

Anti human PPAR gamma common mouse monoclonal antibody

PPAR gamma: Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor gamma

Code No PP-A3409A-00

Clone No. A3409A

Lot. A-1

Concentration 1 mg/mL

Volume 100 uL

Ig Class G2a

Description Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPAR γ ; NR1C3) is a member of orphan nuclear receptor. Oxidized metabolites of linoleic acid, 9-hydroxyoctadienoic acid (9-HODE) and 13-HODE are activators and ligands of PPAR γ . PPAR γ is expressed in white adipose tissue, intestinal mucosa, colon, spleen, monocytes, macrophages, retina, cartilage, osteoclast and skeletal muscle. PPAR γ plays important roles in lipid and glucose metabolism, and have been implicated in obesity-related metabolic diseases such as hyperlipidemia, insulin resistance, and coronary artery disease. Three members were called PPAR α , β , γ . Three N-terminal isoforms, called γ 1, γ 2 and γ 3, are known to arise by alternative splicing and promoter usage from the PPAR γ gene. RXR is an obligate partner for PPAR.

Nomenclature NR1C3

Genbank L40904

Origin Produced in BALB/c mouse ascites after inoculation with hybridoma of mouse myeloma cells (NS-1) and spleen cells derived from a BALB/c mouse immunized with Baculovirus-expressed recombinant human PPAR gamma1 (3-108 aa) .

Specificity This antibody specifically recognizes human PPAR gamma1 and 2 and cross reacts with mouse and rat PPAR gamma1 and 2. This antibody does not recognize human PPAR alpha and delta.

Purification Ammonium sulfate fractionation

Formulation Physiological saline with 0.1% NaN₃ as a preservative.

Application / Recommended Concentration

In order to obtain the best results, optimal working dilutions should be determined by each individual user.

Western Blot 1 ug/mL

Non reducing Western Blot Not yet tested

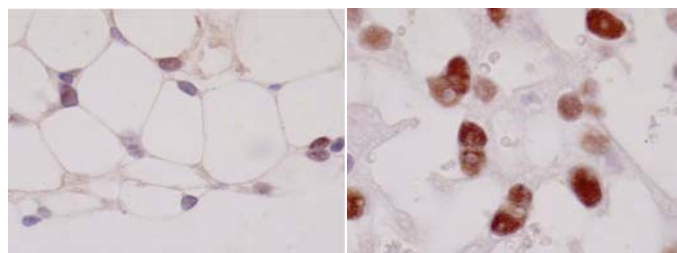
ELISA 12ng/mL

Immunoprecipitation Decide by use

Supershift Assay Decide by use

Chromatin immunoprecipitation Decide by use

Immunohistochemistry 10 μ g/mL



Rat adipose cell

Rat placenta

Storage Store at 2 - 8 °C up to one month. For long-term storage, the solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Storage in a frost-free freezer is not recommended.

Reference Tanaka T, et al., J Atheroscler Thromb, 9(5) : 233-241, 2002.

Notes Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metal azides. Flush with large amounts of water during disposal.

FOR RESEARCH ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS.

Not for Diagnostic or Therapeutic use. Purchase of this product does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written consent of Perseus Proteomics Inc. is prohibited.

MADE IN JAPAN

Aug 29, 2006

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濃度 1mg/mL

容量 100 μ L

Ig class G2a

Nomenclature NR1C3

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由来 ヒトPPAR γ 1(3-108 aa) の Baculovirus 発現物を免疫した BALB/c マウスの脾臓細胞と、マウスミエローマ細胞 (NS-1) を融合して得たハイブリドーマを、BALB/c マウスに接種して得られた腹水。

特異性 ヒト PPAR γ 1, 2 と特異的に反応する。ヒト PPAR α , δ には反応しない。マウスおよびラット PPAR γ 1, 2 と交差反応する。

精製法 硫酸塩析法

溶媒 生理的食塩水(防腐剤として0.1% NaN3添加)

Application 使用濃度は実験にあわせて至適化が必要です。

Western Blot 可
参考使用濃度 1 μ g/mL

非還元 Western Blot 未検討
参考使用濃度 -

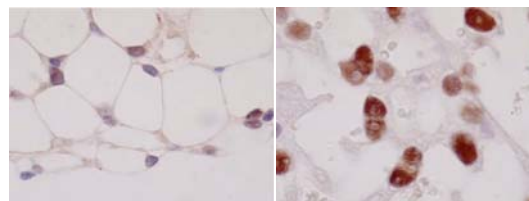
ELISA 可
参考使用濃度 12ng/mL

免疫沈降 可
参考使用濃度 適宜調製してください

Supershift Assay 可
参考使用濃度 適宜調製してください

クロマチン免疫沈降 可
参考使用濃度 適宜調製してください

免疫染色 可
参考使用濃度 10 μ g/mL



ラット
脂肪細胞

ラット
胎盤

保存方法 1ヶ月程度の保存の場合は、2~8 $^{\circ}$ Cで保存可能です。長期保存の場合は、抗体を小分けした上で、-20 $^{\circ}$ C以下での保存をお勧めします。また、凍結融解を繰り返すと、抗体が劣化し、本来の性能が得られない場合があるため、お避けください。

参考文献 Tanaka T, et al., J Atheroscler Thromb, 9(5): 233-241, 2002.

備考 溶媒に含まれるNaN3は、鉛や銅と反応し爆発性化合物を形成する恐れがあります。廃棄の際には大量の水と一緒に希釈して廃棄してください。

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Aug 29, 2006