

PPARD Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP11939b

Specification

PPARD Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q03181](#)

PPARD Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5467

Other Names

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta, PPAR-delta, NUC1, Nuclear hormone receptor 1, NUC1, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 2, Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor beta, PPAR-beta, PPARD, NR1C2, PPARB

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.

PPARD Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name PPARD ([HGNC:9235](#))

Synonyms NR1C2, PPARB

Function

Ligand-activated transcription factor key mediator of energy metabolism in adipose tissues (PubMed:35675826). Receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Has a preference for poly-unsaturated fatty acids, such as gamma- linoleic acid and eicosapentanoic acid. Once activated by a ligand, the receptor binds to promoter elements of target genes. Regulates the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Functions as transcription activator for the acyl-CoA oxidase gene. Decreases expression of NPC1L1 once activated by a ligand.

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Tissue Location

Ubiquitous with maximal levels in placenta and skeletal muscle

PPARD Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PPARD Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

PPARD Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

This gene encodes a member of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) family. PPARs are nuclear hormone receptors that bind peroxisome proliferators and control the size and number of peroxisomes produced by cells. PPARs mediate a variety of biological processes, and may be involved in the development of several chronic diseases, including diabetes, obesity, atherosclerosis, and cancer. This protein is a potent inhibitor of ligand-induced transcription activity of PPAR alpha and PPAR gamma. It may function as an integrator of transcription repression and nuclear receptor signaling. The expression of this gene is found to be elevated in colorectal cancer cells. The elevated expression can be repressed by adenomatous polyposis coli (APC), a tumor suppressor protein related to APC/beta-catenin signaling pathway. Knockout studies in mice suggested the role of this protein in myelination of the corpus callosum, lipid metabolism, and epidermal cell proliferation. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

PPARD Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Christopoulos, P., et al. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1205, 185-191 (2010) :Dunn, S.E., et al. J. Exp. Med. 207(8):1599-1608(2010) Eynon, N., et al. Mitochondrion (2010) In press :Jguirim-Souissi, I., et al. Genet. Mol. Res. 9(3):1326-1333(2010)