

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; 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

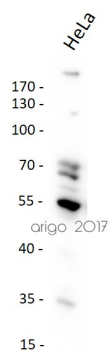
Predict Reactivity Note	Rat						
Application table	<table> <tr> <th>Application</th><th>Dilution</th></tr> <tr> <td>IHC-P</td><td>1:50 - 1:200</td></tr> <tr> <td>WB</td><td>1:500 - 1:2000</td></tr> </table>	Application	Dilution	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
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IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200						
WB	1:500 - 1:2000						
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.
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.

Database links	GeneID: 19015 Mouse 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]
Highlight	Related products: PPAR delta antibodies ; Anti-Rabbit IgG secondary antibodies ;
Calculated Mw	50 kDa

Images



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.