

# PPAR gamma Antibody

Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP91106

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P37231</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	CIMT1; GLM1; NR1C3; PPAR gamma; PARG; PPARG1; PPARG2;
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Calculated MW</b>	57620

## Additional Information

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<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500~1:2000
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human PPAR gamma
<b>Description</b>	Receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Once activated by a ligand, the receptor binds to a promoter element in the gene for acyl-CoA oxidase and activates its transcription. It therefore controls the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Key regulator of adipocyte differentiation and glucose homeostasis.
<b>Storage Condition and Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

## 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: <a href="#">16150867</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">20829347</a> ,

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

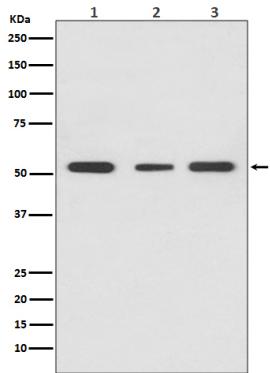
Nucleus. Cytoplasm Note=Redistributed from the nucleus to the cytosol through a MAP2K1/MEK1-dependent manner (PubMed:17101779). NOCT enhances its nuclear translocation (By similarity). {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P37238, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:17101779}

#### Tissue Location

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

## Images

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Western blot analysis of PPAR gamma expression in (1) HeLa cell lysate; (2) PC-3 cell lysate; (3) THP-1 cell lysate.

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