

Datasheet for ABIN105798

## anti-PPARA antibody (N-Term)



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### Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	PPARA
Binding Specificity:	N-Term
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF), Fluorescence Microscopy (FM)

### Product Details

Purpose:	PPAR alpha Antibody
Immunogen:	Immunogen: PPAR alpha Antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to a N-Terminal region near amino acids 1-25 of mouse PPAR alpha. Immunogen Type: Conjugated Peptide
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Anti-PPAR alpha Antibody is directed against mouse PPAR alpha protein.
Characteristics:	Synonyms: rabbit anti-Ppar alpha antibody, Ppara, Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha, PPAR-alpha, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 1, Ppar-a, Nr1c1, Ppar
Purification:	The product was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity purification.
Sterility:	Sterile filtered

## Target Details

Target:	PPARA
Alternative Name:	Ppara ( <a href="#">PPARA Products</a> )
Background:	<p>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 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. Anti-Ppar Antibody is useful for research interested in transcription and metabolic pathways.</p>
Gene ID:	19013, 31543500
UniProt:	<a href="#">P23204</a>
Pathways:	<a href="#">Nuclear Receptor Transcription Pathway</a> , <a href="#">Steroid Hormone Mediated Signaling Pathway</a> , <a href="#">Regulation of Lipid Metabolism by PPARalpha</a> , <a href="#">Regulation of Carbohydrate Metabolic Process</a> , <a href="#">Hepatitis C</a>

## Application Details

Application Notes:	<p>Flow Cytometry Dilution: User Optimized</p> <p>Immunohistochemistry Dilution: 1:100-1:300</p> <p>Application Note: Anti-PPAR alpha Antibody has been tested in ELISA, Western Blot, Immunohistochemistry, and Immunofluorescence. 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 Immunohistochemistry. Specific conditions for reactivity should</p>
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## Application Details

be optimized by the end user.  
Western Blot Dilution: 1:500 - 1:2,000  
ELISA Dilution: 1:75,000 - 1:125,000  
IF Microscopy Dilution: 1-5 µg/mL  
Other: User Optimized

Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 1.0 mg/mL

Buffer: Buffer: 0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2  
Stabilizer: None  
Preservative: 0.01 % (w/v) 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: Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. 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.

Expiry Date: 12 months

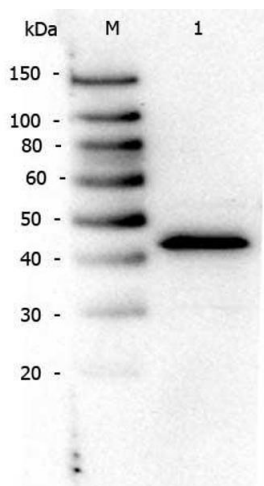
## Publications

Product cited in: Zak, Gelebart, Lai: "Fenofibrate induces effective apoptosis in mantle cell lymphoma by inhibiting the TNFalpha/NF-kappaB signaling axis." in: **Leukemia**, Vol. 24, Issue 8, pp. 1476-86, (2010) ([PubMed](#)).

Plutzky: "Medicine. PPARs as therapeutic targets: reverse cardiology?" in: **Science (New York, N.Y.)**, Vol. 302, Issue 5644, pp. 406-7, (2003) ([PubMed](#)).

Mukherjee, Jow, Noonan, McDonnell: "Human and rat peroxisome proliferator activated

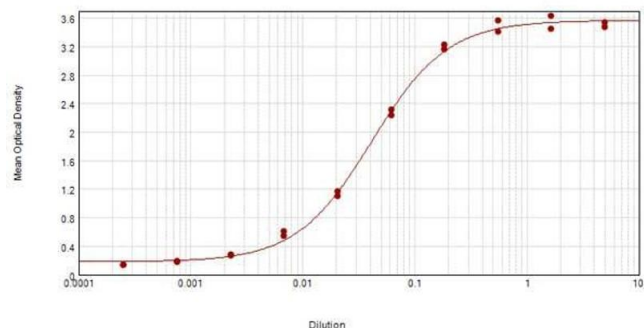
receptors (PPARs) demonstrate similar tissue distribution but different responsiveness to PPAR activators." in: **The Journal of steroid biochemistry and molecular biology**, Vol. 51, Issue 3-4, pp. 157-66, (1995) ([PubMed](#)).



Western Blotting

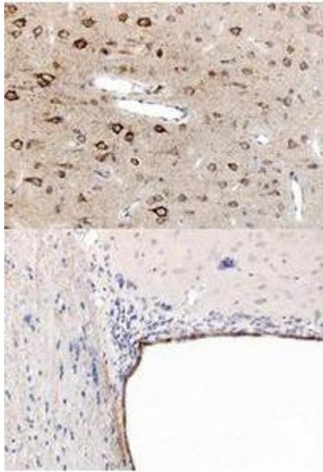
**Image 1.** Western Blot of Rabbit anti-PPAR Alpha (N-terminal Specific) antibody. Lane 1: NIH/3T3. Load: 10 µg per lane. Primary antibody: PPAR Alpha (N-terminal specific) antibody at 1:1,000 for overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: Peroxidase rabbit secondary antibody at 1:40,000 for 30 min at RT. 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.