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PPARG Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20705a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P37231
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB43831
Calculated MW	57620

Additional Information

Gene ID	5468
Other Names	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma, PPAR-gamma, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3, PPARG, NR1C3
Target/Specificity	This PPARG antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 2-35 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human PPARG.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	PPARG Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

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

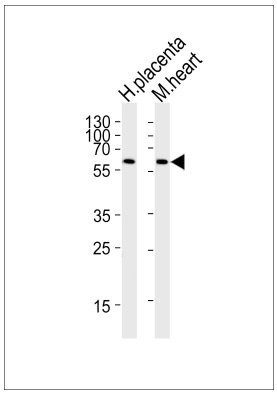
Background

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 proinflammatory responses.

References

Mukherjee R.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 272:8071-8076(1997).
Elbrecht A.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 224:431-437(1996).
Yanase T.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 233:320-324(1997).
Greene M.E.,et al.Gene Expr. 4:281-299(1995).
Greene M.E.,et al.Submitted (DEC-2001) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from human placenta and mouse heart tissue lysate(from left to right), using PPARG Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP20705a). AP20705a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.

Citations

- Pioglitazone increases VEGFR3 expression and promotes activation of M2 macrophages via the peroxisome proliferator □activated receptor γ.