

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

PPARA Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary 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).

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 term arises because they induce an increase in the size and number of peroxisomes. Peroxisomes are subcellular organelles found in plants and animals that contain enzymes for respiration and for cholesterol and lipid metabolism. The action of peroxisome proliferators is thought to be mediated via specific receptors, called PPARs, which belong to the steroid hormone receptor superfamily. PPARs affect the expression of target genes involved in cell proliferation, cell differentiation and in immune and inflammation responses. Three closely related subtypes (alpha, beta/delta, and gamma) have been identified. This gene encodes the subtype PPAR-alpha, which is a nuclear transcription factor. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene, although the full-length nature of only two 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 : Aldhoun, B., et al. Folia Biol. (Praha) 56(3):116-123(2010)