

# PPAR Delta mouse Monoclonal Antibody(2F9)

Catalog # AP63723

## Product Information

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|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | IHC-P, IF              |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q03181</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Rat, Mouse      |
| Host              | Mouse                  |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal             |
| Calculated MW     | 49903                  |

## Additional Information

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|--------------------|--|
| 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 IF~~IF: 1:50-200 IHC 1:100-200  |
| Format             | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.  |
| Storage Conditions | -20°C  |

## Protein Information

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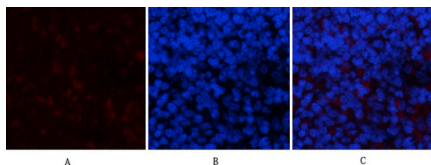
|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Name              | PPARD ( <a href="#">HGNC:9235</a> )  |
| Synonyms          | NR1C2, PPARB   |
| Function          | Ligand-activated transcription factor key mediator of energy metabolism in adipose tissues (PubMed: <a href="#">35675826</a> ). Receptor 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   |

## Background

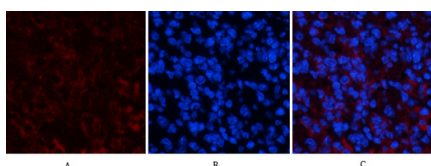
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Ligand-activated transcription factor. Receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Has a preference for poly-unsaturated fatty acids, such as gamma-linoleic acid and eicosapentanoic acid. Once activated 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.

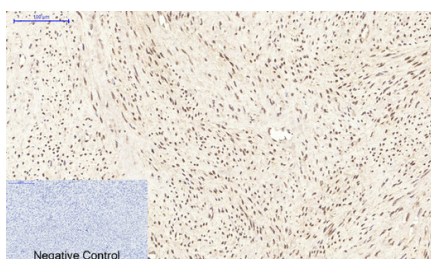
## Images



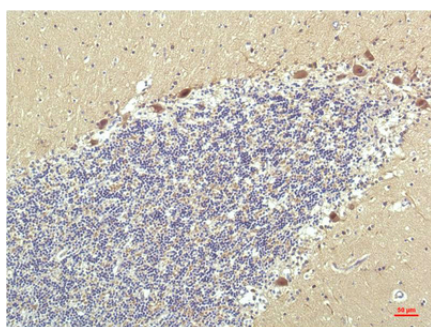
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1,PPAR Delta Mouse Monoclonal Antibody(2F9)(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



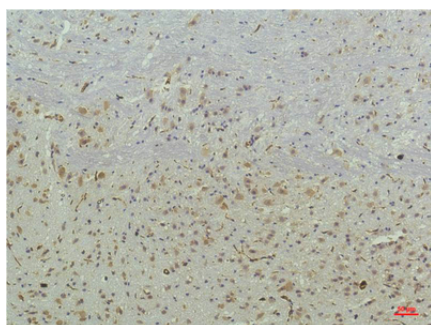
Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-spleen tissue. 1,PPAR Delta Mouse Monoclonal Antibody(2F9)(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus tissue. 1,PPAR Delta Mouse Monoclonal Antibody(2F9) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Brain Tissue using PPAR Delta Mouse mAb diluted at 1:200.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse Brain Tissue using PPAR Delta Mouse mAb diluted at 1:200.

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