

Anti-PPAR γ Antibody
Mouse Anti Human Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP53388**Specification**

Anti-PPAR γ Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P37231
Other Accession	AB472042
Reactivity	Transfected
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Ig2a
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human PPAR γ protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Purification	Affinity purified
Calculated MW	53,57 KDa

Anti-PPAR γ Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5468**Other Names**

CIMT1; GLM1; NR1C3; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3; OTTHUMP00000185032; OTTHUMP00000185036; Peroxisome proliferator activated nuclear receptor gamma variant 1; Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma 1; Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor gamma; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma; PPAR gamma; PPAR-gamma; PPARG; PPARG_HUMAN; PPARG1; PPARG2; PPARGgamma.

Dilution

WB~~1:500

Format

Purified mouse monoclonal antibody in PBS(pH 7.4) containing with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage

Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-PPAR γ 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

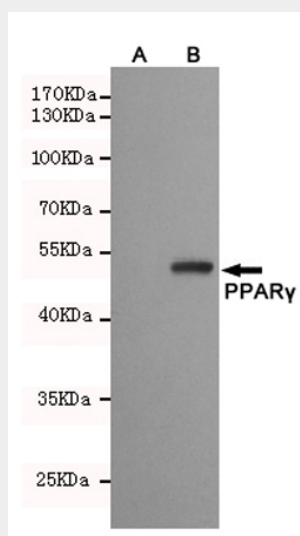
Highest expression in adipose tissue. Lower in skeletal muscle, spleen, heart and liver. Also detectable in placenta, lung and ovary.

Anti-PPAR γ 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](#)

Anti-PPAR γ Antibody - Images



Western blot detection of PPAR γ fragment in CHO-K1 cell lysate (A) and CHO-K1 transfected by pEGFP-C1-PPAR γ (B) cell lysate using HER2/ErbB2 mouse mAb (1:500 diluted). Predicted band size: 53kDa. Observed band size: 53kDa.

Anti-PPAR γ Antibody - Background

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, suc