

À des fins de recherche uniquement

# Anticorps Monoclonal anti-PPAR gamma



Numéro de catalogue: **CL594-60127**

## Informations de base

Numéro de catalogue: CL594-60127	Numéro d'acquisition GenBank: BC006811	Méthode de purification: Purification par protéine G
Taille: 100ul , Concentration: 1000 µg/ml by Nanodrop and 1000 µg/ml by Bradford method using BSA as the standard;	Identification du gène (NCBI): 5468	CloneNo.: 4E12F10
Hôte: Mouse	Nom complet: peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma	Dilutions recommandées: IF 1:50-1:500
Isotype: IgG1	MW calculé 58 kDa	Excitation/Emission maxima wavelengths: 588 nm / 604 nm
Immunogen Catalog Number: AG10005	MW observés: 50-60 kDa	

## Applications

Applications testées: FC (Intra), IF	Contrôles positifs: IF : tissu de cõlon humain,
Spécificité de l'espèce: Humain	

## Informations générales

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 PPAR $\alpha$  (NR1C1), PPAR $\beta/\delta$  (NR1C2) and PPAR $\gamma$  (NR1C3), which are activated by selective ligands. PPAR $\gamma$ , 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, insulin 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 insulin-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).

## Stockage

Stockage:  
Stocker à -20 °C. Éviter toute exposition à la lumière. Stable pendant un an après l'expédition.  
Tampon de stockage:  
PBS avec glycérol à 50 %, Proclin300 à 0,05 % et BSA à 0,5 %, pH 7,3.  
L'aliquotage n'est pas nécessaire pour le stockage à -20C

\*\*\* Les 20ul contiennent 0,1% de BSA.

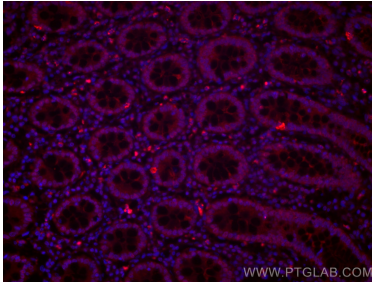
For technical support and original validation data for this product please contact:

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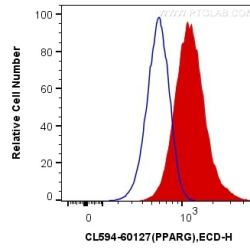
E: [proteintech@ptglab.com](mailto:proteintech@ptglab.com)  
W: [ptglab.com](http://ptglab.com)

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## Données de validation sélectionnées



Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% PFA) fixed human colon tissue using CoraLite®594 PPAR gamma antibody (CL594-60127, Clone: 4E12F10) at dilution of 1:200.



1X10<sup>6</sup> K-562 cells were intracellularly stained with 0.4 ug CoraLite®594 Anti-Human PPAR gamma (CL594-60127, Clone:4E12F10) (red), or 0.4 ug Mouse IgG1 Isotype Control (CL594-66360, Clone: T1F8D3F10) (blue). Cells were fixed and permeabilized with Transcription Factor Staining Buffer Kit (PF00011).