

PPARG Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20705a

Specification

PPARG Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P37231
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	57620

PPARG Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5468

Other Names

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma, PPAR-gamma, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3, PPARG, NR1C3

Target/Specificity

This PPARG antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 2-35 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human PPARG.

Dilution

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

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

PPARG Antibody (N-term) - 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

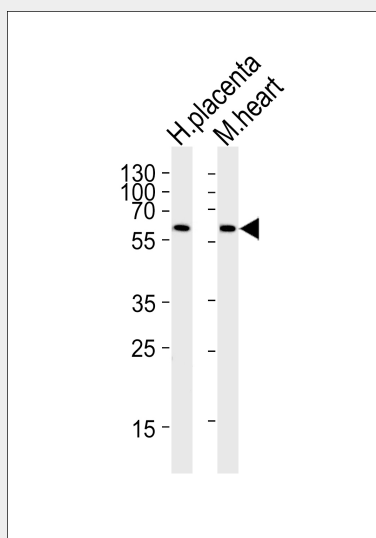
Highest expression in adipose tissue. Lower in skeletal muscle, spleen, heart and liver. Also detectable in placenta, lung and ovary.

PPARG Antibody (N-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](#)

PPARG Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from human placenta and mouse heart tissue lysate (from left to right), using PPARG Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP20705a). AP20705a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.

PPARG Antibody (N-term) - 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, 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 proinflammatory responses.

PPARG Antibody (N-term) - References

Mukherjee R.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 272:8071-8076(1997).
Elbrecht A.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 224:431-437(1996).
Yanase T.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 233:320-324(1997).
Greene M.E.,et al.Gene Expr. 4:281-299(1995).
Greene M.E.,et al.Submitted (DEC-2001) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

PPARG Antibody (N-term) - Citations

- [Qishen Yiqi Dripping Pill Protects Diabetic Nephropathy by Inhibiting the PI3K-AKT Signaling Pathways in Rats](#)
- [Pioglitazone increases VEGFR3 expression and promotes activation of M2 macrophages via the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor \$\gamma\$.](#)