

PPAR Delta mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1D7)

Catalog # AP63725

Specification

PPAR Delta mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1D7) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality IHC-P <u>003181</u> Human, Rat, Mouse Mouse Monoclonal

PPAR Delta mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1D7) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5467

Other Names Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta (PPAR-delta) (NUCI) (Nuclear hormone receptor 1) (NUC1) (Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 2) (Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor beta) (PPAR-beta)

Dilution IHC-P~~N/A

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

PPAR Delta mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1D7) - 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

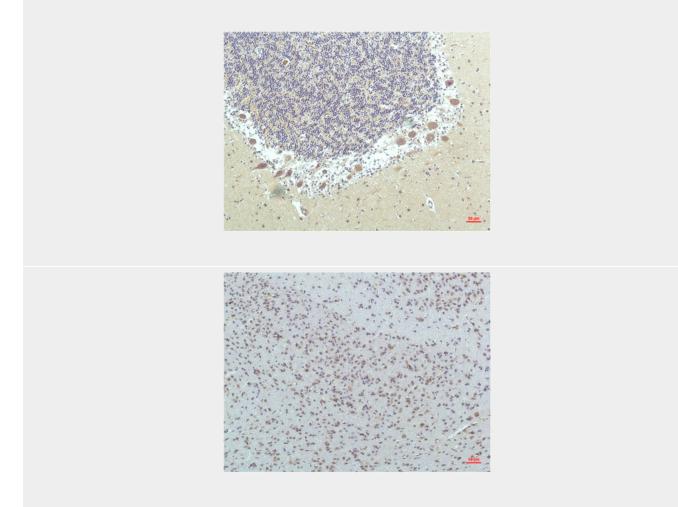
Ubiquitous with maximal levels in placenta and skeletal muscle

PPAR Delta mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1D7) - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

PPAR Delta mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1D7) - Images



PPAR Delta mouse Monoclonal Antibody(1D7) - Background

Ligand-activated transcription factor. 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.