G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ PPAR Delta mouse Monoclonal Antibody(2F9)

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITM3601
Product Description	Immunotag™ PPAR Delta mouse Monoclonal Antibody(2F9)
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	PPAR Delta (2F9)
Clonality	Monoclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	IF,IHC-p
Recommended Dilution	IF: 1:50-200 IHC 1:100-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Rat,Mouse
Host Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Protein of PPAR Delta of PPAR Delta
Specificity	PPAR Delta protein detects endogenous levels of PPAR Delta
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	PPARD NR1C2 PPARB
Accession No.	Q03181 P35396
Alternate Names	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta (PPAR-delta) (NUCI) (Nuclear hormone receptor 1) (NUC1) (Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 2) (Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor beta) (PPAR-beta)

Antibody Specification

Description	peroxisome proliferator activated receptor delta(PPARD) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) family. PPARs are nuclear hormone receptors that bind peroxisome proliferators and control the size and number of peroxisomes produced by cells. PPARs mediate a variety of biological processes, and may be involved in the development of several chronic diseases, including diabetes, obesity, atherosclerosis, and cancer. This protein is a potent inhibitor of ligand-induced transcription activity of PPAR alpha and PPAR gamma. It may function as an integrator of transcription repression and nuclear receptor signaling. The expression of this gene is found to be elevated in colorectal cancer cells. The elevated expression can be repressed by adenomatosis polyposis coli (APC), a tumor suppressor protein related to APC/beta-catenin signaling pathway. Knockout studies in mice suggested the role of this
Cell Pathway/ Category	PPAR,WNT,WNT-T CELLPathways in cancer,Acute myeloid leukemia,
Protein Expression	Placenta,
Subcellular Localization	nuclear chromatin,nucleus,nucleoplasm,
Protein Function	function: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. Decreases expression of NPC1L1 once activated by a ligand.,online information:Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor entry,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.,subunit:Heterodimer with the retinoid X receptor.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous with maximal levels in placenta and skeletal muscle.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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