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PPARG Blocking Peptide (N-term)

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20705a

Specification

PPARG Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession P37231

PPARG Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5468

Other Names
Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma, PPAR-gamma, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3, PPARG, NR1C3

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 2-15 of HUMAN PPARG

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PPARG Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information

Name PPARG

Synonyms NR1C3

Function
Nuclear receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs

PPARG Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background

Nuclear receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Once activated by a ligand, the nuclear receptor binds to DNA specific PPAR response elements (PPRE) and modulates the transcription of its target genes, such as acyl-CoA oxidase. It therefore controls the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Key regulator of adipocyte differentiation and glucose homeostasis. ARF6 acts as a key regulator of the tissue-specific adipocyte P2 (aP2) enhancer. Acts as a critical regulator of gut homeostasis by suppressing NF-kappa-B-mediated proinflammatory responses.

PPARG Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References

Mukherjee R.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 272:8071-8076(1997).
Elbrecht A.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 224:431-437(1996).
Yanase T.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 233:320-324(1997).
Greene M.E.,et al.Gene Expr. 4:281-299(1995).
Greene M.E.,et al.Submitted (DEC-2001) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

and fatty acids. Once activated by a ligand, the nuclear receptor binds to DNA specific PPAR response elements (PPRE) and modulates the transcription of its target genes, such as acyl-CoA oxidase. It therefore controls the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Key regulator of adipocyte differentiation and glucose homeostasis. ARF6 acts as a key regulator of the tissue-specific adipocyte P2 (aP2) enhancer. Acts as a critical regulator of gut homeostasis by suppressing NF-kappa-B-mediated proinflammatory responses. Plays a role in the regulation of cardiovascular circadian rhythms by regulating the transcription of ARNTL/BMAL1 in the blood vessels (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Redistributed from the nucleus to the cytosol through a MAP2K1/MEK1-dependent manner. NOCT enhances its nuclear translocation

Tissue Location
Highest expression in adipose tissue. Lower in skeletal muscle, spleen, heart and liver. Also detectable in placenta, lung and ovary.

PPARG Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides