

Product datasheet for **AP20267PU-N**

PPAR alpha (PPARA) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western blot: 1/500-1/1000. Immunofluorescence: 1/50-1/200.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Specificity:	This antibody detects endogenous levels of PPAR- α protein.
Formulation:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 0.05% sodium azide, approx. pH 7.2 State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen; purity is > 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
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.
Predicted Protein Size:	~ 52 kDa
Gene Name:	peroxisome proliferator activated receptor alpha
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 19013 Mouse Entrez Gene 25747 Rat Entrez Gene 5465 Human Q07869



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Background:

Peroxisome proliferators are nongenotoxic carcinogens which are purported to exert their effect on cells through their interaction with members of the nuclear hormone receptor family, termed Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptors (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. Studies indicate that PPARs are activated by peroxisome proliferators such as clofibrilic acid, nafenopin, and WY-14,643, as well as by some fatty acids. It has also been shown that PPARs can induce transcription of acyl coenzyme A oxidase and cytochrome P450 A6 (CYP450 A6) through interaction with specific response elements. PPAR alpha is activated by free fatty acids including linoleic, arachidonic, and oleic acids. Induction of peroxisomes by this mechanism leads to a reduction in blood triglyceride levels. PPAR alpha is expressed mainly in skeletal muscle, heart, liver, and kidney and is thought to regulate many genes involved in the beta-oxidation of fatty acids. Activation of rat liver PPAR alpha has been shown to suppress hepatocyte apoptosis. PPAR alpha, like several other nuclear hormone receptors, heterodimerizes with retinoic X receptor (RXR) alpha to form a transcriptionally competent complex.

Synonyms:

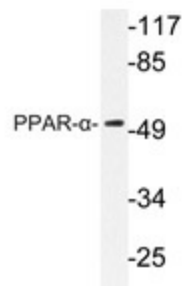
NR1C1, PPAR, PPARA

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors

Protein Pathways:

Adipocytokine signaling pathway, PPAR signaling pathway

Product images:


Western blot analysis of PPAR-a antibody (AP20267PU-N) in extracts from NIH/3T3 cells.