

Datasheet for ABIN3137446  
**CRY2 Protein (AA 1-592) (His tag)**[Go to Product page](#)

## 1 Image

## Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	CRY2
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-592
Origin:	Mouse
Source:	Insect Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This CRY2 protein is labelled with His tag.
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB), Crystallization (Crys), SDS-PAGE (SDS)

## Product Details

Sequence:	MAAAAVVAAT VPAQSMGADG ASSVHWFRKG LRLHDNPALL AAVRGARCVR CVYILDPWFA ASSSVGINRW RFLQSLLEDL DTSRLKLNRS LFVVRGQPAD VFPRLFKEWG VTRLTFEYDS EPFGKERDAA IMKMAKEAGV EVTENSHTL YDLDRIIELN GQKPPLTYKR FQALISRMEL PKKPAVAVSS QQMESCRAEI QENHDDTYGV PSLEELGFPT EGLGPAVWQG GETEALARLD KHLERKAWVA NYERPRMNAN SLLASPTGLS PYLRFGLCSL RLFYYRLWDL YKKVKRNSTP PLSLFGQLLW REFFYTAATN NPRFDRMEGN PICIQIPWDR NPEALAKWAE GKTGFPWIDA IMTQLRQEGW IHHLARHAVA CFLTRGDLWV SWESGVRVFD ELLLDADFSV NAGSWMWLSC SAFFQQFFHC YCPVGFGRRRT DPSGDYIRRY LPKLKGFPSR YIYEPWNAPE SVQKAAKCII GVDYPRPIVN HAETSRLNIE RMKQIYQQLS RYRGLCLLAS VPSCVEDLSH PVAEPGSSQA GSISNTGPRA LSSGPASPKR KLEAAEEPPG EELTKRARVT EMPTQEPASK DS  <b>Sequence without tag. Tag location is at the discretion of the manufacturer. If you have a special request, please contact us.</b>
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## Product Details

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- Characteristics:
- Made in Germany - from design to production - by highly experienced protein experts.
  - Mouse Cry2 Protein (raised in Insect Cells) purified by multi-step, protein-specific process to ensure crystallization grade.
  - State-of-the-art algorithm used for plasmid design (Gene synthesis).

This protein is a made to order protein and will be made for the first time for your order. Our experts in the lab will ensure that you receive a correctly folded protein.

The big advantage of ordering our made-to-order proteins in comparison to ordering custom made proteins from other companies is that there is no financial obligation in case the protein cannot be expressed or purified.

In the unlikely event that the protein cannot be expressed or purified we do not charge anything (other companies might charge you for any performed steps in the expression process for custom-made proteins, e.g. fees might apply for the expression plasmid, the first expression experiments or purification optimization).

When you order this made-to-order protein you will only pay upon receipt of the correctly folded protein. With no financial risk on your end you can rest assured that our experienced protein experts will do everything to make sure that you receive the protein you ordered.

The concentration of our recombinant proteins is measured using the absorbance at 280nm.

The protein's absorbance will be measured in several dilutions and is measured against its specific reference buffer.

The concentration of the protein is calculated using its specific absorption coefficient. We use the Expasy's protparam tool to determine the absorption coefficient of each protein.

- Purification:
- Two step purification of proteins expressed in baculovirus infected SF9 insect cells:
1. In a first purification step, the protein is purified from the cleared cell lysate using three different His-tag capture materials: high yield, EDTA resistant, or DTT resistant. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE.
  2. Protein containing fractions of the best purification are subjected to second purification step through size exclusion chromatography. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blot.

Purity: >95 % as determined by SDS PAGE, Size Exclusion Chromatography and Western Blot.

Sterility: 0.22 µm filtered

Endotoxin Level: Protein is endotoxin free.

Grade: Crystallography grade

## Target Details

Target: CRY2

Alternative Name: Cry2 ([CRY2 Products](#))

Background: Transcriptional repressor which forms 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 NR1D1/2

## Target Details

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and RORA/B/G, which form a second feedback loop and which activate and repress ARNTL/BMAL1 transcription, respectively. CRY1 and CRY2 have redundant functions but also differential and selective contributions at least in defining the pace of the SCN circadian clock and its circadian transcriptional outputs. Less potent transcriptional repressor in cerebellum and liver than CRY1, though less effective in lengthening the period of the SCN oscillator. Seems to play a critical role in tuning SCN circadian period by opposing the action of CRY1. With CRY1, dispensable for circadian rhythm generation but necessary for the development of intercellular networks for rhythm synchrony. May mediate circadian regulation of cAMP signaling and gluconeogenesis by blocking glucagon-mediated increases in intracellular cAMP concentrations and in CREB1 phosphorylation. Besides its role in the maintenance of the circadian clock, is also involved in the regulation of other processes. Plays a key role in glucose and lipid metabolism modulation, in part, through the transcriptional regulation of genes involved in these pathways, such as LEP or ACSL4. Represses glucocorticoid receptor NR3C1/GR-induced transcriptional activity by binding to glucocorticoid response elements (GREs). Represses the CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 induced transcription of BHLHE40/DEC1 and NAMPT. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:10428031, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16628007, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17310242, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19299583, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20852621, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22170608, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23531614, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23575670, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23616524, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24154698}.

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Molecular Weight:	67.8 kDa Including tag.
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UniProt:	<a href="#">Q9R194</a>
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Pathways:	<a href="#">Response to Water Deprivation</a> , <a href="#">Protein targeting to Nucleus</a>
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## Application Details

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Application Notes:	In addition to the applications listed above we expect the protein to work for functional studies as well. As the protein has not been tested for functional studies yet we cannot offer a guarantee though.
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Comment:	Protein has not been tested for activity yet. In cases in which it is highly likely that the recombinant protein with the default tag will be insoluble our protein lab may suggest a higher molecular weight tag (e.g. GST-tag) instead to increase solubility. We will discuss all possible options with you in detail to assure that you receive your protein of interest.
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Restrictions:	For Research Use only
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## Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	100 mM NaCL, 20 mM Hepes, 10% glycerol. pH value is at the discretion of the manufacturer.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -80°C.
Expiry Date:	Unlimited (if stored properly)

## Images



**Image 1.** „Crystallography Grade“ protein due to multi-step, protein-specific purification process