Datasheet for ABIN5675335

anti-PPARA antibody (AA 181-280)

1 Image

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	PPARA
Binding Specificity:	AA 181-280
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This PPARA antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro))

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PPAR alpha
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Predicted Reactivity:	Dog,Sheep,Pig,Horse,Chicken,Rabbit
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	PPARA

Target Details

Alternative Name:	PPAR alpha (PPARA Products)
Background:	Synonyms: hPPAR, MGC2237, MGC2452, NR1C1, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 1, Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor alpha, PPAR, PPARA, OTTHUMP00000197740, OTTHUMP00000197741, Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha, PPAR-alpha, PPARA_HUMAN, PPARalpha. PPAR _, PPAR-_, PPAR_, Background: Peroxisome proliferators are nongenotoxic carcinogens which are purported to exert their effect on cells through their interaction with members of the nuclear hormone receptor family, termed Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptors (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. Studies indicate that PPARs are activated by peroxisome proliferators such as clofibric acid, nafenopin, and WY-14,643, as well as by some fatty acids. It has also been shown that PPARs can induce transcription of acyl coenzyme A oxidase and cytochrome P450 A6 (CYP450 A6) through interaction with specific response elements. PPAR alpha is activated by free fatty acids including linoleic, arachidonic, and oleic acids. Induction of peroxisomes by this mechanism leads to a reduction in blood triglyceride levels. PPAR alpha is expressed mainly in skeletal muscle, heart, liver, and kidney and is thought to regulate many genes involved in the beta-oxidation of fatty acids. Activation of rat liver PPAR alpha has been shown to suppress hepatocyte apoptosis. PPAR alpha, like several other nuclear hormone receptors, heterodimerizes with retinoic X receptor (RXR) alpha to form a transcriptionally competent complex.
Gene ID:	5465
UniProt:	Q07869
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:	WB 1:300-5000
	ELISA 1:500-1000
	IHC-P 1:200-400
	IHC-F 1:100-500
	IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200
	IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200

Application Details

	IF(ICC) 1:50-200 ICC 1:100-500
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 µg/µL
Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Images

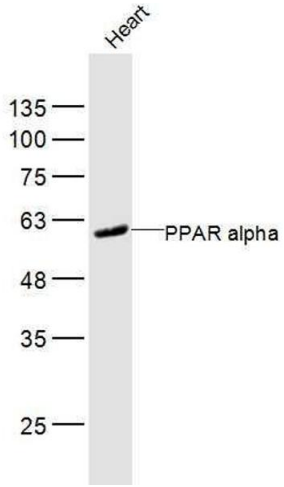

Image 1. Mouse heart lysates probed with PPAR alpha Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated at 1:300 dilution and 4˚C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at 1:10000 for 60 min at 37˚C.