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Datasheet for ABIN105798

anti-PPARA antibody (N-Term)

4 Images

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	PPARA
Binding Specificity:	N-Term
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat, Dog, Cow, Pig, Golden Syrian Hamster
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This PPARA antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC)

Product Details

Immunogen:	<p>This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 1 to 18 of mouse PPAR alpha.</p> <p>Immunogen Type: Peptide</p>
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	<p>This affinity purified antibody is directed against mouse PPAR alpha protein. The product was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity purification. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest reactivity with this protein from mouse, rat, bovine, dog, golden hamster and boar sources based on 100% homology for the immunogen sequence. Cross reactivity with PPAR alpha protein from human, chimpanzee and rhesus monkey may also occur as this sequence shows 88% homology (16/18 identities) with the protein from these sources. Cross reactivity with PPAR alpha homologues from other sources has not been determined. No</p>

Product Details

reactivity is expected against other subtypes of PPAR.

Characteristics: Since their discovery in the early 1990's, the peroxisome proliferator activated receptors (PPARs) have attracted significant attention. This is primarily because PPARs serve as receptors for two very important classes of drugs: the hypolipidemic fibrates and the insulin sensitizing thiazolidinediones. Peroxisome proliferators are non-genotoxic carcinogens that are purported to exert their effect on cells through their interaction with members of the nuclear hormone receptor family termed PPARs. Nuclear hormone receptors are ligand-dependent intracellular proteins that stimulate transcription of specific genes by binding to specific DNA sequences following activation by the appropriate ligand. Upon binding fatty acids or hypolipidemic drugs, PPARs form heterodimers with retinoid X receptors (RXRs) and these heterodimers regulate the expression of target genes. There are 3 known subtypes of PPARs: PPAR-alpha, PPAR-delta and PPAR-gamma. Mostly target genes are involved in the catabolism of fatty acids. Conversely, PPAR-gamma is activated by peroxisome proliferators such as prostaglandins, leukotrienes and Anti diabetic thiazolidinediones and affects the expression of genes involved in the storage of the fatty acids. PPAR-gamma may also be involved in adipocyte differentiation. It has also been shown that PPARs can induce transcription of acyl coenzyme A oxidase and cytochrome P450 through interaction with specific response elements.

Purification: affinity purified

Sterility: Sterile filtered

Target Details

Target: PPARA

Alternative Name: PPAR alpha ([PPARA Products](#))

Background: Since their discovery in the early 1990's, the peroxisome proliferator activated receptors (PPARs) have attracted significant attention. This is primarily because PPARs serve as receptors for two very important classes of drugs: the hypolipidemic fibrates and the insulin sensitizing thiazolidinediones. Peroxisome proliferators are non-genotoxic carcinogens that are purported to exert their effect on cells through their interaction with members of the nuclear hormone receptor family termed PPARs. Nuclear hormone receptors are ligand-dependent intracellular proteins that stimulate transcription of specific genes by binding to specific DNA sequences following activation by the appropriate ligand. Upon binding fatty acids or hypolipidemic drugs, PPARs form heterodimers with retinoid X receptors (RXRs) and these

Target Details

heterodimers regulate the expression of target genes. There are 3 known subtypes of PPARs: PPAR-alpha, PPAR-delta and PPAR-gamma. Mostly target genes are involved in the catabolism of fatty acids. Conversely, PPAR-gamma is activated by peroxisome proliferators such as prostaglandins, leukotrienes and Anti diabetic thiazolidinediones and affects the expression of genes involved in the storage of the fatty acids. PPAR-gamma may also be involved in adipocyte differentiation. It has also been shown that PPARs can induce transcription of acyl coenzyme A oxidase and cytochrome P450 through interaction with specific response elements.

