

**PPARG Antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AO1186a****Specification**

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**PPARG Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P37231</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1

**Description**

PPARG: peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma. This gene encodes a member of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) subfamily of nuclear receptors. PPARs form heterodimers with retinoid X receptors (RXRs) and these heterodimers regulate transcription of various genes. Three subtypes of PPARs are known: PPAR-alpha, PPAR-delta, and PPAR-gamma. The protein encoded by this gene is PPAR-gamma and is a regulator of adipocyte differentiation. Additionally, PPAR-gamma has been implicated in the pathology of numerous diseases including obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and cancer. Alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different isoforms have been described.

**Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of PPARG (aa170-270) expressed in E. Coli. <br />

**Formulation**

Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide. <br />

**PPARG Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5468

**Other Names**

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma, PPAR-gamma, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3, PPARG, NR1C3

**Dilution**

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

PPARG Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PPARG Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** PPARG

**Synonyms** NR1C3

**Function**

Nuclear receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Once activated by a ligand, the nuclear receptor binds to DNA specific PPAR response elements (PPRE) and modulates the transcription of its target genes, such as acyl-CoA oxidase. It therefore controls the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Key regulator of adipocyte differentiation and glucose homeostasis. ARF6 acts as a key regulator of the tissue-specific adipocyte P2 (aP2) enhancer. Acts as a critical regulator of gut homeostasis by suppressing NF-kappa-B-mediated pro-inflammatory responses. Plays a role in the regulation of cardiovascular circadian rhythms by regulating the transcription of BMAL1 in the blood vessels (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Redistributed from the nucleus to the cytosol through a MAP2K1/MEK1-dependent manner. NOCT enhances its nuclear translocation

**Tissue Location**

Highest expression in adipose tissue. Lower in skeletal muscle, spleen, heart and liver. Also detectable in placenta, lung and ovary.

**PPARG Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**PPARG Antibody - Images**

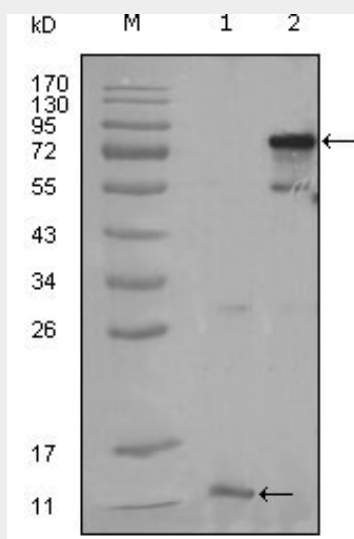


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using PPARG mouse mAb against truncated PPARG-His recombinant protein (1) and full-length PPARG(aa1-477) transfected CHO-K1 cell lysate (2).

#### **PPARG Antibody - References**

1. Sarcoidosis Vasc Diffuse Lung Dis. 2006 Jun;23(2):93-100 2. Hum Biol. 2007 Feb;79(1):111-9. 3. Hum Genet. 2008 Feb;123(1):35-40. Epub 2007 Nov 13.