

Anti human PPAR gamma common mouse monoclonal antibody

PPAR gamma: Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor gamma

Code No PP-A3409A-00

Clone No. A3409A

Lot. A-1

Concentration 1 mg/mL

Volume 100 uL

Ig Class G2a

Description Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPAR γ ; NR1C3) is a member of orphan nuclear receptor. Oxidized metabolites of linoleic acid, 9-hydroxyoctadienoic acid (9-HODE) and 13-HODE are activators and ligands of PPAR γ . PPAR γ is expressed in white adipose tissue, intestinal mucosa, colon, spleen, monocytes, macrophages, retina, cartilage, osteoclast and skeletal muscle. PPAR γ plays important roles in lipid and glucose metabolism, and have been implicated in obesity-related metabolic diseases such as hyperlipidemia, insulin resistance, and coronary artery disease. Three members were called PPAR α , β , γ . Three N-terminal isoforms, called γ 1, γ 2 and γ 3, are known to arise by alternative splicing and promoter usage from the PPAR γ gene. RXR is an obligate partner for PPAR.

Nomenclature NR1C3

Genbank L40904

Origin Produced in BALB/c mouse ascites after inoculation with hybridoma of mouse myeloma cells (NS-1) and spleen cells derived from a BALB/c mouse immunized with Baculovirus-expressed recombinant human PPAR gamma1 (3-108 aa) .

Specificity This antibody specifically recognizes human PPAR gamma1 and 2 and cross reacts with mouse and rat PPAR gamma1 and 2. This antibody does not recognize human PPAR alpha and delta.

Purification Ammonium sulfate fractionation

Formulation Physiological saline with 0.1% NaN₃ as a preservative.

Application / Recommended Concentration

In order to obtain the best results, optimal working dilutions should be determined by each individual user.

Western Blot 1 ug/mL

Non reducing Western Blot Not yet tested

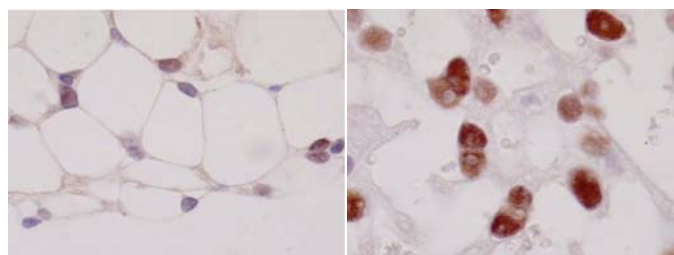
ELISA 12ng/mL

Immunoprecipitation Decide by use

Supershift Assay Decide by use

Chromatin immunoprecipitation Decide by use

Immunohistochemistry 10 μ g/mL



Rat adipose cell

Rat placenta

Storage Store at 2 - 8 °C up to one month. For long-term storage, the solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Storage in a frost-free freezer is not recommended.

Reference Tanaka T, et al., J Atheroscler Thromb, 9(5) : 233-241, 2002.

Notes Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metal azides. Flush with large amounts of water during disposal.

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MADE IN JAPAN

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