

**PLN / Phospholamban Antibody (N-Terminus)**  
**Goat Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS15382**

**Specification**

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**PLN / Phospholamban Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P26678</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Monkey, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Dog
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	6kDa KDa

**PLN / Phospholamban Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5350

**Other Names**

Cardiac phospholamban, PLB, PLN, PLB

**Target/Specificity**

Human PLN / Phospholamban.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

**Precautions**

PLN / Phospholamban Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PLN / Phospholamban Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protein Information**

**Name** PLN ([HGNC:9080](#))

**Synonyms** PLB

**Function**

Reversibly inhibits the activity of ATP2A2/SERCA2 in cardiac sarcoplasmic reticulum by decreasing the apparent affinity of the ATPase for Ca(2+) (PubMed: [28890335](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28890335)). Binds preferentially to the ATP-bound E1 conformational form of ATP2A2 which predominates at low Ca(2+) concentrations during the diastolic phase of the cardiac cycle (By similarity). Inhibits ATP2A2 Ca(2+) affinity by disrupting its allosteric activation by ATP (By similarity). Modulates the contractility of the heart muscle in response to physiological stimuli via its effects on ATP2A2. Modulates calcium re-uptake during muscle relaxation and plays an important role in calcium homeostasis in the heart muscle. The degree of ATP2A2 inhibition depends on the oligomeric state of PLN. ATP2A2 inhibition is alleviated by PLN phosphorylation (By similarity). Also inhibits the

activity of ATP2A3/SERCA3 (By similarity). Controls intracellular Ca(2+) levels in elongated spermatids and may play a role in germ cell differentiation (By similarity). In the thalamic reticular nucleus of the brain, plays a role in the regulation of sleep patterns and executive functioning (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Sarcoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Mitochondrion membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:A4IFH6}; Single-pass membrane protein. Membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P61014}; Single-pass membrane protein. Note=Colocalizes with HAX1 at the endoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:17241641). Colocalizes with DMPK at the sarcoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:15598648).

#### Tissue Location

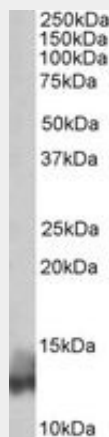
Heart muscle (at protein level).

### PLN / Phospholamban Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protocols

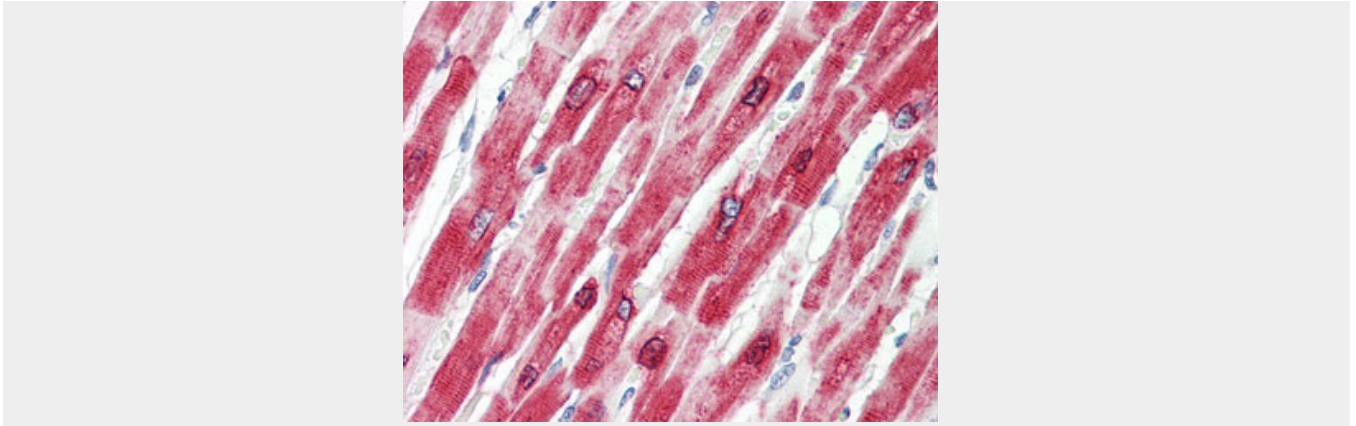
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### PLN / Phospholamban Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images



PLN antibody (0.03 ug/ml) staining of Human Heart lysate (35 ug protein/ml in RIPA buffer).



Anti-PLN / Phospholamban antibody IHC of human heart.

### **PLN / Phospholamban Antibody (N-Terminus) - Background**

Reversibly inhibits the activity of ATP2A2 in cardiac sarcoplasmic reticulum by decreasing the apparent affinity of the ATPase for  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ . Modulates the contractility of the heart muscle in response to physiological stimuli via its effects on ATP2A2. Modulates calcium re-uptake during muscle relaxation and plays an important role in calcium homeostasis in the heart muscle. The degree of ATP2A2 inhibition depends on the oligomeric state of PLN. ATP2A2 inhibition is alleviated by PLN phosphorylation.

### **PLN / Phospholamban Antibody (N-Terminus) - References**

- Fujii J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 266:11669-11675(1991).
- Salvatore C.A., et al. Submitted (MAR-1991) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
- McTiernan C.F., et al. J. Mol. Cell. Cardiol. 31:679-692(1999).
- Minamisawa S., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 304:1-4(2003).
- Kaliman P., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 280:8016-8021(2005).