# SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# BMAL2 (T-12): sc-109220



The Power to Question

# BACKGROUND

BMAL2, also known as ARNTL2 (aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator-like 2), MOP9, CLIF or PASD9, is a 636 amino acid protein that localizes to the nucleus and contains one bHLH (basic helix-loop-helix) domain, one PAC (PAS-associated C-terminal) domain and two PAS (PER-ARNT-SIM) domains. Expressed at high levels in placenta and brain and at lower levels in liver, thymus, heart, lung and kidney, BMAL2 functions as a component of the circadian core oscillator, which includes a variety of proteins that work in tandem to activate the transcription of target genes. More specifically, BMAL2, when functioning as a component of the core oscillator, binds to the E-box element (3'-CACGTG-5') of target DNA, thus inducing transcription. Multiple isoforms of BMAL2 exist due to alternative splicing events.

# REFERENCES

- Ikeda, M., Yu, W., Hirai, M., Ebisawa, T., Honma, S., Yoshimura, K., Honma, K.I. and Nomura, M. 2000. cDNA cloning of a novel bHLH-PAS transcription factor superfamily gene, BMAL2: its mRNA expression, subcellular distribution, and chromosomal localization. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 275: 493-502.
- Maemura, K., de la Monte, S.M., Chin, M.T., Layne, M.D., Hsieh, C.M., Yet, S.F., Perrella, M.A. and Lee, M.E. 2000. CLIF, a novel cycle-like factor, regulates the circadian oscillation of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 gene expression. J. Biol. Chem. 275: 36847-36851.
- Hogenesch, J.B., Gu, Y.Z., Moran, S.M., Shimomura, K., Radcliffe, L.A., Takahashi, J.S. and Bradfield, C.A. 2000. The basic helix-loop-helix-PAS protein MOP9 is a brain-specific heterodimeric partner of circadian and hypoxia factors. J. Neurosci. 20: RC83.
- Okano, T., Yamamoto, K., Okano, K., Hirota, T., Kasahara, T., Sasaki, M., Takanaka, Y. and Fukada, Y. 2001. Chicken pineal clock genes: implication of BMAL2 as a bidirectional regulator in circadian clock oscillation. Genes Cells 6: 825-836.
- Schoenhard, J.A., Eren, M., Johnson, C.H. and Vaughan, D.E. 2002. Alternative splicing yields novel BMAL2 variants: tissue distribution and functional characterization. Am. J. Physiol., Cell Physiol. 283: C103-C114.
- 6. Dardente, H. and Cermakian, N. 2007. Molecular circadian rhythms in central and peripheral clocks in mammals. Chronobiol. Int. 24: 195-213.
- Shi, J., Wittke-Thompson, J.K., Badner, J.A., Hattori, E., Potash, J.B., Willour, V.L., McMahon, F.J., Gershon, E.S. and Liu, C. 2008. Clock genes may influence bipolar disorder susceptibility and dysfunctional circadian rhythm. Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet. 147B: 1047-1055.
- 8. Onishi, Y., Hanai, S., Ohno, T., Hara, Y. and Ishida, N. 2008. Rhythmic SAF-A binding underlies circadian transcription of the BMAL1 gene. Mol. Cell. Biol. 28: 3477-3488.

# CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ARNTL2 (human) mapping to 12p11.23.

# **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

# SOURCE

BMAL2 (T-12) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of BMAL2 of human origin.

### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-109220 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

Available as TransCruz reagent for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications, sc-109220 X, 200  $\mu g/0.1$  ml.

# **APPLICATIONS**

BMAL2 (T-12) is recommended for detection of BMAL2 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for BMAL2 siRNA (h): sc-95746, BMAL2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-95746-SH and BMAL2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-95746-V.

BMAL2 (T-12) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

Molecular Weight of BMAL2: 71 kDa.

Positive Controls: JAR cell lysate: sc-2276 or MCF7 whole cell lysate: sc-2206.

#### **RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz<sup>™</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

#### **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*D0 NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## **PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.