

**PPAR gamma Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV10623****Specification**

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**PPAR gamma Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P37231</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	57620

**PPAR gamma Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5468**Application & Usage**

**Western blotting (0.5-4 µg/ml).** However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually. The antibody recognizes ~33 kDa band, corresponding to PPARg (isoform CRA-c) in samples from human and mouse origins. Reactivity to other species has not been tested.

**Other Names**

PPARG, PPAR G, PPAR g, peroxisome proliferator activated receptor

**Target/Specificity**

PPAR

**Antibody Form**

Liquid

**Appearance**

Colorless liquid

**Formulation**

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, and 0.01% thimerosal.

**Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

**Background Descriptions**

**Precautions**

PPAR gamma Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PPAR gamma Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** PPARG

**Synonyms** NR1C3

**Function**

Nuclear receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Once activated by a ligand, the nuclear receptor binds to DNA specific PPAR response elements (PPRE) and modulates the transcription of its target genes, such as acyl-CoA oxidase. It therefore controls the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Key regulator of adipocyte differentiation and glucose homeostasis. ARF6 acts as a key regulator of the tissue-specific adipocyte P2 (aP2) enhancer. Acts as a critical regulator of gut homeostasis by suppressing NF-kappa-B-mediated pro-inflammatory responses. Plays a role in the regulation of cardiovascular circadian rhythms by regulating the transcription of BMAL1 in the blood vessels (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Redistributed from the nucleus to the cytosol through a MAP2K1/MEK1-dependent manner. NOCT enhances its nuclear translocation

**Tissue Location**

Highest expression in adipose tissue. Lower in skeletal muscle, spleen, heart and liver. Also detectable in placenta, lung and ovary.

**PPAR gamma Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**PPAR gamma Antibody - Images****PPAR gamma Antibody - Background**

PPAR (Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor) is a member of the nuclear hormone receptor superfamily and functions as a transcriptional activator. PPARG is preferentially expressed in adipocyte as well as in vascular smooth muscle cells and macrophage. Besides its role in mediating adipogenesis and lipids metabolism, PPARG also modulates insulin sensitivity, cell proliferation and inflammation. The inhibition of PPARG transcription activity is due to MAP kinase phosphorylation at serine 84 of PPARG.