

FADS2 Blocking Peptide (Center)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP5368c**Specification**

FADS2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information

Primary Accession [O95864](#)
Other Accession [O6DDK2](#), [A4FV48](#), [NP_004256.1](#)

FADS2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 9415

Other Names

Fatty acid desaturase 2, 11419-, Delta(6) fatty acid desaturase, D6D, Delta(6) desaturase, Delta-6 desaturase, FADS2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 111-122 of HUMAN FADS2

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.

FADS2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information

Name FADS2 ([HGNC:3575](#))

Function

Involved in the biosynthesis of highly unsaturated fatty acids (HUFA) from the essential polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) linoleic acid (LA) (18:2n-6) and alpha-linolenic acid (ALA) (18:3n-3) precursors, acting as a fatty acyl-coenzyme A (CoA) desaturase that introduces a cis double bond at carbon 6 of the fatty acyl chain. Catalyzes the first and rate limiting step in this pathway which is the desaturation of LA (18:2n-6) and ALA (18:3n-3) into gamma-linoleate (GLA) (18:3n-6) and stearidonate (18:4n-3), respectively (PubMed:12713571). Subsequently, in the biosynthetic pathway of HUFA n- 3 series, it desaturates tetracosapentaenoate (24:5n-3) to tetracosahexaenoate (24:6n-3), which is then converted to docosahexaenoate (DHA)(22:6n-3), an important lipid for nervous system function (By similarity). Desaturates hexadecanate (palmitate) to produce 6Z-hexadecenoate (sapienate), a fatty acid unique to humans and major component of human sebum, that has been implicated in the development of acne and may have potent antibacterial activity (PubMed:<a

[12713571](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12713571)). It can also desaturate (11E)-octadecenoate (trans- vaccenoate, the predominant trans fatty acid in human milk) at carbon 6 generating (6Z,11E)-octadecadienoate (By similarity). In addition to Delta-6 activity, this enzyme exhibits Delta-8 activity with slight biases toward n-3 fatty acyl-CoA substrates (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Expressed in a wide array of tissues, highest expression is found in liver followed by brain, lung, heart, and retina. A lower level is found in breast tumor when compared with normal tissues; lowest levels were found in patients with poor prognostic index.

FADS2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

FADS2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Images**FADS2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the fatty acid desaturase (FADS) gene family. Desaturase enzymes regulate unsaturation of fatty acids through the introduction of double bonds between defined carbons of the fatty acyl chain. FADS family members are considered fusion products composed of an N-terminal cytochrome b5-like domain and a C-terminal multiple membrane-spanning desaturase portion, both of which are characterized by conserved histidine motifs. This gene is clustered with family members FADS1 and FADS2 at 11q12-q13.1; this cluster is thought to have arisen evolutionarily from gene duplication based on its similar exon/intron organization.

FADS2 Blocking Peptide (Center) - References

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