

## PPARA

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000

**Calculated MW:** 52kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human PPARA

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

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**Synonym:**

PPAR; NR1C1; hPPAR; PPARalpha;

**Catalog #:** A6697

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 5465

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** Q07869

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

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 this gene, although the full-length nature of only two has been determined.

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