Product Name: PPAR-γ Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab16412

Summary

Production Name	PPAR-γ Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IF-P,IF-F,ICC/IF,WB,IHC-P,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	PPARG
Alternative Names	PPARG; NR1C3; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma; PPAR-gamma; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3
Gene ID	5468.0
SwissProt ID	P37231.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PPAR-gamma. AA range:78-127

Application

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Dilution Ratio	IF-P/IF-F/ICC/IF 1:50-200, WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC-P 1:100-1:300, ELISA 1:10000.Not yet tested in other applications.
Molecular Weight	57kDa

Background

peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma(PPARG) Homo sapiens   This gene encodes a member of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) subfamily of nuclear receptors. PPARs form heterodimers with retinoid X receptors (RXRs) and these heterodimers regulate transcription of various genes. Three subtypes of PPARs are known: PPAR-alpha, PPAR-delta, and PPAR-gamma. The protein encoded by this gene is PPAR-gamma and is a regulator of adipocyte differentiation. Additionally, PPAR-gamma has been implicated in the pathology of numerous diseases including obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and cancer. Alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in PPARG are the cause of familial partial lipodystrophy type 3 (FPLD3) [MIM:604367]. Familial partial lipodystrophies (FPLD) are a heterogeneous group of genetic disorders characterized by marked loss of subcutaneous (sc) fat from the extremities. Affected individuals show an increased preponderance of insulin resistance, diabetes mellitus and dyslipidemia.,disease:Defects in PPARG can lead to type 2 insulin-resistant diabetes and hyptertension.,disease:Defects in PPARG may be associated with colon cancer.,disease:Defects in PPARG may be associated with susceptibility to obesity [MIM:601665].,disease:Variation in PPARG is associated with carotid intimal medial thickness 1 (CIMT1) [MIM:609338]. CIMT is a measure of atherosclerosis that is independently associated with traditional atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk factors and coronary atherosclerotic burden. 35 to 45% of the variability in multivariable-adjusted CIMT is explained by genetic factors.,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. Key regulator of adipocyte differentiation and glucose homeostasis.,online information:Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor entry,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,polymorphism:Genetic variation in PPARG may influence body mass index (BMI) [MIM:606641]. BMI reflects the amount of fat, lean mass, and body build.,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family.,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.,subunit:Forms a heterodimer with the retinoic acid receptor RXRA called adipocyte-specific transcription factor ARF6. Interacts with NCOA6 coactivator, leading to a strong increase in transcription of target genes. Interacts with coactivator PPARBP, leading to a mild increase in transcription of target genes. Interacts with FAM120B (By similarity). Interacts with NOCA7 in a ligand-inducible manner. Interacts with NCOA1 LXXLL motifs. Interacts with TGFB1I1. Interacts with DNTTIP2.,tissue specificity:Highest expression in adipose tissue. Lower in skeletal muscle, spleen, heart and liver. Also detectable in placenta, lung and ovary.,
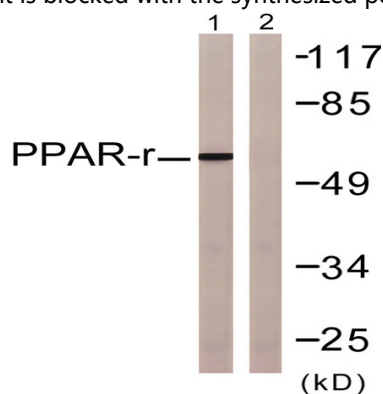
Research Area
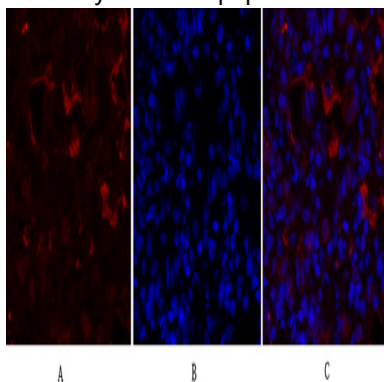
Protein_Acetylation

