

**PPARD Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP13778b**

**Specification**

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**PPARD Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q03181</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_001165289.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001165290.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001165291.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_803184.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	49903
Antigen Region	364-393

**PPARD Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5467

**Other Names**

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor delta, PPAR-delta, NUC1, Nuclear hormone receptor 1, NUC1, Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 2, Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor beta, PPAR-beta, PPARD, NR1C2, PPARB

**Target/Specificity**

This PPARD antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 364-393 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human PPARD.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

PPARD Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PPARD Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** PPARD ([HGNC:9235](#))

## Synonyms NR1C2, PPARB

**Function** Ligand-activated transcription factor key mediator of energy metabolism in adipose tissues (PubMed:[35675826](#)). Receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Has a preference for poly-unsaturated fatty acids, such as gamma- linoleic acid and eicosapentanoic acid. Once activated by a ligand, the receptor binds to promoter elements of target genes. Regulates the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Functions as transcription activator for the acyl-CoA oxidase gene. Decreases expression of NPC1L1 once activated by a ligand.

## Cellular Location

Nucleus.

## Tissue Location

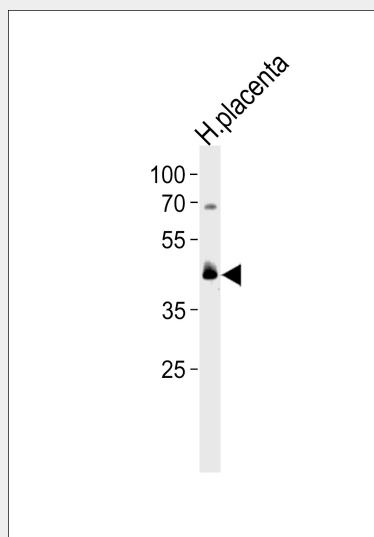
Ubiquitous with maximal levels in placenta and skeletal muscle

## PPARD Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## PPARD Antibody (C-term) - Images



PPARD Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP13778b) western blot analysis in human placenta tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the PPARD antibody detected the PPARD protein (arrow).

## PPARD Antibody (C-term) - Background

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 protein in myelination of the corpus callosum, lipid metabolism, and epidermal cell proliferation. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

#### **PPARD Antibody (C-term) - References**

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)  
Christopoulos, P., et al. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1205, 185-191 (2010) :  
Dunn, S.E., et al. J. Exp. Med. 207(8):1599-1608(2010)  
Eynon, N., et al. Mitochondrion (2010) In press :  
Jguirim-Souissi, I., et al. Genet. Mol. Res. 9(3):1326-1333(2010)