Anti human PPAR gamma2 mouse monoclonal antibody

PPAR gamma2: Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor gamma2

Code No	PP-K8450B-00 old No. 2ZK8450BH
Clone No.	K8450B
Lot.	A-2
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Volume	100 uL
Ig Class	G2a
Description	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARg; NR1C3) is a member of orphan nuclear receptor. Oxidized metabolites of linoleic acid, 9-hydroxyctadienoic acid (9-HODE) and 13-HODE are activators and ligands of PPARg. PPARg is expressed in white adipose tissue, intestinal mucosa, colon, spleen, monocytes, macrophages, retina, cartilage, osteoclast and skeletal muscle. PPARg plays important roles in lipid and glucose metabolism, and have been implicated in obesity-related metabolic diseases such as hyperlipidemia, insulin resistance, and coronary artery disease. Three members were called PPARa, b, g. Three N-terminal isoforms, called g1, g2 and g3, are known to arise by alternative splicing and promoter usage from the PPARg gene. RXR is an obligate partner for PPAR.
Nomenclature	NR1C3
Genbank	U79012
Origin	Produced in BALB/c mouse ascites after inoculation with hybridoma of mouse myeloma cells (NS-1) and spleen cells derived from a BALB/c mouse immunized with Baculovirus-expressed recombinant human PPAR gamma2 (2-28 aa).
Specificity	This antibody specifically recognizes human PPAR gamma2 and cross reacts with mouse PPAR gamma 2. This antibody does not recognize human PPAR gamma1, alpha and delta. Not yet tested in other species.
Purification	Ammonium sulfate fractionation
Formulation	Physiological saline with 0.1% NaN3 as a preservative.

Application / Recommended Concentration

In order to obtain the best results, optimal working dilutions should be determined by each individual user.

Western Blot	4 ug/mL
Non reducing Western Blot	4 ug/mL
ELISA	0.1 ug/mL
Immunoprecipitation	Not yet tested
Supershift Assay	100 ug/mL
Chromatin immunoprecipitation	Not yet tested
Immunohistochemistry	Not yet tested

Storage	Store at 2 - 8 ºC up to one month. For long-term storage, the solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Storage in a frost-free freezer is not recommended.
Reference	Tanaka T, et al., J Atheroscler Thromb., 9(5): 233-241, 2002.
Notes	Sodium azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form explosive metal azides. Flush with large amounts of water during disposal.

MADE IN JAPAN

Aug 23, 2006

Distributed by

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