

## PPAR- Alpha Polyclonal Antibody

### Description

<b>Product type</b>	Primary Antibody
<b>Code</b>	BT-AP07355
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Size</b>	20ul, 50ul, 100ul
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PPAR-alpha. AA range:6-55
<b>Mol wt</b>	52225
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Recommended application</b>	WB, IHC-p, IF, ELISA
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Full name</b>	PPAR-alpha Antibody
<b>Synonyms</b>	PPARA; NR1C1; PPAR; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha; PPAR-alpha; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 1

**This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.**

### Background

Peroxisome proliferators include hypolipidemic drugs, herbicides, leukotriene antagonists, and plasticizers; this term arises because they induce an increase in the size and number of peroxisomes. Peroxisomes are subcellular organelles found in plants and animals that contain enzymes for respiration and for cholesterol and lipid metabolism. The action of peroxisome proliferators is thought to be mediated via specific receptors, called PPARs, which belong to the steroid hormone receptor superfamily. PPARs affect the expression of target genes involved in cell proliferation, cell differentiation and in immune and inflammation responses. Three closely related subtypes (alpha, beta/delta, and gamma) have been identified. PPARA (peroxisome proliferator activated receptor alpha) encodes the subtype PPAR-alpha, which is a nuclear transcription factor. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for PPARA, although the full-length nature of only two has been determined.

### Recommended Dilution

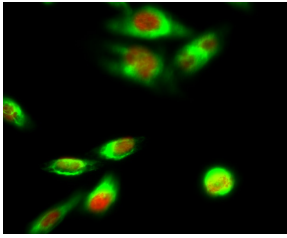
WB: 1: 500 - 2000

ELISA: 1: 10000 - 20000

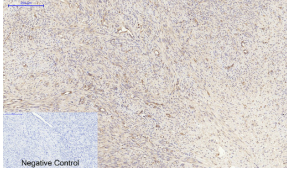
IHC: 1: 50 - 300

Not yet tested in other applications.

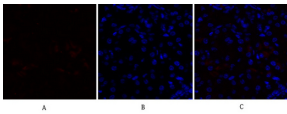
### Images



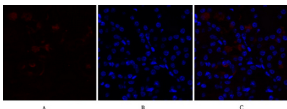
Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cell. 1,PPAR- $\alpha$  Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). Galectin-3 Monoclonal Antibody(6G2)(green) was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 594 was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min). Goat Anti Mouse Alexa Fluor 488 was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min).



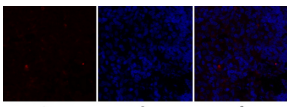
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus-cancer tissue. 1,PPAR- $\alpha$  Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



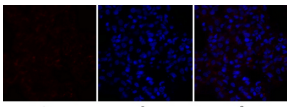
Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-kidney tissue. 1,PPAR- $\alpha$  Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



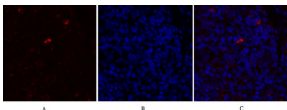
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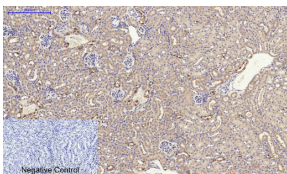
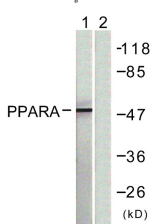
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1,PPAR- $\alpha$  Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



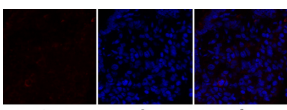
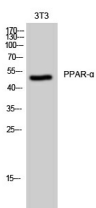
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1,PPAR- $\alpha$  Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



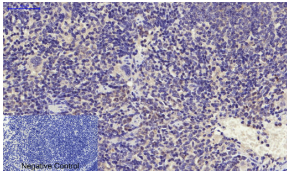
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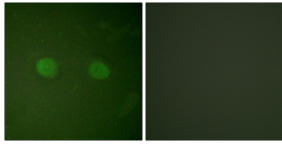
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-kidney tissue. 1,PPAR- $\alpha$  Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1,PPAR- $\alpha$  Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-spleen tissue. 1,PPAR- $\alpha$  Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using PPAR-alpha Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

### Storage

-20°C for one year

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