

PRODUCT INFORMATION



PPAR γ FL (human, recombinant from *E. coli*)

Item No. 61700 • Batch No. XXXXX

Overview and Properties

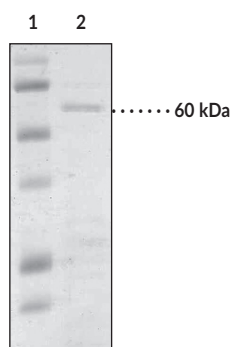
Synonym: Peroxisome Proliferator-activated Receptor γ Full Length
Source: Human recombinant N-terminal hexahistidine-tagged protein expressed in *E. coli*
Uniprot No.: P37231
Molecular Weight: ~60 kDa
Storage: -80°C (as supplied)
Stability: ≥ 2 years
Purity: *batch specific* ($\geq 80\%$ estimated by SDS-PAGE)
Supplied in: 20 mM Tris HCl, pH 8.0, containing 250 mM KCl, 20% glycerol, 5 mM DTT, and 0.5 mM EDTA

Protein

Concentration: *batch specific* mg/ml

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Image



Lane 1: MW Markers
Lane 2: PPAR γ FL (2 μ g)

Representative gel image shown; actual purity may vary between each batch.

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA
This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY
Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website.

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Description

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are members of the nuclear receptor family of ligand activated transcription factors that heterodimerize with retinoic acid-like receptors to regulate gene expression and differentiation.¹ The PPAR family of nuclear hormone receptors consists of three subtypes encoded by separate genes: PPAR α , PPAR δ (also referred to as hNUC1, PPAR β , or FAAR), and PPAR γ . Among them PPAR γ is the most widely studied and has been implicated in the pathology of numerous diseases including obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis, and cancer.² PPAR γ is primarily expressed in adipose tissue and to a lesser extent in the colon, the immune system, and the retina.³ PPAR γ FL (human, recombinant from *E. coli*) purity was determined using gel electrophoresis followed by coomassie staining.

References

1. Kersten, S., Desvergne, B., and Wahli, W. Roles of PPARs in health and disease. *Nature* **405**, 421-424 (2000).
2. Vidal-Puig, A., Jimenez-Linan, M., Lowell, B.B., *et al.* Regulation of PPAR γ gene expression by nutrition and obesity in rodents. *J. Clin. Invest.* **97**, 2553-2561 (1996).
3. Clark, R.B. The role of PPARs in inflammation and immunity. *J. Leukoc. Biol.* **71**, 388-400 (2002).

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