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PPAR alpha Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP94621

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q6I9S0
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	51 KDa
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PPAR alpha
Epitope Specificity	301-400/468
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
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=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=1 μg /test
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

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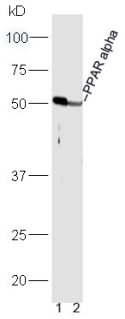
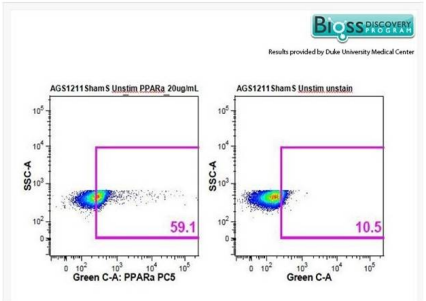
Images

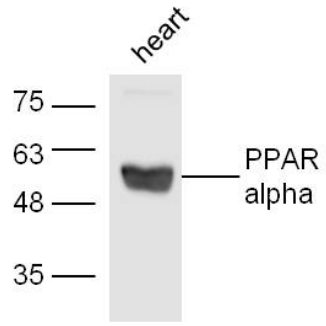


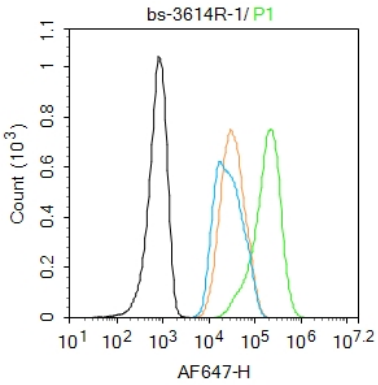
Sample: Lane1: Heart(Mouse) Lysate at 30 ug Lane2: Liver(Mouse) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Primary: Anti-PPAR alpha (AP94621) at 1:300 dilution; Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-rabbit IgG(bs-0295G-HRP) at 1: 5000dilution; Predicted band size: 51 kD Observed band size: 51 kD



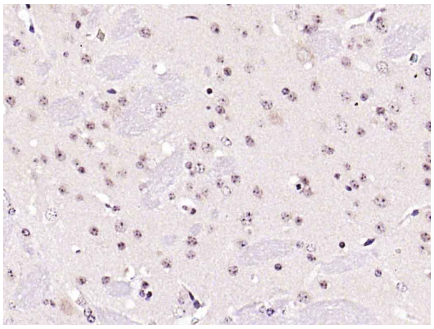
Rat splenocytes stained with Anti-PPAR alpha Polyclonal Antibody, PE-CY5 Conjugated (AP94621-PE-Cy5) at 1:50.

Sample: Heart (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-PPAP alpha (AP94621) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size: 51 kD Observed band size: 51 kD

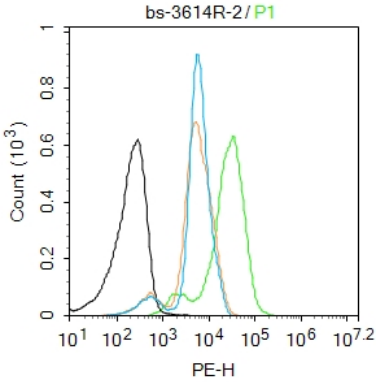




Blank control: HepG2. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-PPAR alpha antibody (AP94621) Dilution: 1 µg /10^6 cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647 Dilution: 1 µg /test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20℃. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

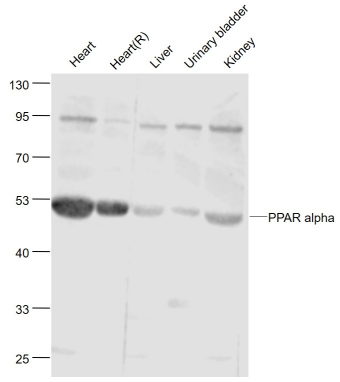


Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (PPAR alpha) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP94621) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.



Blank control: Jurkat. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-PPAR alpha antibody (AP94621) Dilution: 1 µg /10^6 cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC Dilution: 1 µg /test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at-20℃.The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

Sample: Heart (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Heart (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug Liver (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Urinary bladder (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Kidney (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti- PPAR alpha (AP94621) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 52/19 kD Observed band size: 52 kD



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