Product Datasheet

PPAR gamma Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49371

Package Size: #49371-1 50ul #49371-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

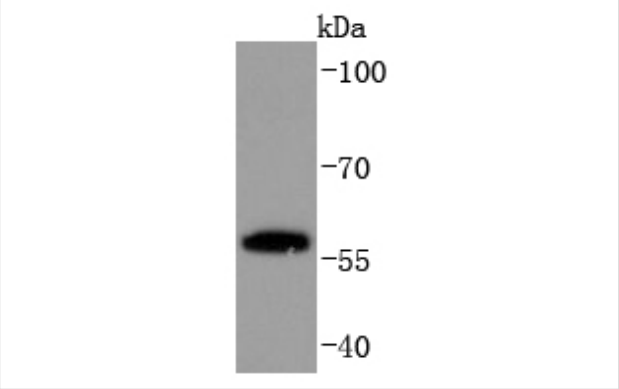
Description

Product Name	PPAR gamma Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JF101-4
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	CIMT1 antibody GLM1 antibody NR1C3 antibody Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3 antibody OTTHUMP00000185032 antibody OTTHUMP00000185036 antibody Peroxisome proliferator activated nuclear receptor gamma variant 1 antibody Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma 1 antibody Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor gamma antibody Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma antibody PPAR gamma antibody PPAR-gamma antibody PPARG antibody PPARG_HUMAN antibody PPARG1 antibody PPARG2 antibody PPARgamma antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P37231
Uniprot	P37231
GeneID	5468;
Calculated MW	58 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000

Images



Western blot analysis of PPAR gamma on PC-12 cells lysates using anti-PPAR gamma antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

Background

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are members of the nuclear hormone receptor subfamily of transcription factors. PPARs form heterodimers with retinoid X receptors (RXRs). These heterodimers regulate transcription of genes involved in insulin action, adipocyte differentiation, lipid metabolism and inflammation. PPARγ is implicated in numerous diseases including obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and cancer. PPARγ activators include prostanoids, fatty acids, thiazolidinediones and N-(2-benzoylphenyl) tyrosine analogues. A key component in adipocyte differentiation and fat-specific gene expression, PPARγ may modulate macrophage functions such as proinflammatory activities, and stimulate oxidized low-density lipoprotein (x-LDL) uptake. A Pro12Ala polymorphism of the PPARγ2 gene has been reported to reduce transactivation activity in vitro. This substitution may affect the immune response to ox-LDL and be associated with type 2 diabetes. In addition, the Pro12Ala variant of the PPARγ2 gene maybe correlated with abdominal obesity in type 2 diabetes.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only