

## ARG56483 anti-PPAR delta antibody

Package: 50 µg  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes PPAR delta
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat, Pig, Sheep
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	PPAR delta
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide around aa. 39-54 of Human PPAR delta.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	PPAR-delta; NR1C2; PPAR-beta; PPARG; NUC1; NUC2; 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

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	IHC-P	Assay-dependent
	WB	Assay-dependent
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
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	<a href="#">GeneID: 19015 Mouse</a>
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[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/beta-catenin 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]

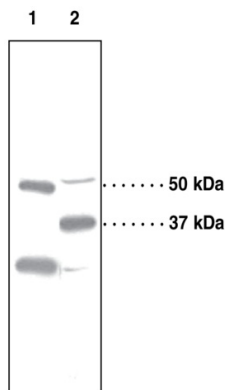
Function

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 gamma-linoleic 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]

Calculated Mw

50 kDa

## Images



ARG56483 anti-PPAR delta antibody WB image

Western blot: 1) 30 µg of Human cerebral cortex, and 2) 30 µg of Mouse liver stained with ARG56483 anti-PPAR delta antibody.