abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human PER2 protein ab112382

1 Image

Description

Product name Recombinant Human PER2 protein

Biological activity Useful for Antibody Production and Protein Array

Expression system Wheat germ
Accession <u>O15055</u>

Protein length Protein fragment

Animal free No

Nature Recombinant

Species Human

Sequence MNGYAEFPPSPSNPTKEPVEPQPSQVPLQEDVDMSSGS

SGHETNENCSTG

RDSQGSDCDDSGKELGMLVEPPDARQSPDTFSLMMAK

SEHNPSTSGCSSD

Predicted molecular weight 37 kDa including tags

Amino acids 1 to 100

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab112382 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications ELISA

SDS-PAGE

Western blot

Form Liquid

Additional notes This product is useful for Antibody Production and Protein Array.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

pH: 8.00

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Glutathione is reduced

General Info

Function Component of the circadian clock mechanism which is essential for generating circadian rhythms.

Negative element in the circadian transcriptional loop. Influences clock function by interacting with other circadian regulatory proteins and transporting them to the nucleus. Negatively regulates

CLOCK

NPAS2-BMAL1

BMAL2-induced transactivation.

Tissue specificity Widely expressed. Found in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and

pancreas. High levels in skeletal muscle and pancreas. Low level in lung.

Involvement in diseaseDefects in PER2 are a cause of familial advanced sleep-phase syndrome (FASPS)

[MIM:604348]. FASPS is characterized by very early sleep onset and offset. Individuals are 'morning larks' with a 4 hours advance of the sleep, temperature and melatonin rhythms.

Sequence similaritiesContains 1 PAC (PAS-associated C-terminal) domain.

Contains 2 PAS (PER-ARNT-SIM) domains.

Post-translational

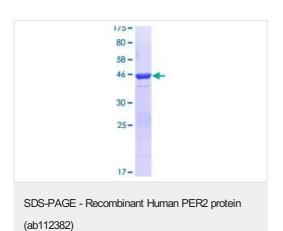
modifications

 $Phosphory lated \ by \ CSNK1E \ and \ CSNK1D. \ Phosphory lation \ results \ in \ PER2 \ protein \ degradation.$

Cellular localization

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Mainly nuclear. Nucleocytoplasmic shuttling is effected by interaction with other circadian core oscillator proteins and/or by phosphorylation. Retention of PER1 in the cytoplasm occurs through PER1-PER2 heterodimer formation or by interaction with CSNK1E and/or phosphorylation which appears to mask the PER nuclear localization signal. Also translocated to the nucleus by CRY1 or CRY2.

Images



ab112382 analysed by 12.5% SDS-PAGE and stained with Coomassie Blue.

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