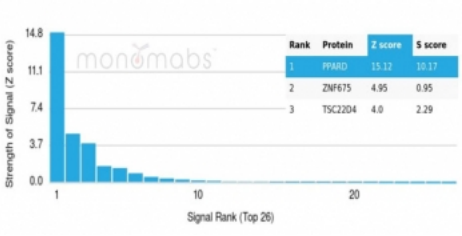
PPAR delta Antibody / PPARD [clone PCRP-PPARD-4C2] (V5138)

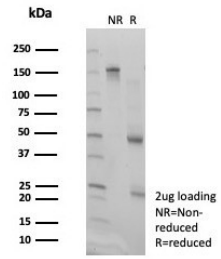
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5138-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5138-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5138SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

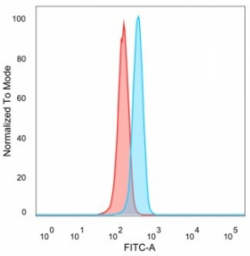
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a
Clone Name	PCRP-PPARD-4C2
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	Q03181
Localization	Nucleus
Applications	Flow cytometry: 1-2ug/million cells
Limitations	This PPAR delta antibody is available for research use only.



Analysis of a HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using PPAR delta antibody (clone PCRP-PPARD-4C2). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a mAb to its intended target. A mAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the mAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a mAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that mAb to protein X is equal to 29.



Flow cytometry testing of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells with PPAR delta antibody (clone PCRP-PPARD-4C2) followed by goat anti-mouse IgG-CF488 (blue); Red = unstained cells.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free PPAR delta antibody (clone PCRP-PPARD-4C2) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are nuclear hormone receptors that can be activated by a variety of compounds including fibratus, thiazolidinediones, prostaglandins and fatty acids. Three PPAR subtypes, designated PPARa, PPARb (also designated PPARd and PPARdelta) and PPARg, have been described. PPARs promote transcription by forming heterodimers with members of the retinoid X receptor (RXR) family of steroid receptors and binding to specific DNA motifs termed PPAR-response elements (PPREs). PPARa is abundant in primary hepatocytes, where it regulates the expression of proteins involved in fatty acid metabolism. PPARb is the most widely distributed subtype and is often expressed at high levels. PPARg is predominantly seen in adipose tissue, where it plays a critical role in regulating adipocyte differentiation. Interestingly, both the orphan nuclear hormone receptor LXRa and thyroid receptor (TR) have been shown to act as antagonists of PPARa/ RXRa binding to PPREs.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the PPAR delta antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant partial protein sequence (within amino acids 72-146) from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the PPAR delta antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the PPAR delta antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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