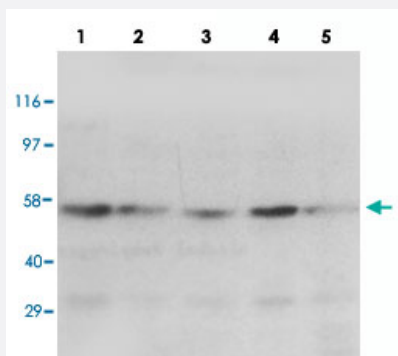


PPARG polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB14848 Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Lane 1 : MM453 whole cell lysate.
Lane 2 : MM231 whole cell lysate.
Lane 3 : HeLa whole cell lysate.
Lane 4 : Jurkat whole cell lysate.
Lane 5 : HT1080 whole cell lysate.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of PPARG.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids at N-terminus of human PPARG.
Host	Rabbit
Theoretical MW (kDa)	54.6, 57.6
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Different from the rat and mouse sequence by two amino acids.
Form	Lyophilized
Purification	Affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer

Lyophilized from 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na₂HPO₄ (5 mg BSA, 0.05 mg sodium azide, 0.05 mg Thimerosal)

Storage Instruction

Store at -20°C on dry atmosphere.
After reconstitution with 200 uL of deionized water and concentration will be 500 ug/mL, store at -20°C or lower.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

This product contains sodium azide and thimerosal: POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

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Lane 3 : HeLa whole cell lysate.

Lane 4 : Jurkat whole cell lysate.

Lane 5 : HT1080 whole cell lysate.

Gene Info — PPARG

Entrez GeneID[5468](#)**Gene Name**

PPARG

Gene Alias

CMT1, NR1C3, PPARG1, PPARG2, PPARGgamma

Gene Description

peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma

Omim ID[137800](#) [151660](#) [601487](#) [601665](#) [604367](#) [609830](#)**Gene Ontology**[Hyperlink](#)**Gene Summary**

This gene encodes a member of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) subfamily of nuclear receptors. PPARs form heterodimers with retinoid X receptors (RXRs) and these heterodimers regulate transcription of various genes. Three subtypes of PPARs are known: PPAR-alpha, PPAR-delta, and PPAR-gamma. The protein encoded by this gene is PPAR-gamma and is a regulator of adipocyte differentiation. Additionally, PPAR-gamma has been implicated in the pathology of numerous diseases including obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and cancer. Alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

OTTHUMP00000185030|OTTHUMP00000185033|OTTHUMP00000185037|PPAR gamma|nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3|peroxisome proliferative activated receptor gamma|peroxisome proliferative activated receptor, gamma|peroxisome proliferator activated receptor

Publication Reference

- [Degradation of Kidney and Psoas Muscle Proteins as Indicators of Post-Mortem Interval in a Rat Model, with Use of Lateral Flow Technology.](#)

Lee DG, Yang KE, Hwang JW, Kang HS, Lee SY, Choi S, Shin J, Jang IS, An HJ, Chung H, Jung HI, Choi JS.

PLoS One 2016 Aug; 11(8):e0160557.

Application: WB-Ti, Rat, Rat kidney

- [Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma \(PPARgamma\) expression is decreased in pulmonary hypertension and affects endothelial cell growth.](#)

Ameshima S, Golpon H, Cool CD, Chan D, Vandivier RW, Gardai SJ, Wick M, Nemenoff RA, Geraci MW, Voelkel NF.

Circulation Research 2003 May; 92(10):1162.

Application: IHC-P, WB-Ti, Human, Rat, Lung

- [The mechanisms of action of PPARs.](#)

Berger J, Moller DE.

Annual Review of Medicine 2002 Jan; 53:409.

- [A Pro12Ala substitution in PPARgamma2 associated with decreased receptor activity, lower body mass index and improved insulin sensitivity.](#)

Deeb SS, Fajas L, Nemoto M, Pihlajamaki J, Mykkanen L, Kuusisto J, Laakso M, Fujimoto W, Auwerx J.

