SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

PPARγ (6-105): sc-4546

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are nuclear hormone receptors that can be activated by a variety of compounds including fibratus, thiazolidinediones, prostaglandins and fatty acids. Three PPAR subtypes, designated PPARα, PPARβ and PPARγ, 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). PPARα is abundant in primary hepatocytes where it regulates the expression of proteins involved in fatty acid metabolism. PPARβ is the most widely distributed subtype and is often expressed at high levels. PPARγ is predominantly seen in adipose tissue where it plays a critical role in regulating adipocyte differentiation Interestingly, both the orphan nuclear hormone receptor LXRα and thyroid receptor (TR) have been shown to act as antagonists of PPARα/RXRα binding to PPREs.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

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

RESEARCH USE

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

PRODUCT

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

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

APPLICATIONS

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

STORAGE

Store PPARγ (6-105): sc-4546 and sc-4546 WB at -20° C. Stable for one year from the date of shipment.