

# Anti-PPAR gamma Antibody

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to PPAR gamma  
Catalog # AP60610

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IF/IC, IHC
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P37231</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">P37238</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Drosophila
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	57620

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	5468
<b>Other Names</b>	NR1C3; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma; PPAR-gamma; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human PPAR gamma. The exact sequence is proprietary.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IHC (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500) IF/IC~~N/A IHC~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IHC (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	PPARG
<b>Synonyms</b>	NR1C3
<b>Function</b>	Ligand-activated transcription factor that forms obligate heterodimers with the retinoic acid receptor and acts as a key regulator of biological processes, such as adipocyte differentiation, lipid metabolism, glucose homeostasis and beta-oxidation of fatty acids (PubMed: <a href="#">16150867</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">20829347</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">23525231</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">8702406</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">8706692</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9065481</a> ). Activated by lipid ligands: binds peroxisome proliferators, such as hypolipidemic drugs, and fatty acids, such as prostaglandin J2 metabolites (PubMed: <a href="#">16150867</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">20829347</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">23525231</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">8702406</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">8706692</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9065481</a> ). Ligand-binding

results in a conformational change in the receptor, promoting dissociation of repressors and recruitment of coactivators, and subsequent activation of target gene expression (PubMed:[16150867](#), PubMed:[20829347](#), PubMed:[23525231](#), PubMed:[8702406](#), PubMed:[8706692](#), PubMed:[9065481](#)). Specifically binds to DNA specific PPAR response elements (PPRE) and modulates the transcription of its target genes, such as acyl-CoA oxidase (By similarity). Acts as a critical regulator of gut homeostasis by suppressing NF-kappa-B-mediated pro-inflammatory responses (PubMed:[20829347](#)). 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 (PubMed:[17101779](#)). NOCT enhances its nuclear translocation (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P37238, ECO:0000269|PubMed:[17101779](#)}

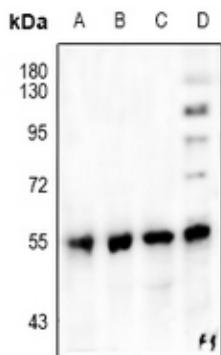
#### Tissue Location

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

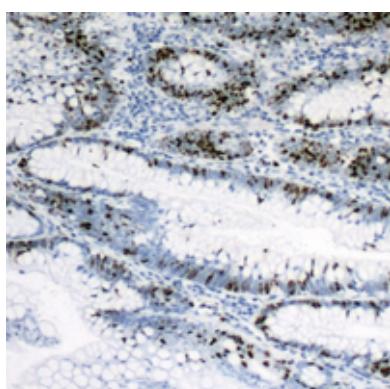
## Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human PPAR gamma. The exact sequence is proprietary.

## Images

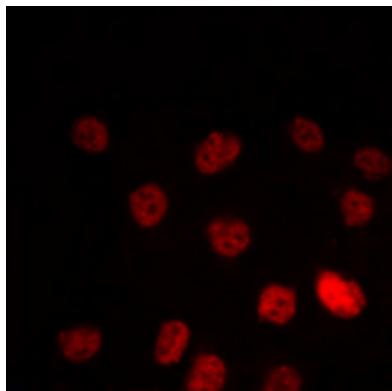


Western blot analysis of PPAR gamma expression in HeLa (A), rat ovary (B), mouse spleen (C), LO2 (D) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of PPAR gamma staining in human colon formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Immunofluorescent analysis of PPAR gamma staining in MCF7 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified



chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark.

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