

Datasheet for ABIN3137478

ARNTL Protein (AA 1-632) (His tag)[Go to Product page](#)**1** Image

Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	ARNTL
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-632
Origin:	Mouse
Source:	Insect Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This ARNTL protein is labelled with His tag.
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), SDS-PAGE (SDS), ELISA, Crystallization (Crys)

Product Details

Sequence: MADQRMDISS TISDFMSPGP TDLLSGSLGT SGVDCNRKRK GSATDYQLDD FAFEESMDTD
KDDPHGRLEY AEHQGRIKNA REAHSQIEKR RRDKMNSFID ELASLVPTCN AMSRKLDKLT
VLRMAVQHMK TLRGATNPYT EANYKPTFLS DDELKHLILR AADGFLFVVG CDRGKILFVS
ESVFKILNYS QNDLIGQSLF DYLHPKDIK VKEQLSSSDT APRERLIDAK TGLPVKTDIT
PGPSRLCSGA RRSFFCRMKC NRPSVKVEDK DFASTCSKKK DRKSFCTIHS TGYLKS WPPT
KMGLDEDNEP DNEG CNLSCL VAIGRLHSHM VPQPANGEIR VKSMEYVSRH AIDGKFVFD
QRATAILAYL PQELLGTSCY EYFHQDDIGH LAECHRQVLQ TREKITTNCY KFKIKDGSFI
TLRSRWFSFM NPWTKEVEYI VSTNTVVLN VLEGGDPTFP QLTAPPHSMD SMLPSGEGGP
KRTHPTVPGI PGGTRAGAGK IGRMIAEEIM EIHRIRGSSP SSCGSSPLNI TSTPPPDASS
PGGKKILNGG TPDIPSTGLL PGQAQETPGY PYSDSSSILG ENPHIGIDMI DNDQGSSSPS
NDEAAMAVIM SLLEADAGLG GPVDFSDLPW PL

Sequence without tag. Tag location is at the discretion of the manufacturer. If you have a

special request, please contact us.

Characteristics:

- Made in Germany - from design to production - by highly experienced protein experts.
- Mouse Arntl 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: ARNTL

Alternative Name: Arntl ([ARNTL Products](#))

Background: Transcriptional activator 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 (τ) of the rhythms (τ 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

and RORA/B/G, which form a second feedback loop and which activate and repress ARNTL/BMAL1 transcription, respectively. ARNTL/BMAL1 positively regulates myogenesis and negatively regulates adipogenesis via the transcriptional control of the genes of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway. Plays a role in normal pancreatic beta-cell function, regulates glucose-stimulated insulin secretion via the regulation of antioxidant genes NFE2L2/NRF2 and its targets SESN2, PRDX3, CCLC and CCLM. Negatively regulates the mTORC1 signaling pathway, regulates the expression of MTOR and DEPTOR. Controls diurnal oscillations of Ly6C inflammatory monocytes, rhythmic recruitment of the PRC2 complex imparts diurnal variation to chemokine expression that is necessary to sustain Ly6C monocyte rhythms. Regulates the expression of HSD3B2, STAR, PTGS2, CYP11A1, CYP19A1 and LHCGR in the ovary and also the genes involved in hair growth. Plays an important role in adult hippocampal neurogenesis by regulating the timely entry of neural stem/progenitor cells (NSPCs) into the cell cycle and the number of cell divisions that take place prior to cell-cycle exit. Regulates the circadian expression of CIART and KLF11. The CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 heterodimer regulates the circadian expression of SERPINE1/PAI1, VWF, B3, CCRN4L/NOC, NAMPT, DBP, MYOD1, PPARGC1A, PPARGC1B, SIRT1, GYS2, F7, NGFR, GNRHR, BHLHE40/DEC1, ATF4, MTA1, KLF10 and also genes implicated in glucose and lipid metabolism. Represses glucocorticoid receptor NR3C1/GR-induced transcriptional activity by reducing the association of NR3C1/GR to glucocorticoid response elements (GREs) via the acetylation of multiple lysine residues located in its hinge region. Promotes rhythmic chromatin opening, regulating the DNA accessibility of other transcription factors. May play a role in spermatogenesis, contributes to the chromatoid body assembly and physiology. The NPAS2-ARNTL/BMAL1 heterodimer positively regulates the expression of MAOA, F7 and LDHA and modulates the circadian rhythm of daytime contrast sensitivity by regulating the rhythmic expression of adenylate cyclase type 1 (ADCY1) in the retina. {ECO:0000269|PubMed:14672706, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18258755, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18316400, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19141540, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19286518, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19299583, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19605937, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20153195, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20385766, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20430893, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20562852, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20658528, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20840750, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20956306, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21768648, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21966465, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22045262, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22101268, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22611086, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22653727, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22900038, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22981862, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23291174, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23525013,

Target Details

ECO:0000269|PubMed:23547261, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23750248,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:23955654, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23970558,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:24048828, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24089055,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:24268780, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24270424,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:24378737, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24385426,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:24395244, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24442997,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:24481314, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24736997}.

Molecular Weight: 70.4 kDa Including tag.

UniProt: [Q9WTL8](#)

Pathways: [Regulation of Lipid Metabolism by PPARalpha](#), [Protein targeting to Nucleus](#), [Warburg Effect](#)

Application Details

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.

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.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

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)



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