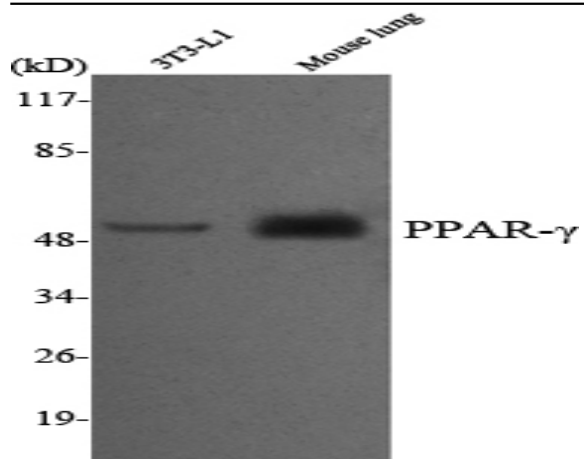


PPAR- γ Monoclonal Antibody

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| Catalog No : | YM1082 |
| Reactivity : | Human;Mouse;Rat;Bovine;Dog;Goat;Pig;Rabbit;sheep |
| Applications : | WB;IF |
| Target : | PPAR- γ |
| Fields : | >>PPAR signaling pathway;>>AMPK signaling pathway;>>Longevity regulating pathway;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>Thermogenesis;>>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease;>>Huntington disease;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Thyroid cancer;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis |
| Gene Name : | PPARG |
| Protein Name : | Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma |
| Human Gene Id : | 5468 |
| Human Swiss Prot No : | P37231 |
| Mouse Gene Id : | 19016 |
| Mouse Swiss Prot No : | P37238 |
| Rat Gene Id : | 25664 |
| Rat Swiss Prot No : | O88275 |
| Immunogen : | Purified recombinant human PPAR- γ (C-terminus) protein fragments expressed in E.coli. |
| Specificity : | PPAR- γ Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PPAR- γ protein. |
| Formulation : | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source : | Monoclonal, Mouse |

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| Dilution : | WB 1:1000 - 1:2000. IF 1:100 - 1:500. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| Purification : | Affinity purification |
| Concentration : | 1 mg/ml |
| Storage Stability : | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) |
| Molecularweight : | 58kD |
| Cell Pathway : | Protein_Acetylation |
| Background : | <p>peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma(PPARG) Homo sapiens 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],</p> |
| Function : | <p>alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in PPARG are the cause of familial partial lipodystrophy type 3 (FPLD3) [MIM:604367]. Familial partial lipodystrophies (FPLD) are a heterogeneous group of genetic disorders characterized by marked loss of subcutaneous (sc) fat from the extremities. Affected individuals show an increased preponderance of insulin resistance, diabetes mellitus and dyslipidemia.,disease:Defects in PPARG can lead to type 2 insulin-resistant diabetes and hypertension.,disease:Defects in PPARG may be associated with colon cancer.,disease:Defects in PPARG may be associated with susceptibility to obesity [MIM:601665].,disease:Variation in PPARG is associated with carotid intimal medial thickness 1 (CIMT1) [MIM:609338]. CIMT is a measure of atherosclerosis that is independently associated with traditional atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease</p> |
| Subcellular Location : | Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Redistributed from the nucleus to the cytosol through a MAP2K1/MEK1-dependent manner. NOCT enhances its nuclear translocation. |
| Expression : | Highest expression in adipose tissue. Lower in skeletal muscle, spleen, heart and liver. Also detectable in placenta, lung and ovary. |

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using PPAR- γ Monoclonal Antibody against 3T3-L1, mouse lung cell lysate.