

Rabbit Anti-PPAR delta + beta antibody

SL0250R

Product Name PPAR delta + beta

Chinese Name D 型-过氧化酶活化增生受体抗体

Alias

PPAR delta+beta; FAAR; MGC3931; NR1C2; NUC1; NUCI; NUCII; Nuclear hormone receptor 1; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 2; Peroxisome proliferative activated receptor delta; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor beta (PPAR-beta); Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor beta; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta; PPAR beta; PPAR-beta; PPAR-delta; PPAR-? PPARB; PPARD; PPARD_HUMAN.

Research Area

Cardiovascular immunology The cell membrane 受体

Immunogen Species

Rabbit

Clonality

Polyclonal

React Species

Human, Mouse, (predicted: Rat,)

Applications

WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=1ug/Test
(Paraffin sections need antigen repair)
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Theoretical molecular weight

48kDa

Cellular localization

The nucleus

Form

Liquid

Concentration

1mg/ml

immunogen

KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse PPAR-delta: 2-100/440

Lsotype

IgG

Purification

affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer Solution

1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Storage

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.



Attention

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

PubMed

[PubMed](#)

Receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Once activated by a ligand, the receptor binds to a promoter element in the gene for acyl-CoA oxidase and activates its transcription. It therefore controls the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Heterodimer with the retinoid X receptor. Subcellular located at nuclear Tissue specificity: Heart, adrenal and intestine. Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily. It Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.

Function:

Ligand-activated transcription factor. Receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Has a preference for poly-unsaturated fatty acids, such as gamma-linoleic acid and eicosapentanoic acid. Once activated by a ligand, the receptor binds to promoter elements of target genes. Regulates the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Functions as transcription activator for the acyl-CoA oxidase gene. Decreases expression of NPC1L1 once activated by a ligand.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Product Detail

Tissue Specificity:

Ubiquitous with maximal levels in placenta and skeletal muscle.

Similarity:

Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily. Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.

SWISS:

P35396

Gene ID:

5467

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 5467](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 19015](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 25682](#) Rat

[Omim: 600409](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q03181](#) Human

[SwissProt: P35396](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 696032](#) Human

[Unigene: 328914](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 96181](#) Rat

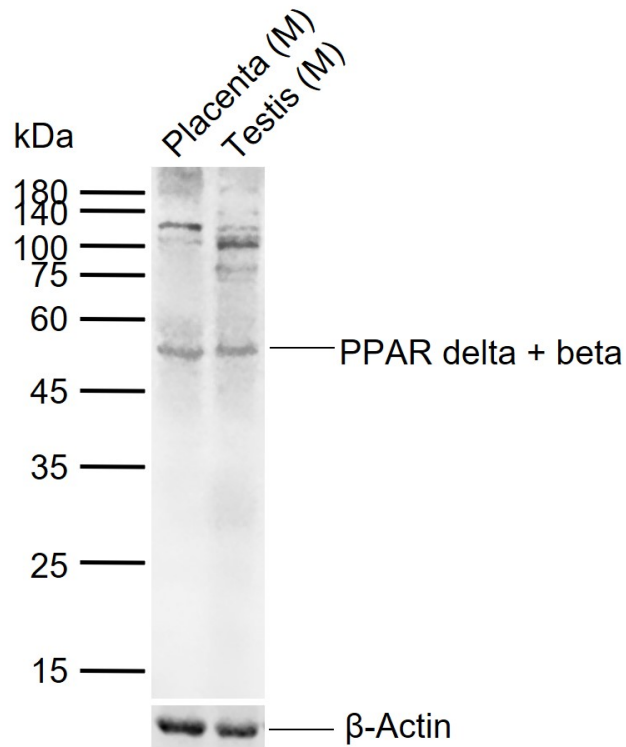
类固醇受体 (Steroid Receptors)

研究人员指出该分子的功能，极可能就是阻断 Cardiovascular 免疫发炎反应的讯号传递过程。PPAR- δ 基因是控制肌肉发展的重要基因，在增加老鼠耐力的同时还能帮助它燃烧掉脂肪，研究人员发现，对于与 The new supersedes the old 有关的各项疾病，从心脏病到肥胖症都有启发性的意义，他可以阻止脂肪沉淀在动脉壁上，进而防止动脉硬化症的发生，该蛋白参与脂肪代谢、肥胖、Diabetes、动脉硬化和癌症的发病。

在动脉硬化现象发生的早期，免疫细胞会促使血管慢性的发炎，因而造成血管不断地吸收和输送脂肪，进而导致脂肪的堆积与血管硬化，而 PPAR- δ 就像警卫分子一样，时时降低发炎反应和抑制动脉硬化斑的形成，因此该分子应该是相关药物研发，相当值得切入的目标。

研究人员认为，这个发现将给药厂研发治疗 Cardiovascular 疾病的新药提供新的线索。

**Product
Picture**



Sample:

