



PPAR γ (6-105): sc-4546

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 α , PPAR β and PPAR γ , 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 α is abundant in primary hepatocytes where it regulates the expression of proteins involved in fatty acid metabolism. PPAR β is the most widely distributed subtype and is often expressed at high levels. PPAR γ is predominantly seen in adipose tissue where it plays a critical role in regulating adipocyte differentiation. Interestingly, both the orphan nuclear hormone receptor LXR α and thyroid receptor (TR) have been shown to act as antagonists of PPAR α /RXR α binding to PPREs.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

PPAR γ (6-105) is expressed in *E. coli* as a 38 kDa tagged fusion protein corresponding to amino acids 6-105 of PPAR γ of human origin.

RESEARCH USE

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

PRODUCT

PPAR γ (6-105) is purified from bacterial lysates (>98%) by glutathione agarose affinity chromatography; supplied as 50 μ g purified protein in PBS containing 5 mM DTT and 50% glycerol.

Available as a Western blotting control; 10 μ g in 0.1 ml SDS-PAGE loading buffer, PPAR γ (6-105): sc-4546 WB.

APPLICATIONS

PPAR γ (6-105) is suitable as a Western blotting control for sc-7196.

STORAGE

Store PPAR γ (6-105): sc-4546 and sc-4546 WB at -20 $^{\circ}$ C. Stable for one year from the date of shipment.