

NR1I3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP14587c**Specification**

NR1I3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q14994](#)

NR1I3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 9970

Other Names

Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group I member 3, Constitutive activator of retinoid response, Constitutive active response, Constitutive androstane receptor, CAR, Orphan nuclear receptor MB67, NR1I3, CAR

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.

NR1I3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name NR1I3

Synonyms CAR

Function

Binds and transactivates the retinoic acid response elements that control expression of the retinoic acid receptor beta 2 and alcohol dehydrogenase 3 genes. Transactivates both the phenobarbital responsive element module of the human CYP2B6 gene and the CYP3A4 xenobiotic response element.

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Note=Recruited to the cytoplasm by DNAJC7.

Tissue Location

Predominantly expressed in liver.

NR1I3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

NR1I3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

NR1I3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

This gene encodes a member of the nuclear receptorsuperfamily, and is a key regulator of xenobiotic and endobioticmetabolism. The protein binds to DNA as a monomer or a heterodimerwith the retinoid X receptor and regulates the transcription oftarget genes involved in drug metabolism and bilirubin clearance,such as cytochrome P450 family members. Unlike most nuclearreceptors, this transcriptional regulator is constitutively activein the absence of ligand but is regulated by both agonists andinverse agonists. Ligand binding results in translocation of thisprotein to the nucleus, where it activates or represses target genetranscription. These ligands include bilirubin, a variety offoreign compounds, steroid hormones, and prescription drugs.Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have beenfound for this gene.

NR1I3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Benet, M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(37):28457-28471(2010)Oliver, P., et al. Clin. Chem. Lab. Med. 48(5):635-639(2010)Masuyama, H., et al. Mol. Endocrinol. 24(4):745-753(2010)Mutoh, S., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(50):34785-34792(2009)Urano, T., et al. Geriatr Gerontol Int 9(3):235-241(2009)