Datasheet for ABIN5518944

anti-PPARG antibody (Middle Region)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	PPARG
Binding Specificity:	AA 207-248, Middle Region
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Application:	Western Blotting (WB)

Product Details

Purpose:	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma(PPARG) detection. Tested with WB in Human,Mouse,Rat.
Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human PPAR gamma (207-248aa AIRFGRMPQAEKEKLLAEISSDIDQLNPESADLRALAKHLYD), identical to the related mouse and rat sequences.
Sequence:	AIRFGRMPQA EKEKLLAEIS SDIDQLNPES ADLRALAKHL YD
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Characteristics:	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma(PPARG) detection. Tested with WB in Human,Mouse,Rat. Gene Name: peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma Protein Name: Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma

Product Details

Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified.

Target Details

Target:	PPARG
Alternative Name:	PPARG (PPARG Products)
Background:	The peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are a group of three nuclear receptor isoforms, PPAR gamma, PPAR alpha, and PPAR delta, encoded by different genes. PPARs are ligand-regulated transcription factors that control gene expression by binding to specific response elements (PPREs) within promoters. PPAR gamma is a transcription factor that has a pivotal role in adipocyte differentiation and expression of adipocyte-specific genes. The PPAR gamma1 and gamma2 isoforms result from alternative splicing and have ligand-dependent and -independent activation domains. PPAR gamma is a member of a family of nuclear receptors/ligand-dependent transcription factors, which bind to hormone response elements on target gene promoters. PPAR gamma is abundantly expressed in normal lung tissues, especially in endothelial cells, but that its expression is reduced or absent in the angiogenic plexiform lesions of pulmonary hypertensive lungs and in the vascular lesions of a rat model of severe pulmonary hypertension. And it is concluded that fluid shear stress decreases the expression of PPARgamma in endothelial cells and that loss of PPARgamma expression characterizes an abnormal, proliferating, apoptosis-resistant endothelial cell phenotype. Synonyms: Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma, PPAR-gamma, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3, PPARG, NR1C3
Gene ID:	5468
UniProt:	P37231
Pathways:	MAPK Signaling, Nuclear Receptor Transcription Pathway, Steroid Hormone Mediated Signaling Pathway, Negative Regulation of Hormone Secretion, Carbohydrate Homeostasis, Regulation of Lipid Metabolism by PPARalpha, Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity, Brown Fat Cell Differentiation, Positive Regulation of fat Cell Differentiation

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB: Concentration: 0.1-0.5 µg/mL, Tested Species: Human, Mouse, Rat Notes: Tested Species: Species with positive results. Other applications have not been tested. Optimal dilutions should be determined by end users.

Application Details

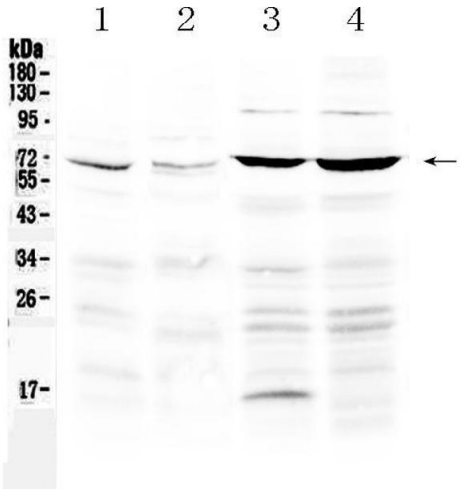
Comment:	Boster recommends Enhanced Chemiluminescent Kit with anti-Rabbit IgG (ABIN921124) for Western blot.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Add 0.2 mL of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/mL.
Concentration:	500 µg/mL
Buffer:	Each vial contains 5 mg BSA, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4, 0.05 mg Sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Publications

Product cited in:	Hsu, Katz, Ix, de Boer, Kestenbaum, Shlipak: "Association of fibroblast growth factor-23 with arterial stiffness in the Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis." in: **Nephrology, dialysis, transplantation : official publication of the European Dialysis and Transplant Association - European Renal Association**, Vol. 29, Issue 11, pp. 2099-105, (2015) (PubMed). There are more publications referencing this product on: Product page



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of PPAR gamma using anti-PPAR gamma antibody . Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each Lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions. Lane 1: rat lung tissue lysate, Lane 2: mouse lung tissue lysate, Lane 3: human A549 whole cell lysate, Lane 4: human Hela whole cell lysate. After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-PPAR gamma antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog #) at 0.5 µg/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for PPAR gamma at approximately 67KD. The expected band size for PPAR gamma is at 58KD.