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Product datasheet for R1490P

PPAR gamma (PPARG) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	This product has been assayed by ELISA against 0.1 µg of the immunizing peptide. A 1:7,000 to 1:33,000 dilution of the antibody is recommended for this assay. Reactivity in other immunoassays is unknown.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Antibody R1490P was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to human PPAR gamma 1 and 2.
Specificity:	This is an affinity purified antibody produced by immunoaffinity chromatography using the immunizing peptide after immobilization to a solid phase. This product is expected to react with human (100% identity with immunogen) due to sequence homology. Reactivity against PPAR gamma 1 or from other species has not been tested.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2, and 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide as preservative. State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid (sterile filtered) purified Ig fraction.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Immunoaffinity chromatography.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store vial at -20°C. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20°C or below. Dilute only prior to immediate use. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 5468 Human P37231

View online »

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 antidiabetic 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:

CIMT1; GLM1; NR1C3; OTTHUMP00000185030; OTTHUMP00000185033; PPAR-gamma; PPARG1; PPARG2; PPARgamma