For Research Use Only

PPAR Gamma Polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number:22061-1-AP Featured Product 12 Publications

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Basic Information

Catalog Number:
22061-1-AP

Concentration:
500 μg/ml

Source:
Rabbit

Isotype:
IgG

Immunogen Catalog Number:
AG17136

GenBank Accession Number:
BC006811

GeneID (NCBI):
5468

UNIPROT ID:
P37231

Full Name:
peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma

Calculated MW:
505 aa, 58 kDa

Observed MW:
66-70 kDa

Purification Method:
Antigen affinity purification

Recommended Dilutions:
WB 1:1000-1:6000
IHC 1:500-1:2000

Applications

Tested Applications:
WB, IHC, ELISA

Cited Applications:
WB, IHC

Species Specificity:
human, mouse, rat

Cited Species:
human, mouse, rat

Note-IHC: suggested antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0; (*) Alternatively, antigen retrieval may be performed with citrate buffer pH 6.0

Positive Controls:

WB : HEK-293 cells, human brain tissue, human heart tissue, mouse ovary tissue, mouse heart tissue, mouse testis tissue, mouse liver tissue, MCF-7 cells, 3T3-L1 cells, rat brain tissue, HL-60 cells, mouse brain tissue, rat liver tissue

IHC : human prostate cancer tissue, human colon cancer tissue, rat colon tissue, human placenta tissue

Background Information

Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptors (PPARs) are ligand-activated intracellular transcription factors, members of the nuclear hormone receptor superfamily (NR), that includes estrogen, thyroid hormone receptors, retinoic acid, Vitamin D3 as well as retinoid X receptors (RXRs). The PPAR subfamily consists of three subtypes encoded by distinct genes denoted PPARα (NR1C1), PPARβ/δ (NR1C2) and PPARγ (NR1C3), which are activated by selective ligands. PPARγ, also named as PPARG, contains one nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain and is a receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. It plays an important role in the regulation of lipid homeostasis, adipogenesis, INS resistance, and development of various organs. Defects in PPARG are the cause of familial partial lipodystrophy type 3 (FPLD3) and may be associated with susceptibility to obesity. Defects in PPARG can lead to type 2 INS-resistant diabetes and hypertension. PPARG mutations may be associated with colon cancer. Genetic variations in PPARG are associated with susceptibility to glioma type 1 (GLM1). PPARG has two isoforms with molecular weight 57 kDa and 54 kDa (PMID: 9831621), but modified PPARG is about 67 KDa (PMID: 16809887). PPARG2 is a splice variant and has an additional 30 amino acids at the N-terminus (PMID: 15689403). Experimental data indicate that a 45 kDa protein displaying three different sequences immunologically related to the nuclear receptor PPARG2 is located in mitochondria (mt-PPAR). However, the molecular weight of this protein is clearly less when compared to that of PPARG2 (57 kDa). (PMID: 10922459). PPARG has been reported to be localized mainly (but not always) in the nucleus. PPARG can also be detected in the cytoplasm and was reported to possess extra-nuclear/non-genomic actions (PMID: 17611413; 19432669; 14681322).

Notable Publications

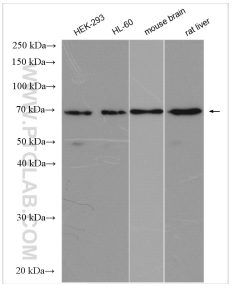
Author	Pubmed ID	Journal	Application
Yan Li	30208760	Autophagy	WB
Tae Woo Kim	33051435	Cell Death Dis	WB
Xinrui Xing	29881350	Front Pharmacol	

Storage

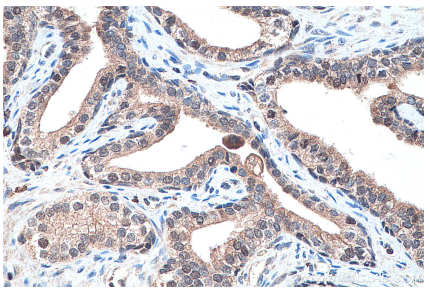
Storage:
Store at -20°C. Stable for one year after shipment.
Storage Buffer:
PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol
Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage

For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:
T: 4006900926 E: Proteintech-CN@ptglab.com W: ptgcn.com

Selected Validation Data



Various lysates were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 22061-1-AP (PPAR Gamma antibody) at dilution of 1:3000 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human prostate cancer tissue slide using 22061-1-AP (PPAR Gamma antibody) at dilution of 1:1000 (under 40x lens). Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0).