SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Recombinant Rabbit Anti-PPARA Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: SLA0950M

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG/Kappa
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Clone No.:	5B6
GeneID:	5465
SWISS:	Q6I9S0
Target:	PPARA
Immunogen:	Recombinant human PPARA protein
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	WB (1:500-2000) Not yet tested in other applications. Optimal working dilutions must be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Predicted MW.:	52 kDa
Subcellular Location:	Nucleus
Background:	Peroxisome proliferators are nongenotoxic carcinogens which are purported to exert their effect on cells through their interaction with members of the nuclear hormone receptor family, termed Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptors (PPARs). Nuclear hormone receptors are ligand dependent intracellular proteins that stimulate transcription of specific genes by binding to specific DNA sequences following activation by the appropriate ligand. Studies indicate that PPARs are activated by peroxisome proliferators such as clofibric acid, nafenopin, and WY-14,643, as well as by some fatty acids. It has also been shown that PPARs can induce transcription of acyl coenzyme A oxidase and cytochrome P450 A6 (CYP450 A6) through interaction with specific response elements. PPAR alpha is activated by free fatty acids

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

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	including linoleic, arachidonic, and oleic acids. Induction of peroxisomes by this mechanism leads to a reduction in blood triglyceride levels. PPAR alpha is expressed mainly in skeletal muscle, heart, liver, and kidney and is thought to regulate many genes involved in the beta-oxidation of fatty acids. Activation of rat liver PPAR alpha has been shown to suppress hepatocyte apoptosis. PPAR alpha, like several other nuclear hormone receptors, heterodimerizes with retinoic X receptor (RXR) alpha to form a transcriptionally competent complex.

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