10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

PPAR alpha Mouse mAb

PPAR alpha Mouse mAb
Catalog # AP94596

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC
Primary Accession	Q6I9S0
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	51 KDa
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PPAR alpha
Isotype	IgG1
Purity	affinity purified by Protein G
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Nucleus.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily. Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.
SUBUNIT	Heterodimer; with RXRA. This heterodimerization is required for DNA binding and transactivation activity. Interacts with AKAP13, LPIN1 and PRDM16. Also interacts with PPARBP coactivator in vitro. Interacts with CITED2; the interaction stimulates its transcriptional activity. Interacts with NCOA3 and NCOA6 coactivators. Interacts with ASXL1 AND ASXL2.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Peroxisome proliferators are nongenotoxic carcinogens which are purported to exert their effect on cells through their interaction with members of the nuclear hormone receptor family, termed Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptors (PPARs). Nuclear hormone receptors are ligand dependent intracellular proteins that stimulate transcription of specific genes by binding to specific DNA sequences following activation by the appropriate ligand. Studies indicate that PPARs are activated by peroxisome proliferators such as clofibric acid, nafenopin, and WY-14,643, as well as by some fatty acids. It has also been shown that PPARs can induce transcription of acyl coenzyme A oxidase and cytochrome P450 A6 (CYP450 A6) through interaction with specific response elements. PPAR alpha is activated by free fatty acids including linoleic, arachidonic, and oleic acids. Induction of peroxisomes by this mechanism leads to a reduction in blood triglyceride levels. PPAR alpha is expressed mainly in skeletal muscle, heart, liver, and kidney and is thought to regulate many genes involved in the beta-oxidation of fatty acids. Activation of rat liver PPAR alpha has been shown to suppress hepatocyte apoptosis. PPAR alpha, like several other nuclear hormone receptors, heterodimerizes with retinoic X receptor (RXR) alpha to form a transcriptionally competent complex.

Additional Information

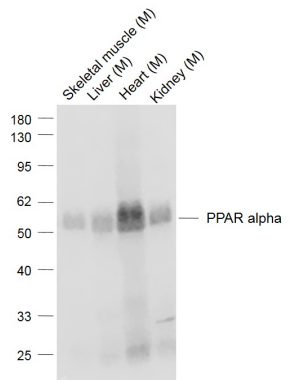
Target/Specificity	Skeletal muscle, liver, heart and kidney.
Dilution	WB=1:500-1000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:400-800,ICC/IF=1:20-100,IF=1:20-100
Format	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

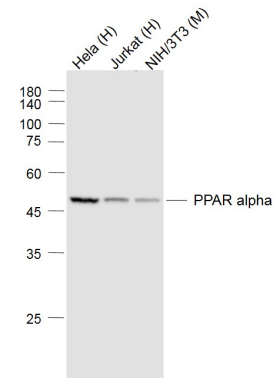
Background

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Images



Sample: Lane 1: Skeletal muscle (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Lane 2: Liver (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Lane 3: Heart (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Lane 4: Kidney (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-PPAR alpha (AP94596) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 51 kD Observed band size: 51 kD



Sample: Lane 1: Hela (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Lane 2: Jurkat (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Lane 3: NIH/3T3(Mouse) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Primary: Anti-PPAR alpha (AP94596) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 52 kD Observed band size: 52 kD