Nature Genetics 1998 Nov; 20(3):284.

Pathway

- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [PPAR signaling pathway](#)
- [Thyroid cancer](#)

Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Adenoma](#)
- [Adenomatous Polyps](#)

- [Albuminuria](#)
- [Alcoholism](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis](#)
- [Angina Pectoris](#)
- [Anorexia Nervosa](#)
- [Aortic Aneurysm](#)
- [Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia](#)
- [Arteriosclerosis](#)
- [Arthritis](#)
- [Asthma](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Biliary Tract Neoplasms](#)
- [Birth Weight](#)
- [Body Weight](#)
- [Bone Diseases](#)
- [Brain Ischemia](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Diseases](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Bulimia](#)
- [Calcinosis](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Carotid Artery Diseases](#)
- [Cellulitis](#)

- [Cerebrovascular Accident](#)
- [Chest Pain](#)
- [Chorioamnionitis](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Cognition Disorders](#)
- [Colitis](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colonic Neoplasms](#)
- [Colonic Polyps](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Constriction](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Coronary Disease](#)
- [Coronary Restenosis](#)
- [Coronary Stenosis](#)
- [Crohn Disease](#)
- [Dementia](#)
- [Dental Plaque](#)
- [Diabetes](#)
- [Diabetes Complications](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diabetic Angiopathies](#)
- [Diabetic Nephropathies](#)
- [Diabetic Neuropathies](#)
- [Diabetic Retinopathy](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)

- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [Drug Toxicity](#)
- [Dyslipidemias](#)
- [Dyspepsia](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Endometrial Neoplasms](#)
- [Endometriosis](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Esophagitis](#)
- [Fatty Liver](#)
- [Femur Head Necrosis](#)
- [Fetal Membranes](#)
- [Gallstones](#)
- [Gastritis](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Glomerulonephritis](#)
- [Glucose Intolerance](#)
- [Glucose Metabolism Disorders](#)
- [Graves Disease](#)
- [Graves Ophthalmopathy](#)
- [Growth Disorders](#)
- [Hearing Loss](#)
- [Helicobacter Infections](#)
- [Hepatitis](#)
- [Hirsutism](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)

- [HIV-Associated Lipodystrophy Syndrome](#)
- [Hodgkin Disease](#)
- [Hyperandrogenism](#)
- [Hypercholesterolemia](#)
- [Hyperglycemia](#)
- [Hyperinsulinism](#)
- [Hyperlipidemia](#)
- [Hyperlipidemias](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Hypertriglyceridemia](#)
- [Hypertrophy](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Insulin Resistance](#)
- [Kidney Diseases](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Kidney Neoplasms](#)
- [Leiomyoma](#)
- [Lipid Metabolism](#)
- [Lipid Metabolism Disorders](#)
- [Lipodystrophy](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Malignant melanoma](#)
- [Melanoma](#)

- [Mental Status Schedule](#)
- [Metabolic Diseases](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Microsatellite Instability](#)
- [Multiple Myeloma](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
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- [Neoplasms](#)
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- [Obesity](#)
- [Obstetric Labor](#)
- [Orbital Diseases](#)
- [Osteoarthritis](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)
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- [Ovarian Failure](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Overweight](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pancreatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Peptic Ulcer](#)
- [Periodontitis](#)
- [Peripheral Vascular Diseases](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Prediabetic State](#)

- [Pre-Eclampsia](#)
- [Pregnancy Complications](#)
- [Premature Birth](#)
- [Prenatal Exposure Delayed Effects](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Psychiatric Status Rating Scales](#)
- [Puberty](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Radiation Injuries](#)
- [Radiation Pneumonitis](#)
- [Rectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Renal Insufficiency](#)
- [Sarcoidosis](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Skin Diseases](#)
- [Skin Neoplasms](#)
- [Starvation](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Stroke](#)
- [Syndrome](#)
- [Thinness](#)
- [Thrombophilia](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)

- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Neoplasms](#)
- [Ventricular Dysfunction](#)
- [Weight Gain](#)
- [Weight Loss](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)