

Product datasheet

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ARG65761 anti-PPAR delta antibody

Package: 100 μl, 50 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes PPAR delta

Tested Reactivity Hu, Ms, Rat **Tested Application** IHC-P, WB Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name PPAR delta Species Human

Immunogen Recombinant protein of Human PPAR delta

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names PPAR-delta; NR1C2; PPAR-beta; PPARB; NUCII; NUCI; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 2;

Nuclear hormone receptor 1; NUC1; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta; FAAR;

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor beta

Application Instructions

Predict Reactivity Note	Rat	
Application table	Application	Dilution

IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations **Application Note**

should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Liquid Form

Purification Affinity purification with immunogen.

Buffer PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.

Preservative 0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 50% Glycerol

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links <u>GeneID: 19015 Mouse</u>

GeneID: 5467 Human

Swiss-port # P35396 Mouse

Swiss-port # Q03181 Human

Gene Symbol PPARD

Gene Full Name peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta

Background This gene encodes a member of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) family. PPARs

are nuclear hormone receptors that bind peroxisome proliferators and control the size and number of peroxisomes produced by cells. PPARs mediate a variety of biological processes, and may be involved in the development of several chronic diseases, including diabetes, obesity, atherosclerosis, and cancer. This protein is a potent inhibitor of ligand-induced transcription activity of PPAR alpha and PPAR gamma. It may function as an integrator of transcription repression and nuclear receptor signaling. The expression of this gene is found to be elevated in colorectal cancer cells. The elevated expression can be repressed by adenomatosis polyposis coli (APC), a tumor suppressor protein related to APC/betacatenin signaling pathway. Knockout studies in mice suggested the role of this protein in myelination of the corpus callosum, lipid metabolism, and epidermal cell proliferation. Alternate splicing results in

multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2010]

Function Ligand-activated transcription factor. Receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as

hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Has a preference for poly-unsaturated fatty acids, such as gammalinoleic acid and eicosapentanoic acid. Once activated by a ligand, the receptor binds to promoter elements of target genes. Regulates the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Functions as transcription activator for the acyl-CoA oxidase gene. Decreases expression of NPC1L1 once

activated by a ligand. [UniProt]

Highlight Related products:

PPAR delta antibodies; Anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibodies;

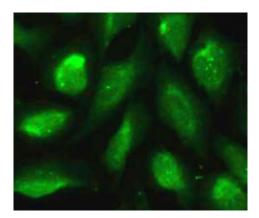
Calculated Mw 50 kDa

Images

170 -130 -100 -70 -55 origo 2017 40 -35 -

ARG65761 anti-PPAR delta antibody WB image

Western blot: 30 μg of HeLa cell lysate stained with ARG65761 anti-PPAR delta antibody at 1:500 dilution.



ARG65761 anti-PPAR delta antibody ICC/IF image

 $Immun of luorescence: \ U20S \ cells \ stained \ with \ ARG65761 \ anti-PPAR \ delta \ antibody.$