

PPAR-α Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP72018

Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E

Primary Accession Q07869

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW52225

Additional Information

Gene ID 5465

Other Names PPARA; NR1C1; PPAR; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha;

PPAR-alpha; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 1

Dilution WB~~WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000 IHC 1:50-300 IHC-P~~WB

1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000 IHC 1:50-300 IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A

E~~N/A

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium

azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

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.

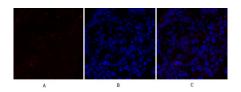
Cellular Location Nucleus.

Tissue Location Skeletal muscle, liver, heart and kidney. Expressed in monocytes

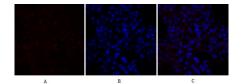
Background

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 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.

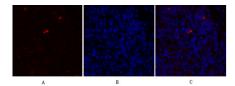
Images



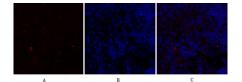
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1,PPAR-α Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



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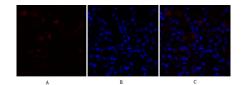
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1,PPAR-α Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



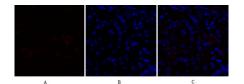
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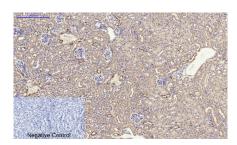
Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-kidney tissue. 1,PPAR-α Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



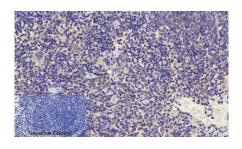
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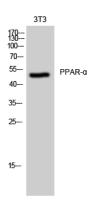
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus-cancer tissue. 1,PPAR-α Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was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



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-kidney tissue. 1,PPAR-α Polyclonal Antibody 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.



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Western Blot analysis of 3T3 cells using PPAR-α Polyclonal Antibody cells nucleus extracted by Minute TM Cytoplasmic and Nuclear Fractionation kit (SC-003,Inventbiotech,MN,USA).

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