Lane 1: Mouse Placenta tissue lysates

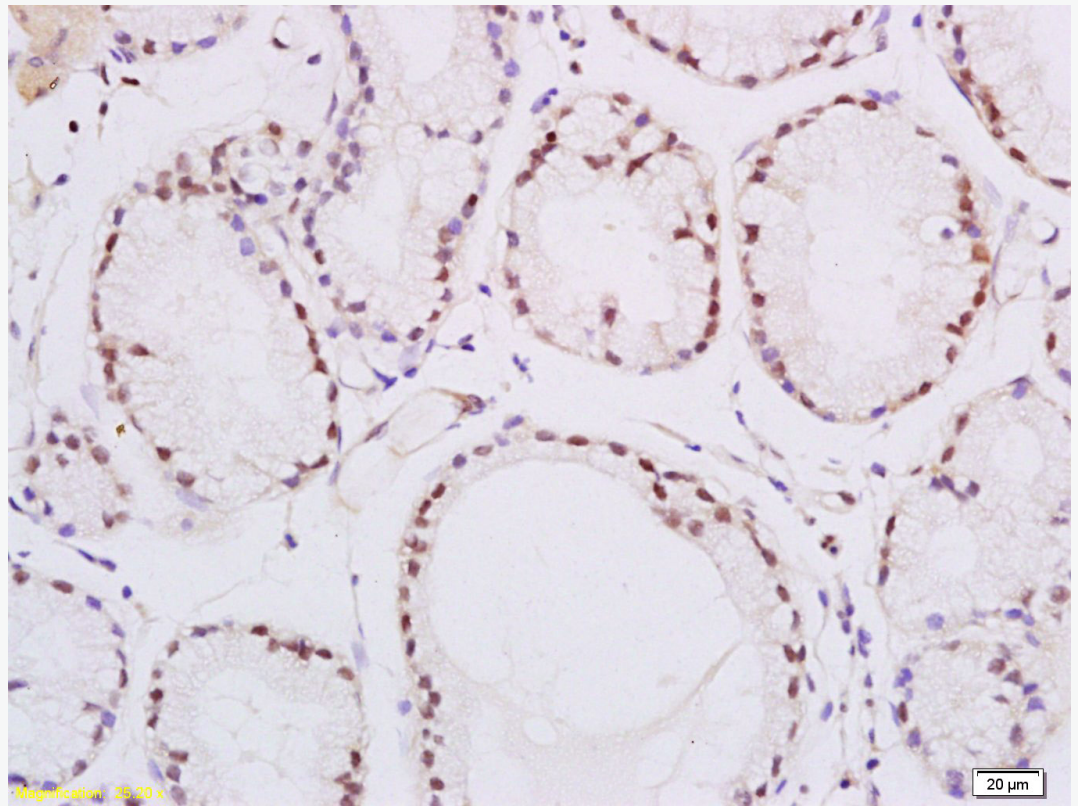
Lane 2: Mouse Testis tissue lysates

Primary: Anti-PPAR delta + beta (SL0250R) at 1/200 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 48 kDa

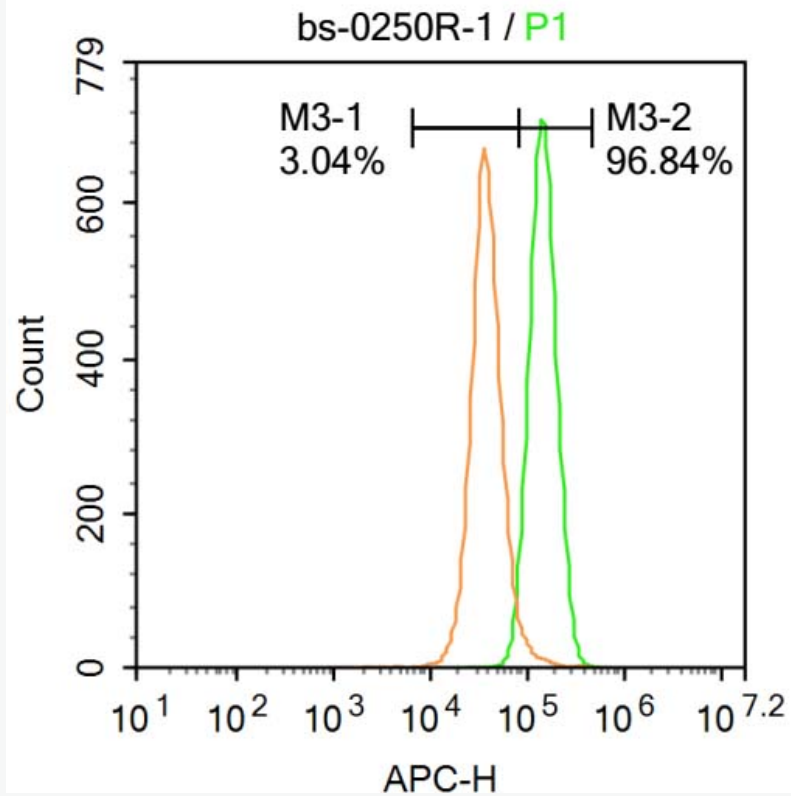
Observed band size: 53 kDa



Tissue/cell: Human esophageal carcinoma; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (1M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-PPAR-delta Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0250R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Blank control: A431.

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-PPAR delta + beta antibody (SL0250R)

Dilution: 1 μ g /10⁶ cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647

Dilution: 1 μ g /test.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at-20°C. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at at



room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.