ATGL Blocking Peptide

100 μg
 (100 sections)



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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brown fat using ATGL (30A4) Rabbit mAb #2439 in the presence of control peptide (left) or ATGL Blocking Peptide (right).

Description: This peptide is used to block ATGL (30A4) Rabbit mAb #2439 reactivity in immunohistochemistry protocols.

Background: Triglycerides form an important energy store in many living organisms. Adipose tissue serves as the primary storage depot for triglycerides in mammals. Lipolytic enzymes mobilize triglycerides during periods of starvation to provide organisms with necessary energy. Hormone-sensitive lipase (HSL), the first identified lipolytic enzyme, hydrolyzes triglycerides in mammalian adipose tissues (1-3). Additional lipolytic enzymes, including adipose triglyceride lipase (ATGL), have also been discovered. The primary function of ATGL is to catalyze the hydrolysis of the first ester bond of lipid molecules. This enzyme may provide diglyceride substrates for HSL hydrolysis. ATGL is abundantly expressed in murine white and brown adipose tissue, and is highly substrate specific (4). ATGL was independently identified as desnutrin (5) and the TG-hydrolace inducible phospholipase-A2-ζ (6).

Quality Control: The quality of the peptide was evaluated by reversed-phase HPLC and by mass spectrometry. The peptide blocks ATGL (30A4) Rabbit mAb #2439 by immunohistochemistry.

Directions for Use: For immunohistochemistry, add twice the volume of peptide as volume of antibody used in $100 \,\mu$ l total volume. Incubate for a minimum of 30 minutes prior to adding the entire volume to the slide. Recommended antibody dilutions can be found on the relevant product data sheet.

Background References:

- (1) Holm, C. et al. (1988) *Science* 241, 1503–1506.
- (2) Degerman, E. et al. (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87, 533–537.
- (3) Anthonsen, M.W. et al. (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* 273, 215–221.
- (4) Zimmermann, R. et al. (2004) *Science* 306, 1383–1386.
- (5) Villena, J.A. et al. (2004) J. Biol. Chem. 279, 47066–47075.
- (6) Jenkins, C.M. et al. (2004) *J. Biol. Chem.* 279, 48968–48975.

Storage: Supplied in 20 mM potassium phosphate (pH 7.0), 50 mM NaCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 1 mg/ml BSA and 5% glycerol. Store at -20°C.

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 Applications Key:
 W—Western
 IP—Immunoprecipitation
 IHC—Immunohistochemistry
 ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation
 IF—Immunofluorescence
 F—Flow cytometry
 E-P—ELISA-Peptide

 Species Cross-Reactivity Key:
 H—human
 M—mouse
 R—rat
 Hm—hamster
 Mk—monkey
 Mi—mink
 C—chicken
 Dm—D. melanogaster
 X—xenopus
 Z—zebrafish
 B—bovine

 Dg—dog
 Pg—pig
 Se—S. cerevisiae
 Ce—C. elegans
 Hr—horse
 All—all species expected
 Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.