Image Data

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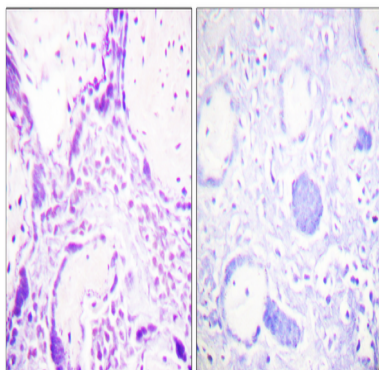
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human placenta tissue, using PPAR-gamma Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.
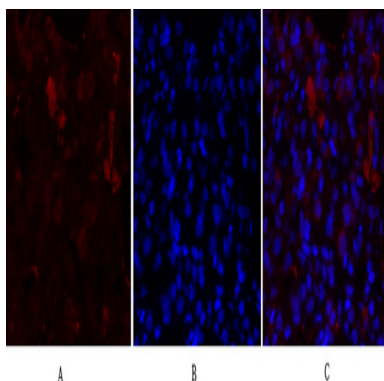

Western blot analysis of lysates from HUVEC cells, using PPAR-gamma Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1,PPAR-γ Polyclonal Antibody （red） was diluted at 1:200 （4℃,overnight） . 2, Cy3 labled 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
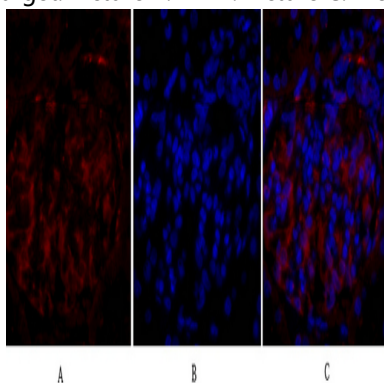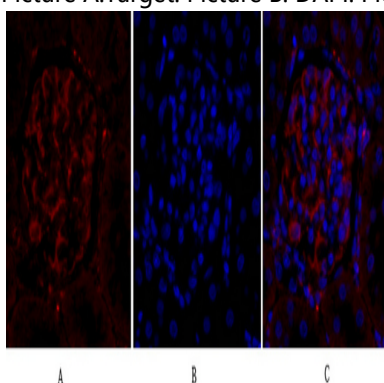
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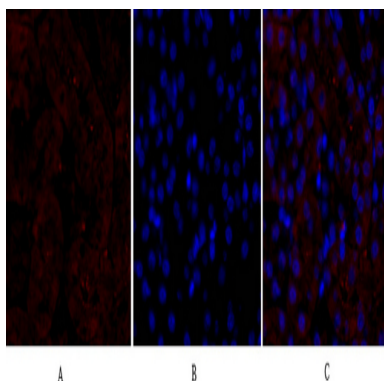
Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-kidney tissue. 1,PPAR-γ Polyclonal Antibody（red） was diluted at

1:200（4℃,overnight）. 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300（room temperature, 50min）.3, Picture B:

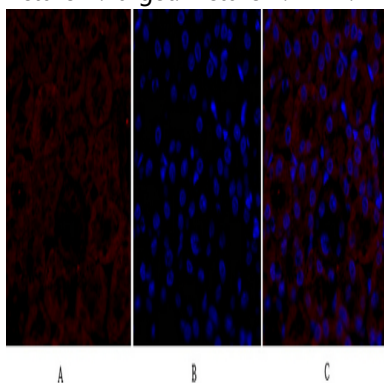DAPI（blue） 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

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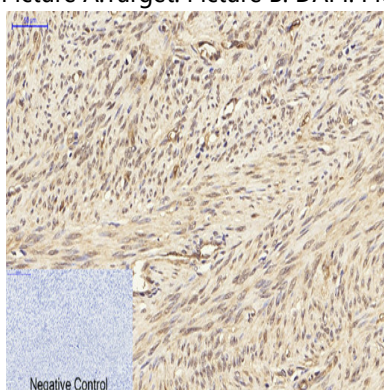DAPI（blue） 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-kidney tissue. 1,PPAR-γ Polyclonal Antibody（red） was diluted at 1:200（4°C,overnight）. 2, Cy3 labled 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

Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-kidney tissue. 1,PPAR-γ Polyclonal Antibody（red） was diluted at 1:200（4°C,overnight）. 2, Cy3 labled 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 tissue. 1,PPAR-γ 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.