For Research Use Only

PPAR gamma
Polyclonal ANTIBODY
Catalog Number: 16643-1-AP

Basic Information

| Catalog Number: | 16643-1-AP |
| Size: | 49 µg/150 µl |
| Source: | Rabbit |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Purification Method: | Antigen affinity purification |
| Immunogen Catalog Number: | AG10005 |

GenBank Accession Number: BC036911
GeneID (NCBI): 5468
Full Name: PPAR gamma
Calculated MW: 58 kDa
Observed MW: 50-60 kDa

Recommended Dilutions:
- WB: 1:500-1:2000
- IP: 0.5-4.0 µg for IP and 1:500-1:1000 for WB
- IHC: 1:100-1:1000

Recommended Applications:
- IF, IHC, IP, WB, ELISA

Cited Applications:
- CHIP, CoIP, IF, IHC, WB

Species Specificity:
- human, mouse, rat

Tested Applications:
- fish, human, mouse, rat

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 PPARγ, 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, insulin resistance, and development of various organs. Defects in PPARγ can lead to type 2 insulin-resistant diabetes and hypertension. PPARγ mutations may be associated with colon cancer. Genetic variations in PPARγ contain one nuclear receptor 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, insulin resistance, and development of various organs. Defects in PPARγ can lead to type 2 insulin-resistant diabetes and hypertension. PPARγ mutations may be associated with colon cancer. Genetic variations in PPARγ contain one nuclear receptor 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, insulin resistance, and development of various organs. Defects in PPARγ can lead to type 2 insulin-resistant diabetes and hypertension. PPARγ mutations may be associated with colon cancer.

Notable Publications

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Storage:
Store at -20°C. Stable for one year after shipment.

Storage Buffer:
PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.3.

Aliquoting is unnecessary for -20°C storage.

For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact: E: proteintech@ptglab.com  W: ptglab.com

This product is exclusively available under Proteintech Group brand and is not available to purchase from any other manufacturer.
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human prostate cancer tissue slide using 16643-1-AP (PPAR gamma antibody) at dilution of 1:200 (under 40x lens) heat mediated antigen retrieved with Tris-EDTA buffer pH 9.

U937 cells were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 16643-1-AP (PPAR gamma antibody) at dilution of 1:800 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.

Immunofluorescent analysis of HepG2 cells using 16643-1-AP (PPAR gamma antibody) at dilution of 1:25 and Rhodamine-Goat anti-Rabbit IgG.

IP Result of anti-PPAR gamma (IP:16643-1-AP, 3ug; Detection:16643-1-AP 1:700) with HL-60 cells lysate 4000ug.