abcam

Product datasheet

Human ROR gamma peptide ab87126

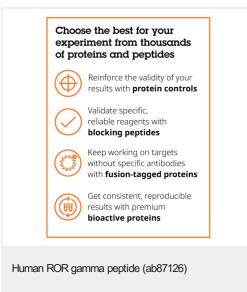
1 Image

| Description | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Product name | Human ROR gamma peptide | |
| Purity | > 70 % HPLC. | |
| | 70 - 90% by HPLC | |
| Animal free | No | |
| Nature | Synthetic | |
| Species | Human | |
| Specifications | | |
| Our Abpromise guarantee covers | the use of ab87126 in the following tested applications. | |
| The application notes include recom | nmended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user. | |
| Form | Liquid | |
| Additional notes | - First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged | |
| | residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions. | |
| | - If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer. | |
| | - Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not | |
| | dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent. | |
| | Gentle varming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised. | |
| | - Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use. | |
| Preparation and Storage | | |
| Stability and Storage | Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. | |
| | Information available upon request. | |
| | | |

General Info

| Tissue specificityIsoform 1 is widely expressed in many tissues, including liver and adipose, and highly expressed in skeletal muscle. Isoform 2 is primarily expressed in immature thymocytes.Involvement in diseaseImmunodeficiency 42Sequence similaritiesBelongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily. Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.DomainThe AF-2 (activation function-2) motif is required for recruiting coregulators containing LXXLL | Function | Nuclear receptor that binds DNA as a monomer to ROR response elements (RORE) containing a single core motif half-site 5'-AGGTCA-3' preceded by a short A-T-rich sequence. Key regulator of cellular differentiation, immunity, peripheral circadian rhythm as well as lipid, steroid, xenobiotics and glucose metabolism (PubMed:19381306, PubMed:19965867, PubMed:22789990, PubMed:26160376, PubMed:2203100). Considered to have intrinsic transcriptional activity, have some natural ligands like oxysterols that act as agonists (25-hydroxycholesterol) or inverse agonists (7-oxygenated sterols), enhancing or repressing the transcriptional activity, respectively (PubMed:19965867, PubMed:22789990). Recruits distinct combinations of cofactors to target gene regulatory regions to modulate their transcriptional expression, depending on the tissue, time and promoter contexts. Regulates the circadian expression of clock genes such as CRY1, ARNTL/BMAL1 and NR1D1 in peripheral tissues and in a tissue-selective manner. Competes with NR1D1 for binding to their shared DNA response element on some clock genes such as ARNTL/BMAL1, CRY1 and NR1D1 tiself, resulting in NR1D1-mediated repression or RORC-mediated activation of the expression, leading to the circadian pattern of clock genes expression. Therefore influences the period length and stability of the clock. Involved in through the regulation of early phase genes expression, such as MMP3. Controls adipogenesis as well as adipocyte size and modulates insulin sensitivity in obesity. In liver, has specific and redundant functions with RORA as positive or negative modulator of expression of genes encoding phase I and Phase II proteins involved in the metabolism of lipids, steroids and xenobiotics, such as SULT1E1. Also plays also a role in the regulation of hepatocyte glucose metabolism trough the regulation of early phase is an usel as indicesterial systemic immunity (PubMed:26160376). Soform 2: Essential for thymopoiesis and the development of several secondary lymphoid tissue, including ly |
|--|------------------------|--|
| Sequence similaritiesBelongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily.Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain. | Tissue specificity | |
| Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain. | Involvement in disease | Immunodeficiency 42 |
| Domain The AF-2 (activation function-2) motif is required for recruiting coregulators containing LXXLL | Sequence similarities | |
| motifs such as NCOA1 and NCOA2. | Domain | |
| Cellular localization Nucleus. | Cellular localization | Nucleus. |

Images



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