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Product datasheet for AP07674PU-N

Ppara (1-18) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**ELISA:** 1/8000 - 1/32000. **Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:** 20 µg/ml. **Western Blot:** 1/500 - 1/2000.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Monkey, Bovine, Canine, Hamster, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Amino Acids 1-18 of mouse PPAR alpha. Epitope: N-Terminus
Specificity:	This antibody detects amino acids 1-18 of PPARA / PPAR.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 with 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide as preservative State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Immunoaffinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	peroxisome proliferator activated receptor alpha
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 5465 Human Entrez Gene 25747 Rat Entrez Gene 19013 Mouse P23204

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Background: Since their discovery in the early 1990's, the peroxisome proliferator activated receptors (PPARs) have attracted significant attention. This is primarily because PPARs serve as receptors for two very important classes of drugs: the hypolipidemic fibrates and the insulin sensitizing thiazolidinediones. Peroxisome proliferators are non-genotoxic carcinogens that are purported to exert their effect on cells through their interaction with members of the nuclear hormone receptor family termed PPARs. Nuclear hormone receptors are ligand-dependent intracellular proteins that stimulate transcription of specific genes by binding to specific DNA sequences following activation by the appropriate ligand. Upon binding fatty acids or hypolipidemic drugs, PPARs form heterodimers with retinoid X receptors (RXRs) and these heterodimers regulate the expression of target genes. There are 3 known subtypes of PPARs: PPAR-alpha, PPAR-delta and PPAR-gamma. Mostly target genes are involved in the catabolism of fatty acids. Conversely, PPAR-gamma is activated by peroxisome proliferators such as prostaglandins, leukotrienes and anti-diabetic thiazolidinediones and affects the expression of genes involved in the storage of the fatty acids. PPAR-gamma may also be involved in adipocyte differentiation. It has also been shown that PPARs can induce transcription of acyl coenzyme A oxidase and cytochrome P450 through interaction with specific response elements.
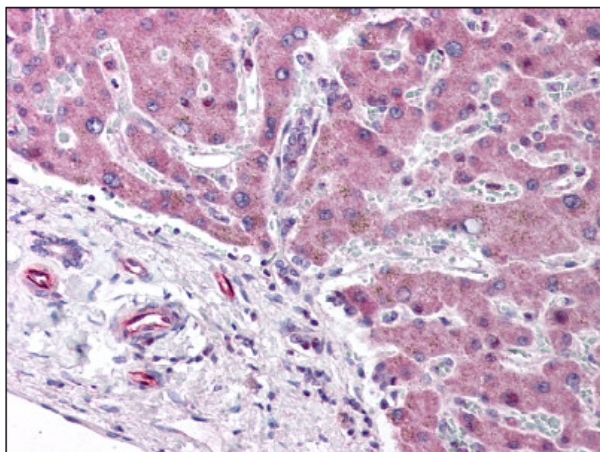
Synonyms: NR1C1, PPAR, PPARA

Product images:

Figure 1. Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE) on Liver.