

Product name:	PPAR Delta(2F9)Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Cat number:	MABN16407
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Monoclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein of PPAR Delta of PPAR Delta
Reactivity:	Human,Rat,Mouse
Applications:	IHC 1:100-1:200,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
Molecular Weight:	50kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

peroxisome proliferator activated receptor delta(PPARD) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) family. PPARs are nuclear hormone receptors that bind peroxisome proliferators and control the size and number of peroxisomes produced by cells. PPARs mediate a variety of biological processes, and may be involved in the development of several chronic diseases, including diabetes, obesity, atherosclerosis, and cancer. This protein is a potent inhibitor of ligand-induced transcription activity of PPAR alpha and PPAR gamma. It may function as an integrator of transcription repression and nuclear receptor signaling. The expression of this gene is found to be elevated in colorectal cancer cells. The elevated expression can be repressed by adenomatosis polyposis coli (APC), a tumor suppressor protein related to APC/beta-catenin signaling pathway. Knockout studies in mice suggested the role of this 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. Decreases expression of NPC1L1 once activated by a ligand.,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., tissue specificity: Ubiquitous with maximal levels in placenta and skeletal muscle.,