

PPARD Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11939b

Specification

PPARD Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	FC, WB,E
Primary Accession	Q03181
Other Accession	NP_803184.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	49903
Antigen Region	367-394

PPARD Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5467

Other Names

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta, PPAR-delta, NUC1, Nuclear hormone receptor 1, NUC1, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 2, Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor beta, PPAR-beta, PPARD, NR1C2, PPARB

Target/Specificity

This PPARD antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 367-394 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human PPARD.

Dilution

FC~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

PPARD Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PPARD Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name PPARD ([HGNC:9235](#))

Synonyms NR1C2, PPARB

Function Ligand-activated transcription factor key mediator of energy metabolism in adipose tissues (PubMed:[35675826](#)). Receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Has a preference for poly-unsaturated fatty acids, such as gamma- linoleic acid and eicosapentanoic acid. Once activated by a ligand, the receptor binds to promoter elements of target genes. Regulates the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Functions as transcription activator for the acyl-CoA oxidase gene. Decreases expression of NPC1L1 once activated by a ligand.

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Tissue Location

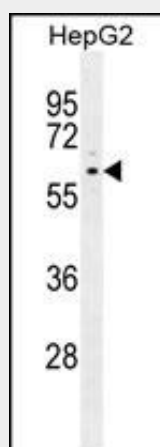
Ubiquitous with maximal levels in placenta and skeletal muscle

PPARD Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

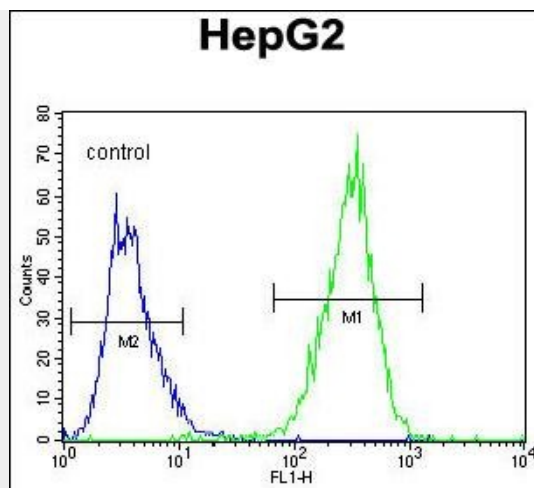
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

PPARD Antibody (C-term) - Images



PPARD Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11939b) western blot analysis in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the PPARD antibody detected the PPARD protein (arrow).



PPARD Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP11939b) flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

PPARD Antibody (C-term) - Background

This gene encodes a member of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) family. PPARs are nuclear hormone receptors that bind peroxisome proliferators and control the size and number of peroxisomes produced by cells. PPARs mediate a variety of biological processes, and may be involved in the development of several chronic diseases, including diabetes, obesity, atherosclerosis, and cancer. This protein is a potent inhibitor of ligand-induced transcription activity of PPAR alpha and PPAR gamma. It may function as an integrator of transcription repression and nuclear receptor signaling. The expression of this gene is found to be elevated in colorectal cancer cells. The elevated expression can be repressed by adenomatosis polyposis coli (APC), a tumor suppressor protein related to APC/beta-catenin signaling pathway. Knockout studies in mice suggested the role of this protein in myelination of the corpus callosum, lipid metabolism, and epidermal cell proliferation. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

PPARD Antibody (C-term) - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Christopoulos, P., et al. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1205, 185-191 (2010) :
Dunn, S.E., et al. J. Exp. Med. 207(8):1599-1608(2010)
Eynon, N., et al. Mitochondrion (2010) In press :
Jguirim-Souissi, I., et al. Genet. Mol. Res. 9(3):1326-1333(2010)