PRODUCT INFORMATION

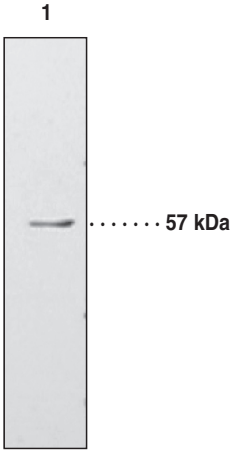
PPARγ Polyclonal Antibody

Item No. 101700

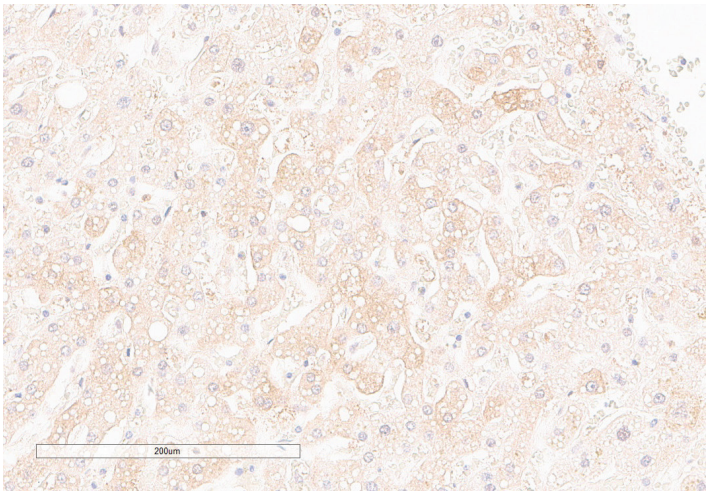
Overview and Properties

Contents:	This vial contains 500 µl of peptide affinity-purified polyclonal antibody.
Synonym:	Peroxisome Proliferator-activated Receptor γ
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide from the internal region of PPARγ1
Cross Reactivity:	(+) PPARγ1 and PPARγ2
Species Reactivity:	(+) Human, mouse, rat; other species not tested
Uniprot No.:	P37231
Form:	Liquid
Storage:	-20°C (as supplied)
Stability:	≥3 years
Storage Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.2, with 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide
Host:	Rabbit
Applications:	Immunohistochemisry (IHC), immunoprecipitation (IP), and Western blot (WB); the recommended starting dilutions are 1:80, 12 µl of IgG per reaction, and 1:200, respectively. Other applications were not tested, therefore optimal working concentration/dilution should be determined empirically.

Images



Lane 1: Rat adipose homogenate (30 µg)



Immunohistochemistry analysis of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) human liver tissue after heat induced antigen retrieval in pH 6.0 citrate buffer. After incubation with PPARγ Polyclonal Antibody, (Item No. 101700), at a 1:80 dilution, slides were incubated with biotinylated secondary antibody, followed by alkaline phosphatase-streptavidin and chromogen (DAB).

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Description

PPARγ is a ligand-activated transcription factor involved in the regulation of lipid homeostasis and may function as a master regulator of adipogenesis.[1-4] PPARγ mRNA is expressed prominently in adipose tissue, but is also found in large intestine, kidney, liver, and small intestine.[5] Alternative splicing of the PPARγ gene results in at least two mRNA species that differ at their 5' ends.[1,6] Human PPARγ1 and PPARγ2 proteins are 53 and 57 kDa, respectively, based on the deduced amino acid sequences.[6] PPARγ2 is the major PPARγ isoform found in both the cytosolic and nuclear fractions of undifferentiated 3T3-L1 cells.[7] Total cellular PPARγ2 protein increases approximately 2-fold following differentiation of 3T3-L1 cells, whereas only small quantities of PPARγ1 are detected in the nuclear fraction following differentiation.[7]

References

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