



## PPAR $\beta$ (N-20): sc-1986

### BACKGROUND

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are nuclear hormone receptors that can be activated by a variety of compounds including fibrates, thiazolidinediones, prostaglandins and fatty acids. Three PPAR subtypes, designated PPAR $\alpha$ , PPAR $\beta$  (also designated PPAR $\delta$ ) and PPAR $\gamma$ , have been described. PPARs promote transcription by forming heterodimers with members of the retinoid X receptor (RXR) family of steroid receptors and binding to specific DNA motifs termed PPAR-response elements (PPREs). PPAR $\alpha$  is abundant in primary hepatocytes where it regulates the expression of proteins involved in fatty acid metabolism. PPAR $\beta$  is the most widely distributed subtype and is often expressed at high levels. PPAR $\gamma$  is predominantly seen in adipose tissue where it plays a critical role in regulating adipocyte differentiation. Interestingly, both the orphan nuclear hormone receptor LXR $\alpha$  and thyroid receptor (TR) have been shown to act as antagonists of PPAR $\alpha$ /RXR $\alpha$  binding to PPREs.

### REFERENCES

1. Brun, R.P., et al. 1996. Differential activation of adipogenesis by multiple PPAR isoforms. *Genes Dev.* 10: 974-984.
2. Mansen, A., et al. 1996. Expression of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) in the mouse colonic mucosa. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 222: 844-851.
3. Sterchele, P.F., et al. 1996. Regulation of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- $\alpha$  mRNA in rat liver. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 326: 281-289.
4. Lemberger, T., et al. 1996. Expression of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\alpha$  gene is stimulated by stress and follows a diurnal rhythm. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 1764-1769.
5. Miyata, K.S., et al. 1996. The orphan nuclear hormone receptor LXR  $\alpha$  interacts with the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor and inhibits peroxisome proliferator signaling. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 9189-9192.
6. Braissant, O., et al. 1996. Differential expression of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs): tissue distribution of PPAR- $\alpha$ , - $\beta$ , and - $\gamma$  in the adult rat. *Endocrinol.* 137: 354-366.
7. Hunter, J., et al. 1996. Crosstalk between the thyroid hormone and peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors in regulating peroxisome proliferator-responsive genes. *Mol. Cell. Endocrinol.* 116: 213-221.

### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PPAR $\delta$  (human) mapping to 6p21.1; Ppard (mouse) mapping to 17 A3.3.

### SOURCE

PPAR $\beta$  (N-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of PPAR $\beta$  of human origin.

### STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **\*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\***. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-1986 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

Available as TransCruz reagent for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications, sc-1986 X, 200  $\mu$ g/0.1 ml.

### APPLICATIONS

PPAR $\beta$  (N-20) is recommended for detection of PPAR $\beta$  (also designated PPAR $\delta$ ) of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for PPAR $\beta$  siRNA (h): sc-36305; and as shRNA Plasmid control antibody for PPAR $\beta$  shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36305-SH.

PPAR $\beta$  (N-20) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

Molecular Weight of PPAR $\beta$ : 52 kDa.

Positive Controls: Jurkat nuclear extract: sc-2132.

### RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

### RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

### PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.