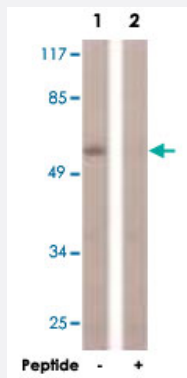


PPARG polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB18213 Size 100 ug

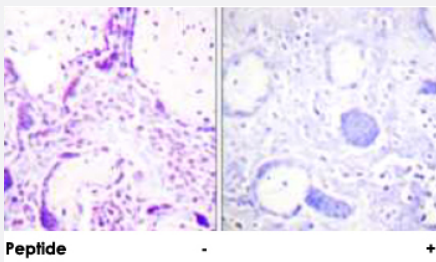
Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of extracts from HUVEC cells, using PPARG polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18213).

Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human placenta tissue using PPARG polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18213).

Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of PPARG.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding S112 of human PPARG.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Specificity	This antibody is specific to PPARG.
Form	Liquid

Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:100) ELISA (1:10000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of extracts from HUVEC cells, using PPARG polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18213).
Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human placenta tissue using PPARG polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18213).
Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — PPARG

Entrez GeneID	5468
Protein Accession#	P37231
Gene Name	PPARG
Gene Alias	CIMT1, 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

- [Human bone marrow megakaryocytes and platelets express PPARgamma, and PPARgamma agonists blunt platelet release of CD40 ligand and thromboxanes.](#)

Akbiyik F, Ray DM, Gettings KF, Blumberg N, Francis CW, Phipps RP.

Blood 2004 Sep; 104(5):1361.

- [PPAR-gamma-mediated regulation of normal and malignant B lineage cells.](#)

Padilla J, Kaur K, Harris SG, Phipps RP.

Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 2000 Apr; 905:97.

- [The nuclear receptor PPAR gamma and immunoregulation: PPAR gamma mediates inhibition of helper T cell responses.](#)

Clark RB, Bishop-Bailey D, Estrada-Hernandez T, Hla T, Puddington L, Padula SJ.

Journal of Immunology 2000 Feb; 164(3):1364.

Application: IF, Mouse, T cells

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](#)
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- [Asthma](#)
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- [Bone Diseases](#)
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- [Breast Diseases](#)
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- [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](#)
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- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diabetic Angiopathies](#)
- [Diabetic Nephropathies](#)

- [Diabetic Neuropathies](#)
- [Diabetic Retinopathy](#)
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- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
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- [Endometrial Neoplasms](#)
- [Endometriosis](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Esophagitis](#)
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- [Femur Head Necrosis](#)
- [Fetal Membranes](#)
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- [Glomerulonephritis](#)
- [Glucose Intolerance](#)
- [Glucose Metabolism Disorders](#)
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- [Helicobacter Infections](#)

- [Hepatitis](#)
- [Hirsutism](#)
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- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
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- [Radiation Pneumonitis](#)
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- [Skin Neoplasms](#)
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- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Stroke](#)

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