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Product Information

Anti-Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor δ (PPAR δ)

Produced in Rabbit, Affinity Isolated Antibody

Product Number **P0494**

Product Description

Anti-Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor δ (PPAR δ) is developed in rabbit using a highly purified peptide MEQPQEETPEAREE(C), corresponding to amino acid residues 1-14 of mouse PPAR δ with additional C-terminal cysteine as the immunogen. This sequence is 86% conserved in the human protein. The antibody was affinity isolated on immobilized immunogen.

Anti-Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor δ specifically recognizes PPAR δ and may be used for the detection of PPAR δ protein from mouse tissue by immunoblotting (~49 kDa). The antibody does not detect PPAR α or PPAR γ .

Peroxisome proliferators are non-genotoxic carcinogens that exert their effect on cells through interaction with members of the nuclear hormone receptor family termed peroxisome proliferator activated receptors (PPAR's). Nuclear hormone receptors are ligand dependent intracellular proteins that stimulate transcription of specific genes by binding to specific DNA sequences following activation by the appropriate ligand. Studies indicate that PPARs are activated by peroxisome proliferators such as clofibrilic acid, nafenopin, and WY-14,643, and by some fatty acids. It has also been shown that PPARs can induce transcription of acyl coenzyme A oxidase & CYP450 A6 through interaction with specific response elements. Like several other nuclear hormone receptors, PPAR δ heterodimerizes with the retinoic X receptor, RXR α .

Reagent

The product is supplied as ~100 μ L of antibody at 1 mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline containing 1 mg/mL bovine serum albumin and 0.05% sodium azide.

Precautions and Disclaimer

Due to the sodium azide content, a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for this product has been sent to the attention of the safety officer of your institution. Consult the MSDS for information regarding hazardous and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

Store at -20 °C. For extended storage, freeze at -20 °C in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Storage in "frost-free" freezers is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use. Working dilution samples should be discarded if not used within 12 hours.

Product Profile

By immunoblotting, the recommended working antibody dilution is 1:500 using NIH-3T3 cell lysates.

Note: In order to obtain the best results and assay sensitivities of various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining optimal working dilutions by titration.

Reference

1. Kilgore, M.W., et al., Mol. Cell Endocrinol., **129**, 229-235 (1997).
2. Braissant, O., et al., Endocrinology, **137**, 354-366 (1996).
3. Yanase, T., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm., **233**, 320-324 (1997).

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