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Datasheet for ABIN7161389
anti-NPAS2 antibody (AA 644-763) (HRP)

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	NPAS2
Binding Specificity:	AA 644-763
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This NPAS2 antibody is conjugated to HRP
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Human Neuronal PAS domain-containing protein 2 protein (644-763AA)
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human
Purification:	>95%, Protein G purified

Target Details

Target:	NPAS2
Alternative Name:	NPAS2 (NPAS2 Products)
Background:	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. 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. NPAS2 plays an important role in sleep homeostasis and in maintaining

Target Details

circadian behaviors in normal light/dark and feeding conditions and in the effective synchronization of feeding behavior with scheduled food availability. Regulates the gene transcription of key metabolic pathways in the liver and is involved in DNA damage response by regulating several cell cycle and DNA repair genes.

Aliases: Basic helix loop helix PAS protein MOP4 antibody, Basic-helix-loop-helix-PAS protein MOP4 antibody, bHLHe9 antibody, class E basic helix loop helix protein 9 antibody, Class E basic helix-loop-helix protein 9 antibody, FLJ23138 antibody, Member of PAS protein 4 antibody, Member of PAS superfamily 4 antibody, MGC71151 antibody, MOP4 antibody, Neuronal PAS domain containing protein 2 antibody, Neuronal PAS domain protein 2 antibody, Neuronal PAS domain-containing protein 2 antibody, Neuronal PAS2 antibody, NPAS2 antibody, NPAS2_HUMAN antibody, PAS domain containing protein 4 antibody, PAS domain-containing protein 4 antibody, PASD4 antibody

UniProt: [Q99743](#)

Pathways: [Regulation of Lipid Metabolism by PPARalpha](#), [Photoperiodism](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Buffer: Preservative: 0.03 % Proclin 300
Constituents: 50 % Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4

Preservative: ProClin

Precaution of Use: This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: -20 °C,-80 °C

Storage Comment: Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.