

Anti human PPAR gamma common mouse monoclonal antibody

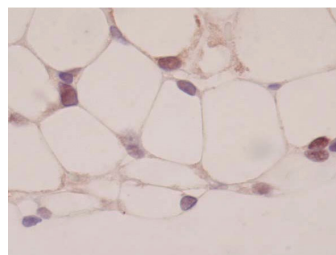
PPAR gamma: Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor gamma

Code No	PP-A3409A-00
Clone No.	A3409A
Lot.	A-2
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Volume	100 uL
Ig Class	G2a
Description	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARγ; NR1C3) is a member of orphan nuclear receptor. Oxidized metabolites of linoleic acid, 9-hydroxyoctadecenoic 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 g1, g2 and g3, are known to arise by alternative splicing and promoter usage from the PPARγ gene. RXR is an obligate partner for PPAR.
Nomenclature	NR1C3
Genbank	L40904
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% Na ₃ N as a preservative.

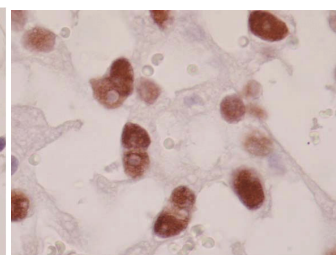
Application / Recommended Concentration

In order to obtain the best results, optimal working dilutions should be determined by each individual user.

Western Blot	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



Rat
adipose cell



Rat
placenta

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, <i>et al.</i> J Atheroscler Thromb. 2002; 9 (5) : 233-42
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

July 1, 2023