

PPAR- α rabbit pAb**Cat#: orb769541 (Manual)**

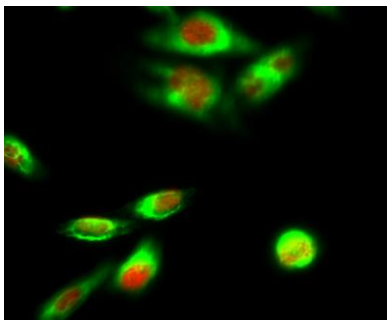
For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

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|---------------------------------|---|
| Product Name | PPAR- α rabbit pAb |
| Host species | Rabbit |
| Applications | WB;IHC;IF;ELISA |
| Species Cross-Reactivity | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| Recommended dilutions | WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000 IHC 1:50-300 |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PPAR- α . AA range:6-55 |
| Specificity | PPAR- α Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PPAR- α protein. |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Protein Name | Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha |
| Gene Name | PPARA |
| Cellular localization | Nucleus. |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |

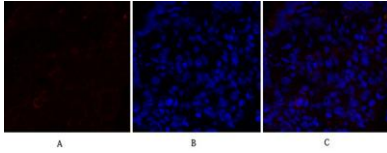
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|--------------------------------|---|
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Observed band | 52kD |
| Human Gene ID | 5465 |
| Human Swiss-Prot Number | Q07869 |
| Alternative Names | PPARA; NR1C1; PPAR; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha; PPAR-alpha; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 1 |

Background

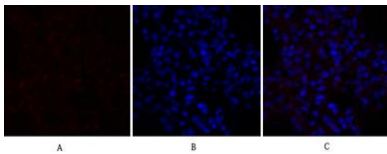
peroxisome proliferator activated receptor alpha(PPARA) Homo sapiens
Peroxisome proliferators include hypolipidemic drugs, herbicides, leukotriene antagonists, and plasticizers; this term arises because they induce an increase in the size and number of peroxisomes. Peroxisomes are subcellular organelles 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



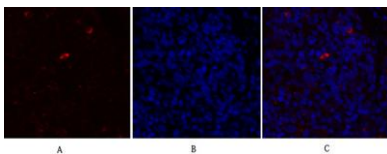
Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cell. 1,PPAR- α Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). Galectin-3 Monoclonal Antibody(6G2)(green) was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 594 Catalog:RS3611 was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min). Goat Anti Mouse Alexa Fluor 488 Catalog:RS3208 was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min).



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1,PPAR- α Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1,PPAR- α Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1,PPAR- α Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B