Synonyms: hPPAR antibody, MGC2237 antibody, MGC2452 antibody, NR1C1 antibody, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 1 antibody, Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor alpha antibody, PPAR antibody

Gene ID: 19013, 31543500

UniProt: [P23204](#)

Pathways: [Nuclear Receptor Transcription Pathway](#), [Steroid Hormone Mediated Signaling Pathway](#), [Regulation of Lipid Metabolism by PPARalpha](#), [Regulation of Carbohydrate Metabolic Process](#), [Hepatitis C](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: This affinity purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA and by western blot. Expect a single band approximately 52 kDa in size corresponding to PPAR alpha by western blot in the appropriate tissue or cell lysate. A 1:200 dilution is suggested for IHC. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user.

Comment: Gene Name: PPARA

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 1.0 mg/mL

Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2

Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Handling

Storage: 4 °C/-20 °C

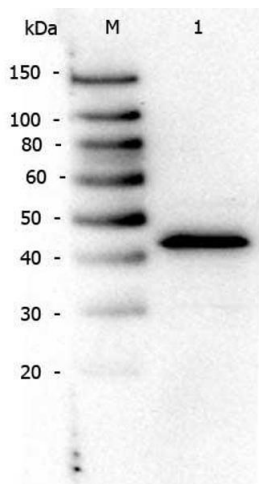
Storage Comment: Store vial at 4 °C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20 °C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4 °C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use. Expiration date is one (1) year from date of opening.

Expiry Date: 12 months

Publications

Product cited in: Mizukami, Kuramitsu, Takizawa, Momose, Masumi, Naito, Iwama, Ogawa, Noce, Hamaguchi, Yamaguchi: "Identification of transcripts commonly expressed in both hematopoietic and germ-line stem cells." in: **Stem cells and development**, Vol. 17, Issue 1, pp. 67-80, (2008) ([PubMed](#)).

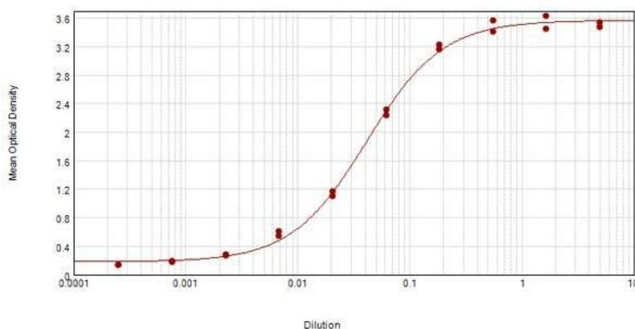
Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western Blot of Rabbit anti-PPAR Alpha (N-terminal Specific) antibody. Lane 1: NIH/3T3. Load: 10 µg per lane. Primary antibody: PPAR Alpha (N-terminal specific) antibody at 1:1,000 for overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: Peroxidase rabbit secondary antibody at 1:40,000 for 30 min at RT. Block: Blocking Buffer for Fluorescent Western Blotting at RT for 30 min. Predicted/Observed size: ~50 kDa for PPAR Alpha.

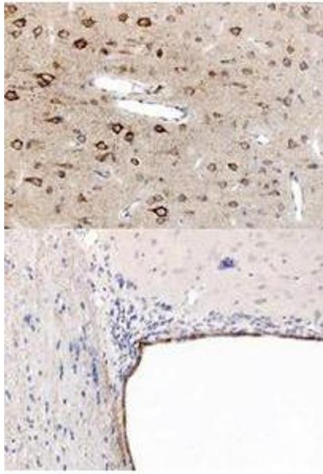
Anti-PPAR alpha (N-terminal specific) Sensitivity



ELISA

Image 2. ELISA results of purified Rabbit anti-PPAR Alpha (N-terminal specific) Antibody tested against BSA-conjugated peptide of immunizing peptide. Each well was coated in duplicate with 0.1µg of conjugate. The starting dilution of antibody was 5µg/ml and the X-axis represents the Log10 of a 3-fold dilution. This titration is a 4-parameter curve fit where the IC50 is defined as the titer of the antibody. Assay performed using 3% fish gel, Goat anti-

Rabbit IgG Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated (Min X Bv Ch Gt GP Ham Hs Hu Ms Rt & Sh Serum Proteins) and TMB ELISA Peroxidase Substrate .



Immunohistochemistry

Image 3.

Please check the [product details page](#) for more images. Overall 4 images are available for ABIN105798.