

TSC22D3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP16682c

Specification

TSC22D3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q99576](#)

TSC22D3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 1831

Other Names

TSC22 domain family protein 3, DSIP-immunoreactive peptide, Protein DIP, hDIP, Delta sleep-inducing peptide immunoreactor, Glucocorticoid-induced leucine zipper protein, GILZ, TSC-22-like protein, TSC-22-related protein, TSC-22R, TSC22D3, DSIPI, GILZ

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.

TSC22D3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name TSC22D3

Synonyms DSIPI, GILZ

Function

Protects T-cells from IL2 deprivation-induced apoptosis through the inhibition of FOXO3A transcriptional activity

TSC22D3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene shares significant sequence identity with the murine TSC-22 and Drosophila shs, both of which are leucine zipper proteins, that function as transcriptional regulators. The expression of this gene is stimulated by glucocorticoids and interleukin 10, and it appears to play a key role in the anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects of this steroid and chemokine. Transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq].

TSC22D3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Latre de Late, P., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(8):5594-5605(2010)
Lekva, T., et al. J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab. 95(1):246-255(2010)
Soundararajan, R., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 106(19):7804-7809(2009)
Zhang, X.H., et al. Clin. Exp. Allergy 39(5):647-654(2009)
Redjimi, N., et al. Mol. Cancer 8, 83 (2009) :

that leads to the down-regulation of the pro-apoptotic factor BCL2L11. In macrophages, plays a role in the anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects of glucocorticoids and IL10. In T-cells, inhibits anti-CD3-induced NFKB1 nuclear translocation. In vitro, suppresses AP1 and NFKB1 DNA-binding activities (By similarity). Isoform 1 inhibits myogenic differentiation and mediates anti-myogenic effects of glucocorticoids by binding and regulating MYOD1 and HDAC1 transcriptional activity resulting in reduced expression of MYOG (By similarity).

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus.
Note=Localization depends on differentiation status of myoblasts. In undifferentiated myoblasts, isoform 1 localizes to the cytoplasm, but in differentiating myoblasts, isoform 1 is localized to the nucleus (By similarity).

Tissue Location

Expressed in brain, lung, spleen and skeletal muscle. Lower levels detected in heart and kidney. Not detected in the pancreas. In non-lymphoid tissues, in the absence of inflammation, the major source of constitutive expression is the macrophage lineage. Also expressed in cells from different hemopoietic cell lineages, including bone marrow cells, CD34+ stem cells, mature B- and T-cells, monocytes and granulocytes. Down-regulated in activated macrophages from inflammatory lesions of delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) reactions, such as in tuberculosis and in Crohn disease, whereas in Burkitt lymphoma, persists in macrophages involved in the phagocytosis of apoptotic malignant cells.

TSC22D3 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)