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PPARA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12910c

Specification

PPARA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q07869

PPARA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5465

Other Names
Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha, PPAR-alpha, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 1, PPARA, NR1C1, PPAR

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.

PPARA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name PPARA

Synonyms NR1C1, PPAR

Function
Ligand-activated transcription factor. Key regulator of lipid metabolism. Activated by the endogenous ligand 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn- glycerol-3-phosphocholine (16:0/18:1-GPC). Activated by oleylethanolamide, a naturally occurring lipid that regulates satiety. Receptor for peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Regulates the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Functions as a transcription activator for the ACOX1 and P450 genes. Transactivation activity requires heterodimerization with RXRA and is antagonized by NR2C2. May be required for the propagation of clock information to metabolic pathways regulated by PER2.

Cellular Location
Nucleus.

Tissue Location
Skeletal muscle, liver, heart and kidney. Expressed in monocytes (PubMed:28167758).

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PPARA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

PPARA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images

PPARA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background

Peroxisome proliferators include hypolipidemic drugs,herbicides, leukotriene antagonists, and plasticizers; this termarises because they induce an increase in the size and number ofperoxisomes. Peroxisomes are subcellular organelles found in plantsand animals that contain enzymes for respiration and forcholesterol and lipid metabolism. The action of peroxisomeproliferators is thought to be mediated via specific receptors,called PPARs, which belong to the steroid hormone receptorsuperfamily. PPARs affect the expression of target genes involvedin cell proliferation, cell differentiation and in immune andinflammation responses. Three closely related subtypes (alpha,beta/delta, and gamma) have been identified. This gene encodes thesubtype PPAR-alpha, which is a nuclear transcription factor.Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have beendescribed for this gene, although the full-length nature of onlytwo has been determined.

PPARA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Jablonski, K.A., et al. Diabetes 59(10):2672-2681(2010)Hu, M., et al. Pharmacogenet. Genomics 20(10):634-637(2010)Romero, R., et al. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 203 (4), 361 (2010) :Eynon, N., et al. Mitochondrion (2010) In press :Aldhoon, B., et al. Folia Biol. (Praha) 56(3):116-123(2010)