

Summary

Production Name	PPAR- α Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC-P,IF-P,IF-F,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	PPARA
Alternative Names	PPARA; NR1C1; PPAR; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha; PPAR-alpha; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 1
Gene ID	5465.0
SwissProt ID	Q07869.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PPAR-alpha. AA range:6-55

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000, IHC-P 1:50-300, IF-P/IF-F/ICC/IF 1:50-200
Molecular Weight	52kDa

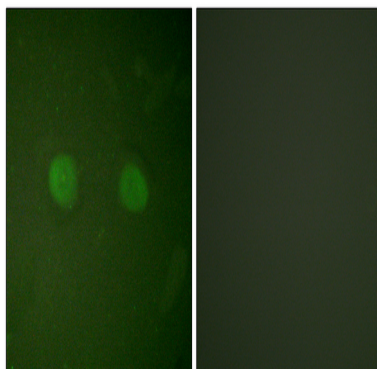
Background

peroxisome proliferator activated receptor alpha(PPARA) Homo sapiens Peroxisome proliferators include hypolipidemic drugs, herbicides, leukotriene antagonists, and plasticizers; this term arises because they induce an increase in the size and number of peroxisomes. Peroxisomes are subcellular organelles found in plants and animals that contain enzymes for respiration and for cholesterol and lipid metabolism. The action of peroxisome proliferators is thought to be mediated via specific receptors, called PPARs, which belong to the steroid hormone receptor superfamily. PPARs affect the expression of target genes involved in cell proliferation, cell differentiation and in immune and inflammation responses. Three closely related subtypes (alpha, beta/delta, and gamma) have been identified. This gene encodes the subtype PPAR-alpha, which is a nuclear transcription factor. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this function: Receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Once activated by a ligand, the receptor binds to a promoter element in the gene for acyl-CoA oxidase and activates its transcription. It therefore controls the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids., online information: Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor entry, similarity: Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily., similarity: Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain., subunit: Heterodimer with the retinoid X receptor. Interacts with NCOA3 and NCOA6 coactivators, leading to a strong increase of transcription of target genes. Also interacts with PPARBP coactivator in vitro. Interacts with AKAP13., tissue specificity: Skeletal muscle, liver, heart and kidney.,

Research Area

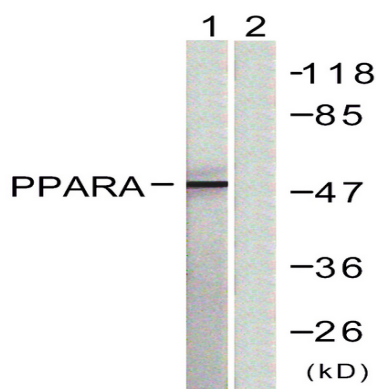
PPAR; Adipocytokine;

Image Data

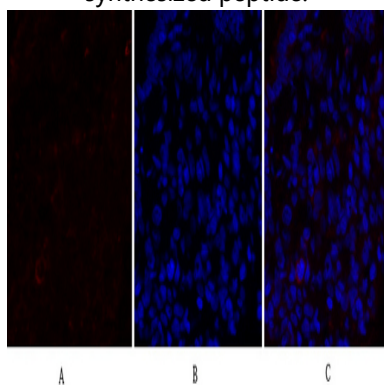


Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using PPAR-alpha Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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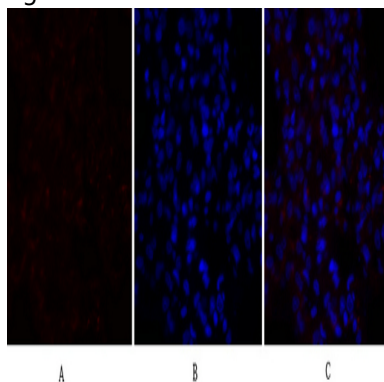


Western blot analysis of lysates from NIH/3T3 cells, using PPAR-alpha Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1,PPAR- α Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) .
2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min.

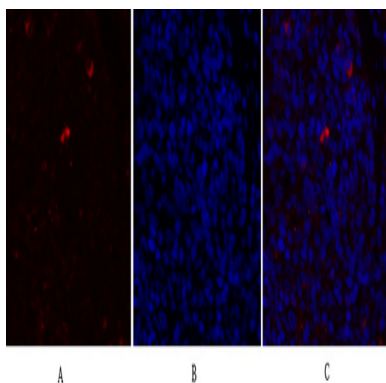
Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



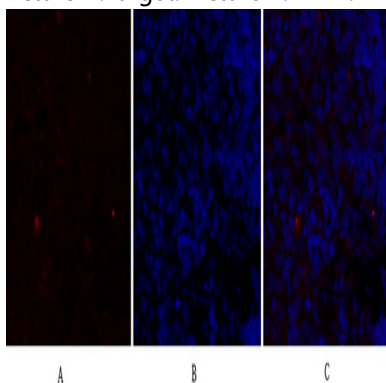
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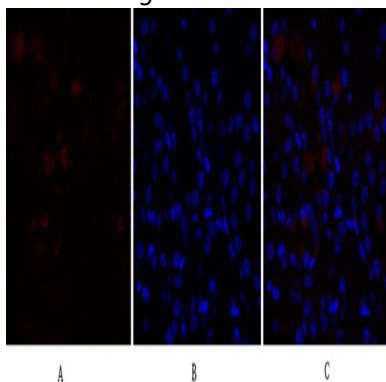
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Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1,PPAR- α Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

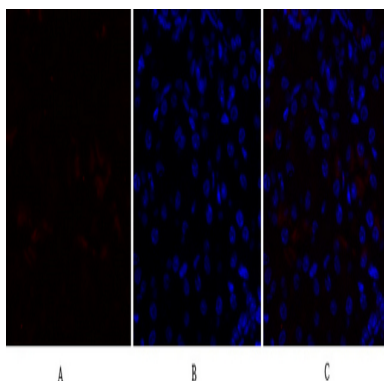


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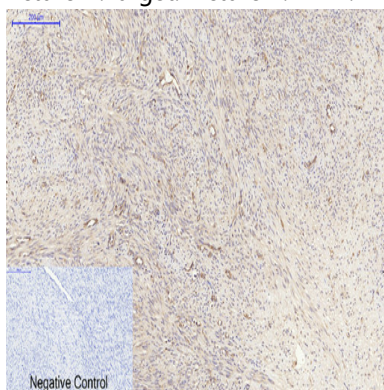


Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-kidney tissue. 1,PPAR- α Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

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Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-kidney tissue. 1,PPAR- α Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus-cancer tissue. 1,PPAR- α Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C,20min) . 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

Note

For research use only.