

Anti human PPAR gamma common mouse monoclonal antibody

PPAR gamma: Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor gamma

Code No PP-K8713-00

Clone No. K8713

Lot. A-2

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 U79012

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 gamma2 (2-136 aa) .

Specificity This antibody specifically recognizes human PPAR gamma1 and 2, and cross reacts with mouse PPAR gamma1 and 2. This antibody does not recognize human PPAR alpha and delta. Not yet tested in other species.

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 2 ug/mL

Non reducing Western Blot Not yet tested

ELISA 0.1 ug/mL

Immunoprecipitation Decide by use

Supershift Assay 100 ug/mL

Chromatin immunoprecipitation Decide by use

Immunohistochemistry Not yet tested

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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