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PPARA Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO2115a

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	Q07869
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	5D10E10
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	52225
Description	Peroxisome proliferators include hypolipidemic drugs, herbicides, leukotriene antagonists, and plasticizers; this term arises because they induce an increase in the size and number of peroxisomes. Peroxisomes are subcellular organelles found in plants and animals that contain enzymes for respiration and for cholesterol and lipid metabolism. The action of peroxisome proliferators is thought to be mediated via specific receptors, called PPARs, which belong to the steroid hormone receptor superfamily. PPARs affect the expression of target genes involved in cell proliferation, cell differentiation and in immune and inflammation responses. Three closely related subtypes (alpha, beta/delta, and gamma) have been identified. This gene encodes the subtype PPAR-alpha, which is a nuclear transcription factor. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene, although the full-length nature of only two has been determined.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human PPARA (AA: 1-120) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

Additional Information

Gene ID	5465
Other Names	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha, PPAR-alpha, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 1, PPARA, NR1C1, PPAR
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400 E~~1/10000
Storage	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.
Precautions	PPARA Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	PPARA
Synonyms	NR1C1, PPAR
Function	Ligand-activated transcription factor. Key regulator of lipid metabolism. Activated by the endogenous ligand 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphocholine (16:0/18:1-GPC). Activated by oleylethanolamide, a naturally occurring lipid that regulates satiety. Receptor for peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Regulates the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Functions as a transcription activator for the ACOX1 and P450 genes. Transactivation activity requires heterodimerization with RXRA and is antagonized by NR2C2. May be required for the propagation of clock information to metabolic pathways regulated by PER2.
Cellular Location	Nucleus.
Tissue Location	Skeletal muscle, liver, heart and kidney. Expressed in monocytes (PubMed:28167758).

References

1.Blood. 2013 Aug 8;122(6):969-80.2.Leukemia. 2013 Apr;27(5):1090-9.

Images

