

PPAR γ (m): 293T Lysate: sc-122729

BACKGROUND

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are members of the nuclear hormone receptor subfamily of transcription factors. PPARs form heterodimers with retinoid X receptors (RXRs). These heterodimers regulate transcription of genes involved in insulin action, adipocyte differentiation, lipid metabolism and inflammation. PPAR γ is implicated in numerous diseases including obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and cancer. PPAR γ activators include prostanoids, fatty acids, thiazolidinediones and N-(2-benzoylphenyl) tyrosine analogues. A key component in adipocyte differentiation and fat-specific gene expression, PPAR γ may modulate macrophage functions such as proinflammatory activities, and stimulate oxidized low-density lipoprotein (x-LDL) uptake. A Pro12Ala polymorphism of the PPAR γ 2 gene has been reported to reduce transactivation activity in vitro. This substitution may affect the immune response to ox-LDL and be associated with type 2 diabetes. In addition, the Pro12Ala variant of the PPAR γ 2 gene maybe correlated with abdominal obesity in type 2 diabetes.

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- α mRNA in rat liver. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 326: 281-289.
4. Braissant, O., et al. 1996. Differential expression of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs): tissue distribution of PPAR α , β , and γ in the adult rat. *Endocrinology* 137: 354-366.
5. Lemberger, T., et al. 1996. Expression of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α gene is stimulated by stress and follows a diurnal rhythm. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 1764-1769.
6. Miyata, K.S., et al. 1996. The orphan nuclear hormone receptor LXR α interacts with the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor and inhibits peroxisome proliferator signaling. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 9189-9192.
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: Pparg (mouse) mapping to 6 E3.

PRODUCT

PPAR γ (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse PPAR γ transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20 $^{\circ}$ C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

PPAR γ (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive PPAR γ antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

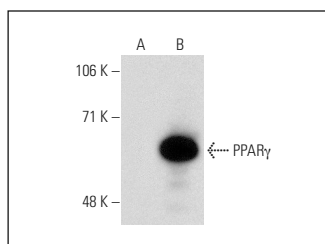
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

PPAR γ (B-5): sc-271392 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced mouse PPAR γ expression in PPAR γ transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

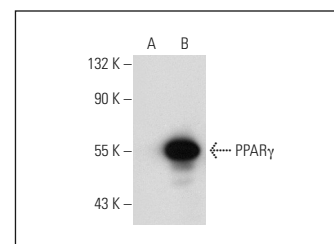
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG λ BP-HRP: sc-516132 or m-IgG λ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516132-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

DATA



PPAR γ (B-5): sc-271392. Western blot analysis of PPAR γ expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse PPAR γ transfected: sc-122729 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



PPAR γ (E-8): sc-7273. Western blot analysis of PPAR γ expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse PPAR γ transfected: sc-122729 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.