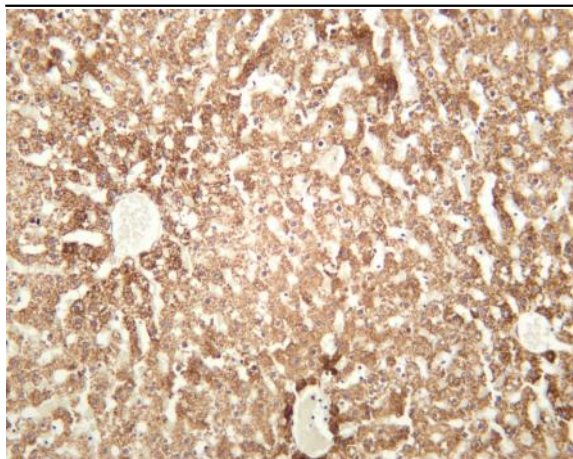


PPAR α (PT0384R) PT[®] Rabbit mAb

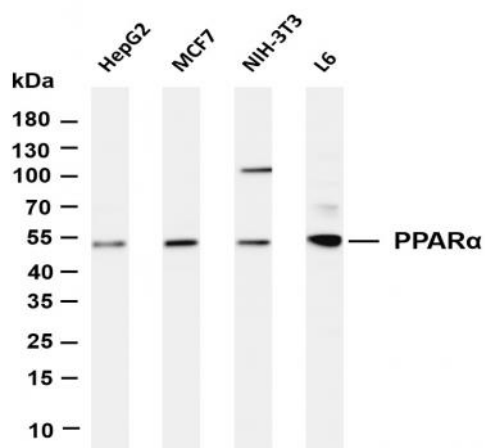
Catalog No :	YM8234
Reactivity :	Human; Mouse; Rat;
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA
Target :	PPAR α
Fields :	>>PPAR signaling pathway;>>cAMP signaling pathway;>>Adipocytokine signaling pathway;>>Glucagon signaling pathway;>>Insulin resistance;>>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease;>>Alcoholic liver disease;>>Hepatitis C;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor activation;>>Diabetic cardiomyopathy
Gene Name :	PPARA
Protein Name :	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha
Human Gene Id :	5465
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q07869
Mouse Gene Id :	19013
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P23204
Rat Gene Id :	25747
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P37230
Specificity :	endogenous
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Monoclonal, rabbit, IgG, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:200-1:1000;WB 1:1000-1:5000;IF 1:200-1:1000;ELISA 1:5000-1:20000;IP 1:50-1:200;

Purification :	Protein A
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	52kD
Observed Band :	52kD
Cell Pathway :	PPAR;Adipocytokine;
Background :	<p>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 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. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for thi</p>
Function :	<p>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.,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. Interacts with NCOA3 and NCOA6 coactivators, leading to a strong increase of transcription of target genes. Also interacts with PPARBP coactivator in vitro. Interacts with AKAP13.,tissue specificity:Skeletal muscle, liver, heart and kidney.,</p>
Subcellular Location :	Nucleus
Expression :	Skeletal muscle, liver, heart and kidney. Expressed in monocytes (PubMed:28167758).

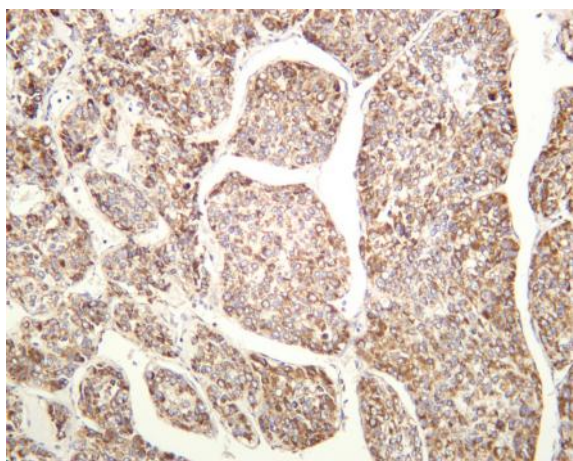
Products Images



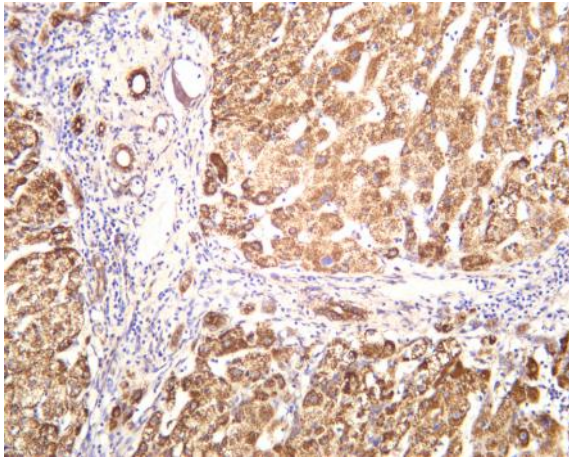
Rat liver was stained with anti-PPAR α (PT0384R) rabbit antibody



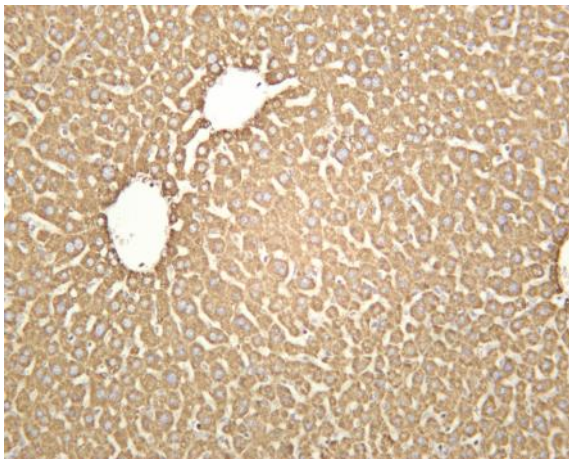
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-PPAR α (PT0384R) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HepG2 Lane 2: MCF7 Lane 3: NIH-3T3 Lane 4: L6 Predicted band size: 52kDa Observed band size: 52kDa



Human hepatocellular carcinoma was stained with anti-PPAR α (PT0384R) rabbit antibody



Human liver was stained with anti-PPAR α (PT0384R) rabbit antibody



Mouse liver was stained with anti-PPAR α (PT0384R) rabbit antibody