

PPAR α (h2): 293T Lysate: sc-129532

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 (also designated PPAR δ) 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. 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

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. 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.
5. 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.
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: PPARA (human) mapping to 22q13.31.

PRODUCT

PPAR α (h2): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human PPAR α transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

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

APPLICATIONS

PPAR α (h2): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive PPAR α antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

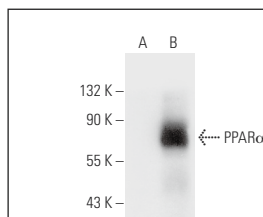
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

PPAR α (H-2): sc-398394 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced human PPAR α expression in PPAR α transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

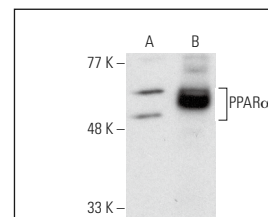
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:
1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

DATA



PPAR α (H-2): sc-398394. Western blot analysis of PPAR α expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human PPAR α transfected: sc-129532 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



PPAR α (H-2) HRP: sc-398394. Direct western blot analysis of PPAR α expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A), human PPAR α transfected: sc-129532 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

RESEARCH USE

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