Perseus Proteomics Inc.
30-1 Nihonbashi-hakozakicho, Chuo-ku,
Tokyo 103-0015, JAPAN
TEL: +81-3-6264-8268 FAX: +81-3-3668-7776
https://www.ppmx.com order@ppmx.com

Anti human PPAR alpha mouse monoclonal antibody

PPAR alpha: Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor alpha

Code No	PP-H0723-00
Clone No.	H0723
Lot.	A-3
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Volume	100 uL
Ig Class	G2a
Description	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha (PPARa; NR1C1) is a member of orphan nuclear receptor. PPARa exhibit the highest affinity with unsaturated fatty acids, linolenic and linolenic acids. PPARa is expressed in brown fat, liver, kidney, heart, mucosa of the stomach and duodenum, retina, adrenal gland, skeletal muscle, pancreatic islets and smooth muscle cells. PPARa 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 PPARa, b, g. RXR is an obligate partner for PPAR.
Nomenclature	NR1C1
Genbank	L02932
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 alpha (4-96 aa) .
Specificity	This antibody specifically recognizes human PPAR alpha and cross reacts with mouse PPAR alpha. This antibody does not recognize human PPAR gamma 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 immunoprecipitatic	Decide by use
Immunohistochemistry	Not yet tested

Storage	Store at 2 - 8 ºC 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	Tachibana K, *et al.* Nucl Recept. 2005; 3: 3
Notes	Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metal azides. Flush with large amounts of water during disposal.

MADE IN JAPAN

July 1, 2023