

Period Circadian Protein 2 (Phospho-Ser662) Antibody

Catalog No: #12112

Package Size: #12112-1 50ul #12112-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

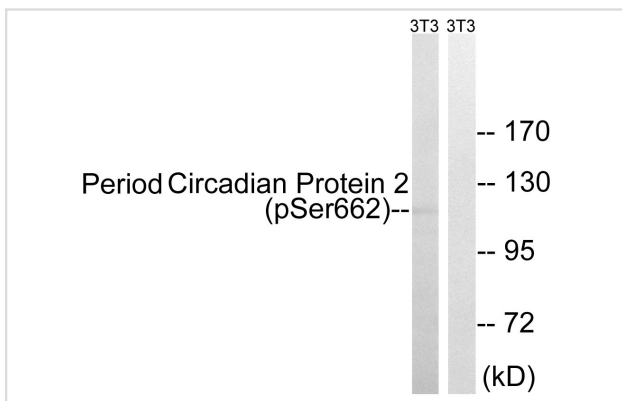
Product Name	Period Circadian Protein 2 (Phospho-Ser662) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of Period Circadian Protein 2 only when phosphorylated at serine 662.
Immunogen Type	peptide
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 662 (A-E-S(p)-V-A) derived from Human Period Circadian Protein 2.
Target Name	Period Circadian Protein 2
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	hPER2; KIAA0347; Period circadian protein 2
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:O15055;NCBI Gene#:8864
SDS-PAGE MW	120kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

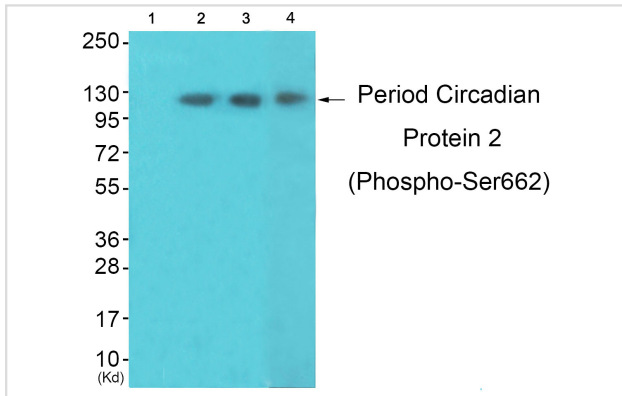
Western blotting: 1:500~1:3000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

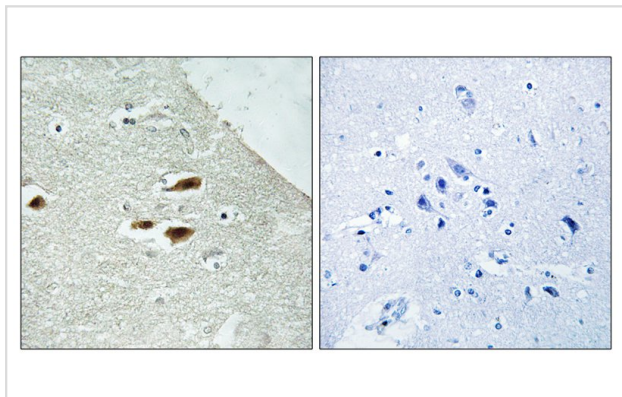
Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from 3T3 cells, treated with PMA (125ng/ml, 30mins), using Period Circadian Protein 2 (Phospho-Ser662) antibody #12112. The lane on the right is treated with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of extracts from 3T3B15-HeLa and K562 cells, using Period Circadian Protein 2 (Phospho-Ser662) Antibody #12112. The lane on the left is treated with synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using Period Circadian Protein 2 (Phospho-Ser662) antibody #12112. The picture on the right is treated with the synthesized peptide.

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').

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.