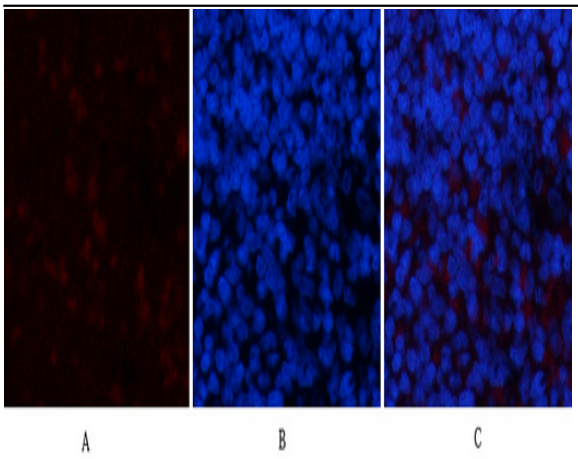
Best Tools for immunology Research

PPAR Delta mouse Monoclonal Antibody(2F9)

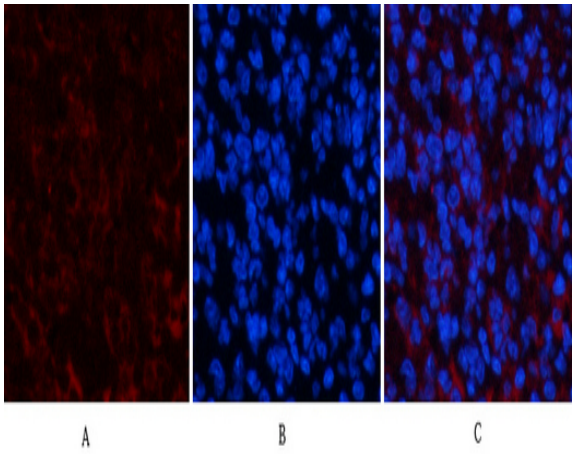
Catalog No :	YM3601
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications :	IF;IHC
Target :	PPAR Delta
Fields :	>>PPAR signaling pathway;>>Wnt signaling pathway;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Acute myeloid leukemia
Gene Name :	PPARD NR1C2 PPARB
Protein Name :	PPAR Delta
Human Gene Id :	5467
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q03181
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P35396
Immunogen :	Recombinant Protein of PPAR Delta of PPAR Delta
Specificity :	PPAR Delta protein detects endogenous levels of PPAR Delta
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	IF 1:50-200 IHC 1:100-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band :	50kD
Cell Pathway :	PPAR;WNT;WNT-T CELLPathways in cancer;Acute myeloid leukemia;
Background :	peroxisome proliferator activated receptor delta(PPARD) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) family. PPARs are nuclear hormone receptors that bind peroxisome proliferators and control the size and number of peroxisomes produced by cells. PPARs mediate a variety of biological processes, and may be involved in the development of several chronic diseases, including diabetes, obesity, atherosclerosis, and cancer. This protein is a potent inhibitor of ligand-induced transcription activity of PPAR alpha and PPAR gamma. It may function as an integrator of transcription repression and nuclear receptor signaling. The expression of this gene is found to be elevated in colorectal cancer cells. The elevated expression can be repressed by adenomatosis polyposis coli (APC), a tumor suppressor protein related to APC/beta-catenin signaling pathway. Knockout studies in mice suggested the role of this
Function :	function:Receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Once activated by a ligand, the receptor binds to a promoter element in the gene for acyl-CoA oxidase and activates its transcription. It therefore controls the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Decreases expression of NPC1L1 once activated by a ligand.,online information:Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor entry,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.,subunit:Heterodimer with the retinoid X receptor.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous with maximal levels in placenta and skeletal muscle.,
Subcellular Location :	Nucleus.
Expression :	Ubiquitous with maximal levels in placenta and skeletal muscle.
Sort :	12942
No4 :	1
Host :	Mouse
Modifications :	Unmodified

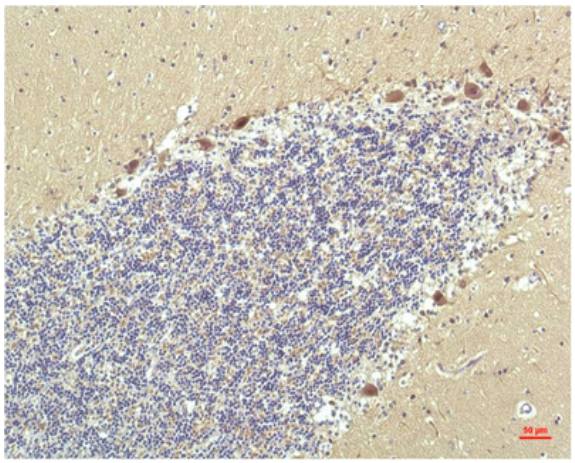
Products Images



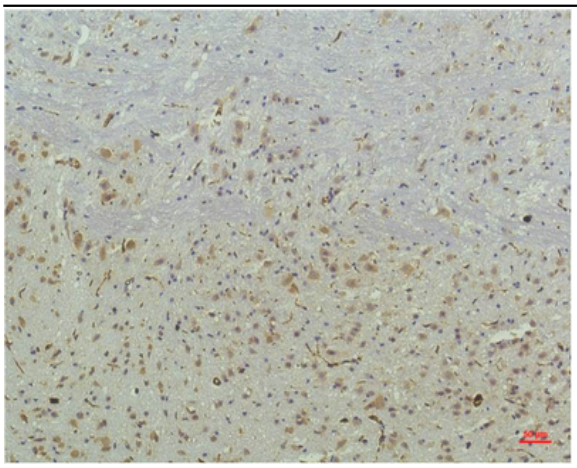
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1,PPAR Delta Mouse Monoclonal Antibody(2F9)(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-spleen tissue. 1,PPAR Delta Mouse Monoclonal Antibody(2F9)(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Brain Tissue using PPAR Delta Mouse mAb diluted at 1:200.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse Brain Tissue using PPAR Delta Mouse mAb diluted at 1:200.