Datasheet for ABIN7562202

CLOCK Protein (AA 1-855) (His tag)

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	CLOCK
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-855
Origin:	Mouse
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This CLOCK protein is labelled with His tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Custom-made recombinant Clock Protein expressed in mammalian cells.
Sequence:	MVFTVSCSKM SSIVDRDDSS IFDGLVEEDD KDKAKRVSRN KSEKKRRDQF NVLIKELGSM LPGNARKMDK STVLQKSIDF LRKHKETTAQ SDASEIRQDW KPTFLSNEEF TQLMLEALDG FFLAIMTDGS IIYVSESVTS LLEHLPSDLV DQSIFNFIPE GEHSEVYKIL STHLLESDSL TPEYLKSKNQ LEFCCHMLRG TIDPKEPSTY EYVRFIGNFK SLTSVSTSTH NGFEGTIQRT HRPSYEDRVC FVATVRLATP QFIKEMCTVE EPNEEFTSRH SLEWKFLFLD HRAPPIIGYL PFEVLGTSGY DYYHVDDLEN LAKCHEHLMQ YGKGKSCYYR FLTKGQQWIW LQTHYYITYH QWNSRPEFIV CTHTVVSYAE VRAERRRELG IEESLPETAA DKSQDSGSDN RINTVSLKEA LERFDHSPTP SASSRSSRKS SHTAVSDPSS TPTKIPTDTS TPPRQHLPAH EKMTQRRSSF SSQSINSQSV GPSLTQPAMS QAANLPIPQG MSQFQFSAQL GAMQHLKDQL EQRTRMIEAN IHRQQEELRK IQEQLQMVHG QGLQMFLQQS NPGLNFGSVQ LSSGNSNIQQ LTPVNMQGQV VPANQVQSGH ISTGQHMIQQ QTLQSTSTQQ SQQSVMSGHS QQTSLPSQTP STLTAPLYNT MVISQPAAGS MVQIPSSMPQ NSTQSATVTT FTQDRQIRFS QGQQLVTKLV TAPVACGAVM

Product Details

	VPSTMLMGQV VTAYPTFATQ QQQAQTLSVT QQQQQQQQQP PQQQQQQQQS SQEQQLPSVQ QPAQAQLGQP PQQFLQTSRL LHGNPSTQLI LSAAFPLQQS TFPPSHHQQH QPQQQQQLPR HRTDSLTDPS KVQPQ **Sequence without tag. The proposed Purification-Tag is based on experiences with the expression system, a different complexity of the protein could make another tag necessary. In case you have a special request, please contact us.**
Specificity:	If you are looking for a specific domain and are interested in a partial protein or a different isoform, please contact us regarding an individual offer.
Characteristics:	Key Benefits: • Made to order protein - from design to production - by highly experienced protein experts. • Protein expressed in mammalian cells and purified in one-step affinity chromatography • The optimized expression system ensures reliability for intracellular, secreted and transmembrane proteins. • 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 try to ensure that you receive soluble protein. If you are not interested in a full length protein, please contact us for individual protein fragments. 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.
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by Bis-Tris PAGE, anti-tag ELISA, Western Blot and analytical SEC (HPLC)
Grade:	custom-made

Target Details

Target:	CLOCK
Alternative Name:	Clock (CLOCK Products)
Background:	Circadian locomoter output cycles protein kaput (mCLOCK) (EC 2.3.1.48),FUNCTION: 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, BMAL1, 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 BMAL1 or 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-BMAL1|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 BMAL1 transcription, respectively. Regulates the circadian expression of ICAM1, VCAM1, CCL2, THPO and MPL and also acts as an enhancer of the transactivation potential of NF-kappaB. Plays an important role in the homeostatic regulation of sleep. The CLOCK-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. 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

	CLOCK-BMAL2 heterodimer activates the transcription of SERPINE1/PAI1 and BHLHE40/DEC1. The preferred binding motif for the CLOCK-BMAL1 heterodimer is 5'-CACGTGA-3', which contains a flanking adenine nucleotide at the 3-prime end of the canonical 6-nucleotide E-box sequence (By similarity). CLOCK specifically binds to the half-site 5'-CAC-3', while BMAL1 binds to the half-site 5'-GTGA-3' (By similarity). The CLOCK-BMAL1 heterodimer also recognizes the non-canonical E-box motifs 5'-AACGTGA-3' and 5'-CATGTGA-3'. CLOCK has an intrinsic acetyltransferase activity, which enables circadian chromatin remodeling by acetylating histones and nonhistone proteins, including its own partner BMAL1. 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. The acetyltransferase activity of CLOCK is as important as its transcription activity in circadian control. Acetylates metabolic enzymes IMPDH2 and NDUFA9 in a circadian manner (By similarity). Facilitated by BMAL1, rhythmically interacts and acetylates argininosuccinate synthase 1 (ASS1) leading to enzymatic inhibition of ASS1 as well as the circadian oscillation of arginine biosynthesis and subsequent ureagenesis (PubMed:28985504). Drives the circadian rhythm of blood pressure through transcriptional activation of ATP1B1 (PubMed:30012868). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O15516, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12738229, ECO:0000269|PubMed:14672706, ECO:0000269|PubMed:16678094, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17417633, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18075593, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18316400, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19141540, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19286518, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19299583, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19605937, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20385766, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20430893, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20562852, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20658528, ECO:0000269|PubMed:20956306, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21768648, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22284746, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22653727, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22895791, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22900038, ECO:0000269|PubMed:22981862, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23291174, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23785138, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24089055, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24270424, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24333415, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24378737, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24385426, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24395244, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24442997, ECO:0000269|PubMed:28985504, ECO:0000269|PubMed:30012868}.
Molecular Weight:	96.4 kDa
UniProt:	O08785

Target Details

Pathways:	Regulation of Lipid Metabolism by PPARalpha, Photoperiodism

Application Details

Application Notes:	We expect the protein to work for functional studies. As the protein has not been tested for functional studies yet we cannot offer a guarantee though.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	The buffer composition 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:	12 months

