITC conjugates also available).
-ve control IgG	Cat # 20009-1, Rabbit (non-immune) Serum IgG, purified, suitable for ELISA, Western, IHC as –ve control

Form & Storage of Antibodies/Peptide Control

Antiserum (unpurified)
100ul solution lyophilized powder
Supplied 0.05% azide, **Reconstitute** powder in 100 ul PBS

Affinity pure IgG
100 ug/100ul solution lyophilized powder
Supplied in **Buffer**: PBS+0.1% BSA
Reconstitute powder in PBS at 1mg/ml

Control/blocking peptide
100 ug/100 ul solution lyophilized powder
Supplied in Buffer: PBS pH 7.5,
Reconstitute powder in PBS at 1 mg/ml.

Storage
Short-term: unopened, undiluted liquid vials at -20OC and powder at 4oC or -20oC..
Long-term: at –20C or below in suitable aliquots after reconstitution. Do not freeze and thaw and store working, diluted solutions.

Stability: 6-12 months at –20oC or below.
Shipping: 4oC for solutions and room temp for powder

Recommended Usage

Western Blotting (1:1K-5K for neat serum and 1-10 ug/ml for affinity pure using Chemiluminescence technique).

ELISA (1:10K-1:100K; using 50-100 ng of control peptide/well).

Histochemistry & Immunofluorescence: Not tested. We recommend the use of aff purified IgG at 2-10 ug/ml.

Specificity & Cross-reactivity

The drosophila CRYD13-P peptide sequence is 92% conserved in flesh fly, and 76% in Chinese silk moth cryptochrome. No significant homology is seen with mammalian CRY1/2. Antibody crossreactivity with cryptochorme from various species is not known. Control peptide, because of its low mol. Wt (<3 kDa), is not suitable for Western. It should be used for ELISA or antibody blocking experiments (use 5-10 ug control peptide per 1 ug of aff pure IgG or 1 ul antiserum) to confirm antibody specificity (see detailed protocol at the web site).

General References: (1) Emery P et al (1998) Cell 95, 669-679; Stanewsky R et al (1998) Cell 95, 681-692; Miyamoto Y and Sancar A (1998) 95, 6097-6102

2. Citations of for ADI Antibodies (see updates at the web site)

VanVickle Chavez JS, 2007, J. Biol. Chem., 282: 10561 - 10566, WB,
Escamilla Chimal EG, 2007, Comp Biochem Physiol - In Press, WB, IF
Fanjul-Moles ML, 2004, J. Exp. Biol., 207: 1453 - 1460, WB,, IHC

*This product is for *in vitro* research use only.

CRYD13-S-A-P 71217A

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