# Anti human PPAR gamma common mouse monoclonal antibody

**PPAR gamma:** Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor gamma

## Code No

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<th>Code No</th>
<th>PP-A3409A-00</th>
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## Clone No.

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## Lot

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## Concentration

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<th>Volume</th>
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## Ig Class

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<th>G2a</th>
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### Description

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARγ; 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 PPARγ. PPARγ is expressed in white adipose tissue, intestinal mucosa, colon, spleen, monocytes, macrophages, retina, cartilage, osteoclast and skeletal muscle. PPARγ 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 PPARα, β, γ. Three N-terminal isoforms, called γ1, γ2 and γ3, are known to arise by alternative splicing and promoter usage from the PPARγ gene. RXR is an obligate partner for PPAR.

### Nomenclature

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<th>Nomenclature</th>
<th>NR1C3</th>
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### Genbank

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### 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

- **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**: 10μg/mL

### 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


### 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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