PPARD Blocking Peptide – The purity is >90%,tested by HPLC and MS. Purity

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	PPARD, Blocking Peptide
Full Product Name	PPARD Blocking Peptide
Product Gene Name	PPARD blocking peptide
Product Synonym Gene Name	PPARD
Product Synonym Names	FAAR; MGC3931; NR1C2; NUC1; NUCI; NUCII; Nuclear hormone receptor 1; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 2; Peroxisome proliferative activated receptor delta; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor beta (PPAR-beta); Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor beta; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta; PPAR beta; PPAR-beta; PPAR-delta; PPAR-beta; PPARB; ppard; PPARD_HUMAN
Form/Format	Synthetic peptide was lyophilized with 100% acetonitrile and is supplied as a powder. Reconstitute with 0.1 ml DI water for a final concentration of 10 mg/ml.
Purity/Purification	The purity is >90%,tested by HPLC and MS.
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 degree C.
Antibody/Peptide Pairs	PPARD peptide (MBS9616621) is used for blocking the activity of PPARD antibody (MBS9613339)
Molecular Weight	38,855 Da
OMIM	600409
Supply Chain Verification	Manufactured in a lab with traceable raw materials manufactured on site. Coordinated product portfolio of antibodies, pairs, conjugates, recombinant proteins, and immunoassay materials available, please inquire.
Notes	For phospho antibody, we provide phospho peptide (0.5mg) and non-phospho peptide (0.5mg)
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for PPARD blocking peptide	Blocking/Control
Related Product Information for PPARD blocking peptide	Blocking peptides are peptides that bind specifically to the target antibody and block antibody binding. These peptide usually contains the epitope recognized by the antibody. Antibodies bound to the blocking peptide no longer bind to the epitope on the target protein. This mechanism is useful when non-specific binding is an issue, for example, in Western blotting (immunoblot) and immunohistochemistry (IHC). By comparing the staining from the blocked antibody versus the antibody alone, one can see which staining is specific; Specific binding will be absent from the western blot or immunostaining performed with the neutralized antibody.
Other Notes	Small volumes of PPARD blocking peptide vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for PPARD purchase	MBS9616621 is a blocking peptide targeting PPARD.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for PPARD. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	284807155
NCBI GeneID	5467
NCBI Accession #	NP_001165289.1

UniProt Primary Accession #	Q03181
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q5D1P0; Q7Z5K0; Q9BUD4; A8K6J6; B4E3V3; B6ZGS1; B7Z3W1; E9PE18
UniProt Related Accession #	Q03181
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001171818.1
NCBI Official Full Name	peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta isoform 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta
NCBI Official Symbol	PPARD
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	FAAR; NUC1; NUCI; NR1C2; NUCII; PPARB
UniProt Protein Name	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	NUCI; Nuclear hormone receptor 1; NUC1; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 2; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor beta; PPAR-beta
Protein Family	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor
UniProt Gene Name	PPARD
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	NR1C2; PPARB; PPAR-delta; NUC1; PPAR-beta
UniProt Entry Name	PPARD_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta; PPAR-beta; PPAR-delta; nuclear hormone receptor 1; nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 2; peroxisome proliferator-activated nuclear receptor beta/delta variant 2; peroxisome proliferator-activated
NCBI Summary for PPARD	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 adenomatosis 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2010]

UniProt Comments for PPARD	PPAR-delta: Ligand-activated transcription factor. 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. Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily. 3 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: DNA-binding; Nuclear receptor Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 6p21.2 Cellular Component: nucleoplasm; nucleus Molecular Function: NF-kappaB binding; ligand-dependent nuclear receptor activity; protein binding; DNA binding; zinc ion binding; sequence-specific DNA binding; transcription coactivator activity; steroid hormone receptor activity; drug binding; transcription factor activity; lipid binding Biological Process: proteoglycan metabolic process; wound healing; negative regulation of smooth muscle cell proliferation; negative regulation of collagen biosynthetic process; heart development; positive regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; positive regulation of epidermis development; negative regulation of smooth muscle cell migration; glucose transport; negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; decidualization; positive regulation of vasodilation; vitamin A metabolic process; response to vitamin A; positive regulation of cell proliferation; response to glucose stimulus; axon ensheathment; cell differentiation; negative regulation of epithelial cell proliferation; transcription initiation from RNA polymerase II promoter; cholesterol metabolic process; generation of precursor metabolites and energy; intracellular receptor-mediated signaling pathway; glucose metabolic process; positive regulation of insulin secretion; fatty acid catabolic process; keratinocyte proliferation; keratinocyte migration; cell-substrate adhesion; phospholipid biosynthetic process; regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; positive regulation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase cascade; cell proliferation; fatty acid beta-oxidation; negative regulation of inflammatory response; mRNA transcription; positive regulation of fat cell differentiation; steroid hormone mediated signaling; gene expression; lipid metabolic process; negative regulation of cell growth; response to activity; negative regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent; fatty acid transport; embryo implantation; negative regulation of apoptosis
Research Articles on PPARD	**1.** the PPARD A/C/C haplotype (rs2267668/rs2016520/rs1053049) was significantly underrepresented in athletes compared to controls, suggesting that the A/C/C haplotypes may influence elite athletic performance.
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