

# PPARG Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # AO1186a

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P37231</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Names</b>	3A4A9; 1E6A1
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Calculated MW</b>	57620
<b>Description</b>	PPARG: peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma. This gene encodes a member of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) subfamily of nuclear receptors. PPARs form heterodimers with retinoid X receptors (RXRs) and these heterodimers regulate transcription of various genes. Three subtypes of PPARs are known: PPAR-alpha, PPAR-delta, and PPAR-gamma. The protein encoded by this gene is PPAR-gamma and is a regulator of adipocyte differentiation. Additionally, PPAR-gamma has been implicated in the pathology of numerous diseases including obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and cancer. Alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different isoforms have been described.
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of PPARG (aa170-270) expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Formulation</b>	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	5468
<b>Other Names</b>	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma, PPAR-gamma, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3, PPARG, NR1C3
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 E~~N/A
<b>Storage</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Precautions</b>	PPARG Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

<b>Name</b>	PPARG
<b>Synonyms</b>	NR1C3
<b>Function</b>	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).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Redistributed from the nucleus to the cytosol through a MAP2K1/MEK1-dependent manner. NOCT enhances its nuclear translocation
<b>Tissue Location</b>	Highest expression in adipose tissue. Lower in skeletal muscle, spleen, heart and liver. Also detectable in placenta, lung and ovary.

## References

1. Sarcoidosis Vasc Diffuse Lung Dis. 2006 Jun;23(2):93-100 2. Hum Biol. 2007 Feb;79(1):111-9. 3. Hum Genet. 2008 Feb;123(1):35-40. Epub 2007 Nov 13.

## Images

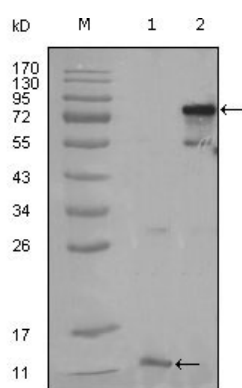


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using PPARG mouse mAb against truncated PPARG-His recombinant protein (1) and full-length PPARG(aa1-477) transfected CHO-K1 cell lysate (2).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.