

Product datasheet for **AP23415PU-N**

PPAR gamma (PPARG) (N-term) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western blot: 1 µg/ml.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of human PPAR-G
Specificity:	This antibody detects PPAR-gamma (N-term). No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Formulation:	5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN ₃ State: Aff - Purified State: Lyophilized Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500µg/ml.
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8 °C for up to one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 5468 Human P37231

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Background:

The peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are a group of three nuclear receptor isoforms, PPAR gamma, PPAR alpha, and PPAR delta, encoded by different genes. PPARs are ligand-regulated transcription factors that control gene expression by binding to specific response elements (PPREs) within promoters.¹ PPAR gamma is a transcription factor that has a pivotal role in adipocyte differentiation and expression of adipocyte-specific genes. The PPAR gamma1 and gamma2 isoforms result from alternative splicing and have ligand-dependent and -independent activation domains.² PPAR gamma is a member of a family of nuclear receptors/ligand-dependent transcription factors, which bind to hormone response elements on target gene promoters. Ameshima et al. (2003) found that PPAR gamma is abundantly expressed in normal lung tissues, especially in endothelial cells, but that its expression is reduced or absent in the angiogenic plexiform lesions of pulmonary hypertensive lungs and in the vascular lesions of a rat model of severe pulmonary hypertension. And they conclude that fluid shear stress decreases the expression of PPARGamma in endothelial cells and that loss of PPARGamma expression characterizes an abnormal, proliferating, apoptosis-resistant endothelial cell phenotype.

Synonyms:

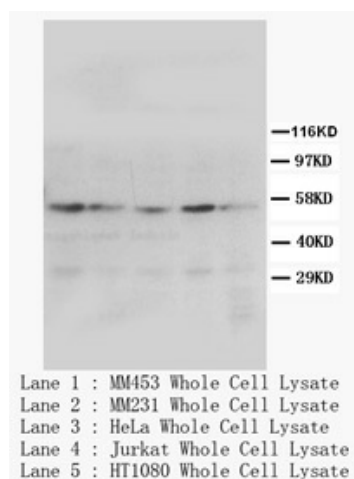
PPARG, NR1C3

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors

Protein Pathways:

Huntington's disease, Pathways in cancer, PPAR signaling pathway, Thyroid cancer

Product images:


Western blot with polyclonal anti-PPAR-G antibody