

PPAR- α rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES6666

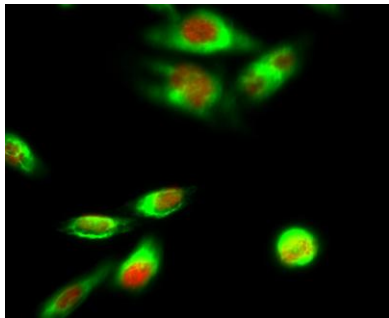
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Overview

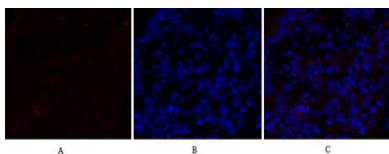
Product Name	PPAR- α rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000 IHC 1:50-300
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PPAR-alpha. AA range:6-55
Specificity	PPAR- α Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PPAR- α protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha
Gene Name	PPARA
Cellular localization	Nucleus.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	52kD
Human Gene ID	5465
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q07869
Alternative Names	PPARA; NR1C1; PPAR; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha; PPAR-alpha; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 1 peroxisome proliferator activated receptor alpha(PPARA) Homo sapiens Peroxisome proliferators include hypolipidemic drugs, herbicides, leukotriene antagonists, and plasticizers; this term arises because they induce an increase in the size and number of peroxisomes. Peroxisomes
Background	



are subcellular organelles found in plants and animals that contain enzymes for respiration and for cholesterol and lipid metabolism. The action of peroxisome proliferators is thought to be mediated via specific receptors, called PPARs, which belong to the steroid hormone receptor superfamily. PPARs affect the expression of target genes involved in cell proliferation, cell differentiation and in immune and inflammation responses. Three closely related subtypes (alpha, beta/delta, and gamma) have been identified. This gene encodes the subtype PPAR-alpha, which is a nuclear transcription factor.

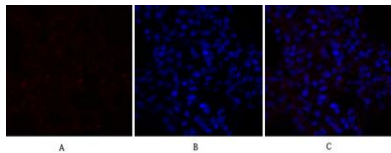


Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cell. 1, PPAR- α Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight). Galectin-3 Monoclonal Antibody (6G2) (green) was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 594 Catalog: RS3611 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min). Goat Anti Mouse Alexa Fluor 488 Catalog: RS3208 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min).

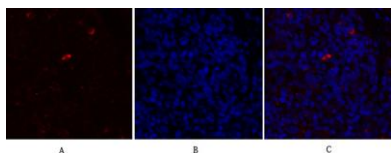


Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1, PPAR- α Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B





Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1, PPAR- α Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50 min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10 min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1, PPAR- α Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50 min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10 min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

