

PPAR gamma Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49371



Package Size: #49371-1 50ul #49371-2 100ul

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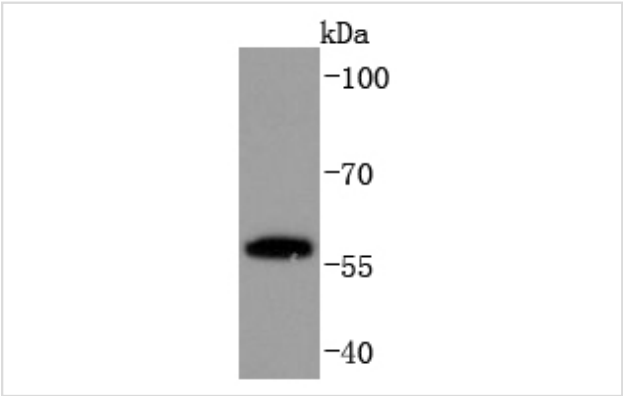
Description

Product Name	PPAR gamma Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JF101-4
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	CIMT1 antibody GLM1 antibody NR1C3 antibody Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3 antibody OTTHUMP00000185032 antibody OTTHUMP00000185036 antibody Peroxisome proliferator activated nuclear receptor gamma variant 1 antibody Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma 1 antibody Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor gamma antibody Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma antibody PPAR gamma antibody PPAR-gamma antibody PPARG antibody PPARG_HUMAN antibody PPARG1 antibody PPARG2 antibody PPARGgamma antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P37231
Calculated MW	58 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000

Images



Western blot analysis of PPAR gamma on PC-12 cells lysates using anti-PPAR gamma antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

Background

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are members of the nuclear hormone receptor subfamily of transcription factors. PPARs form

heterodimers with retinoid X receptors (RXRs). These heterodimers regulate transcription of genes involved in insulin action, adipocyte differentiation, lipid metabolism and inflammation. PPAR γ is implicated in numerous diseases including obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and cancer. PPAR γ activators include prostanoids, fatty acids, thiazolidinediones and N-(2-benzoylphenyl) tyrosine analogues. A key component in adipocyte differentiation and fat-specific gene expression, PPAR γ may modulate macrophage functions such as proinflammatory activities, and stimulate oxidized low-density lipoprotein (ox-LDL) uptake. A Pro12Ala polymorphism of the PPAR γ 2 gene has been reported to reduce transactivation activity in vitro. This substitution may affect the immune response to ox-LDL and be associated with type 2 diabetes. In addition, the Pro12Ala variant of the PPAR γ 2 gene may be correlated with abdominal obesity in type 2 diabetes.

References

1. Yu P et al. Subsets of Visceral Adipose Tissue Nuclei with Distinct Levels of 5-Hydroxymethylcytosine. PLoS One 11:e0154949 (2016).
2. Yu YH et al. PKC-ALDH2 Pathway Plays a Novel Role in Adipocyte Differentiation. PLoS One 11:e0161993 (2016).

Published Papers

et al., Rosiglitazone attenuates hypoxia-induced renal cell apoptosis by inhibiting NF- κ B signaling pathway in a PPAR γ -dependent manner. In Ren Fail on 2022 Dec by

Jun-Yu Wei, Miao-Yue Hu, et al.. PMID:36420656, , (2022)

[PMID:36420656](#)

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.