Anti-PPAR gamma antibody ab233218

Overview

Product name: Anti-PPAR gamma antibody
Description: Rabbit polyclonal to PPAR gamma
Host species: Rabbit
Tested applications: Suitable for: ChIP, WB
Species reactivity: Reacts with: Mouse, Human
Immunogen: Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human PPAR gamma (internal sequence) conjugated to keyhole limpet haemocyanin.
Database link: P37231
Positive control: ChIP: Chromatin prepared from macrophages derived from mouse bone marrow. WB: pNTAP-PPAR gamma transfected HEK-293T cell extract.

Properties

Form: Liquid
Storage buffer: Preservatives: 0.05% Sodium azide, 0.05% Proclin
Constituent: PBS
Purity: Affinity purified
Clonality: Polyclonal
Isotype: IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab233218 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ChIP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent concentration. Use 1 µg/ChIP reaction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. Key regulator of adipocyte differentiation and glucose homeostasis.

Tissue specificity
Highest expression in adipose tissue. Lower in skeletal muscle, spleen, heart and liver. Also detectable in placenta, lung and ovary.

Involvement in disease
Note=Defects in PPARG can lead to type 2 insulin-resistant diabetes and hypertension. PPARG mutations may be associated with colon cancer. Defects in PPARG may be associated with susceptibility to obesity (OBESITY) [MIM:601665]. It is a condition characterized by an increase of body weight beyond the limitation of skeletal and physical requirements, as the result of excessive accumulation of body fat. Defects in PPARG are the cause of familial partial lipodystrophy type 3 (FPLD3) [MIM:604367]. Familial partial lipodystrophies (FPLD) are a heterogeneous group of genetic disorders characterized by marked loss of subcutaneous (sc) fat from the extremities. Affected individuals show an increased preponderance of insulin resistance, diabetes mellitus and dyslipidemia. Genetic variations in PPARG can be associated with susceptibility to glioma type 1 (GLM1) [MIM:137800]. Gliomas are central nervous system neoplasms derived from glial cells and comprise astrocytomas, glioblastoma multiforme, oligodendrogliomas, and ependymomas. Note=Polymorphic PPARG alleles have been found to be significantly over-represented among a cohort of American patients with sporadic glioblastoma multiforme suggesting a possible contribution to disease susceptibility.

Sequence similarities
Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily. Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.

Cellular localization
Nucleus.

Images

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

All lanes: Anti-PPAR gamma antibody (ab233218) at 1/2000 dilution

Lane 1: pNTAP-PPAR gamma transfected HEK-239T (Human epithelial cell line from embryonic kidney transformed with large T antigen) protein extracts

Lane 2: Non-transfected HEK-239T (Human epithelial cell line from embryonic kidney transformed with large T antigen) protein extracts

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.
**Predicted band size:** 57 kDa

**Dilution buffer:** TBS-Tween containing 3% skimmed milk.

ChiP was performed on macrophages derived from mouse bone marrow using ab233218 and optimized PCR primer sets for qPCR. Sheared chromatin from 1 million cells and 1 µg ab233218 were used per ChiP experiment. IgG was used as a negative IP control.

Recovery, expressed as the % of input, of the PDK4 PPAR response element (RE).

ChiP was performed on macrophages derived from mouse bone marrow using ab233218 and optimized PCR primer sets for qPCR. Sheared chromatin from 1 million cells and 1 µg of PPARg antibody were used per ChiP experiment. IgG was used as a negative IP control.

Recovery of the FABP4 Adipo PPAR RE in cells treated with RSG, a very strong activating ligand of PPARG, and in untreated cells.

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

**Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support**

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit [https://www.abcam.com/abpromise](https://www.abcam.com/abpromise) or contact our technical team.

**Terms and conditions**

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors