

**ADRB3 Blocking Peptide (Center)**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP21726c****Specification**

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**ADRB3 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information**Primary Accession [P13945](#)**ADRB3 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 155**Other Names**

Beta-3 adrenergic receptor, Beta-3 adrenoreceptor, Beta-3 adrenoceptor, ADRB3, ADRB3R, B3AR

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 236-249 of HUMAN ADRB3

**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.

**ADRB3 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information****Name** ADRB3 ([HGNC:288](#))**Synonyms** ADRB3R, B3AR**Function**

G protein-coupled receptor for catecholamines that couples to both G(s) and G(i) proteins, leading to either activation or inhibition of adenylate cyclase and cAMP-dependent pathway, respectively (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10188996" target="\_blank">10188996</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2570461" target="\_blank">2570461</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8641219" target="\_blank">8641219</a>). The rank order of potency for physiological agonists is norepinephrine > epinephrine (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10188996" target="\_blank">10188996</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2570461" target="\_blank">2570461</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8641219" target="\_blank">8641219</a>). Involved in the regulation of thermogenesis and lipolysis in brown and white adipose tissue, after coupling to G(s) proteins and stimulation of the cAMP-PKA axis (By similarity). Also activates lipolytic process by coupling to G(i) proteins and consequent initiation of the ERK1/2 MAP kinase cascade (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10207024" target="\_blank">10207024</a>). Participates

in relaxation of the blood vessels and the urinary bladder (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10188996" target="\_blank">10188996</a>). Also mediates negative inotropic effects in cardiomyocytes through activation of an NO synthase pathway and subsequent increase in cGMP levels, possibly involving G(i/o) protein-mediated coupling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9769330" target="\_blank">9769330</a>).

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O02662}

**Tissue Location**

Expressed mainly in adipose tissues.

**ADRB3 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**ADRB3 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Images****ADRB3 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Background**

Beta-adrenergic receptors mediate the catecholamine- induced activation of adenylate cyclase through the action of G proteins. Beta-3 is involved in the regulation of lipolysis and thermogenesis.

**ADRB3 Blocking Peptide (Center) - References**

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Lelias J.M.,et al.FEBS Lett. 324:127-130(1993).  
Kopatz S.A.,et al.Submitted (NOV-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Granneman J.G.,et al.Mol. Pharmacol. 42:964-970(1992).