abcam

ab238441

Anti-PPAR gamma antibody [EPR18516] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	EPR18516
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Specificity	Expression levels of PPARγ protein vary with sample type. Induction may be required if endogenous expression is low.
Concentration	1.042 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

WB

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information PPARG

Function

Ligand-activated transcription factor that forms obligate heterodimers with the retinoic acid receptor and acts as a key regulator of biological processes, such as adipocyte differentiation, lipid metabolism, glucose homeostasis and beta-oxidation of fatty acids (PubMed:16150867, PubMed:20829347, PubMed:23525231, PubMed:8702406, PubMed:8706692, PubMed:9065481). Activated by lipid ligands: binds peroxisome proliferators, such as hypolipidemic drugs, and fatty acids, such as prostaglandin J2 metabolites (PubMed:16150867, PubMed:20829347, PubMed:23525231, PubMed:8702406, PubMed:8706692, PubMed:9065481). Ligand-binding results in a conformational change in the receptor, promoting dissociation of repressors and recruitment of coactivators, and subsequent activation of target gene expression (PubMed:16150867, PubMed:20829347, PubMed:23525231, PubMed:8702406, PubMed:8706692, PubMed:9065481). Specifically binds to DNA specific PPAR response elements (PPRE) and modulates the transcription of its target genes, such as acyl-CoA oxidase (By similarity). Acts as a critical regulator of gut homeostasis by suppressing NF-kappa-B-mediated pro-inflammatory responses (PubMed:20829347). Plays a role in the regulation of cardiovascular circadian rhythms by regulating the transcription of BMAL1 in the blood vessels (By similarity). Isoform 2. Nuclear receptor that acts as the key factor controlling the development of adipocytes (By similarity). Specifically activated by

15-deoxy-delta12,14-prostaglandin J2 ligand during early adipogenesis, driving differentiation of all types of adipocytes (white, beige and brown) (By similarity). Acts together with retinoic acid receptor RXRA, forming the ARF6 complex, which acts as a key regulator of the tissue-specific adipocyte P2 (aP2) enhancer (By similarity). Following recruitment of TLE3, promotes differentiation of white adipocytes (By similarity). Following recruitment of PRDM16, promotes differentiation of myoblastic precursors into brown adipose cells (BAT), which are specialized in dissipating energy in the form of heat in response to cold or excess feeding (By similarity). Also mediates diffentiation of white adipocytes into beige adipocytes by mediating recruitment of PRDM16 (By similarity). (Microbial infection) Upon treatment with M.tuberculosis or its lipoprotein LpqH, phosphorylation of MAPK p38 and IL-6 production are modulated, probably via this protein.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

ab238441 is the carrier-free version of ab178860.

Patented technology

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?

This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Conjugation ready

Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility
This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

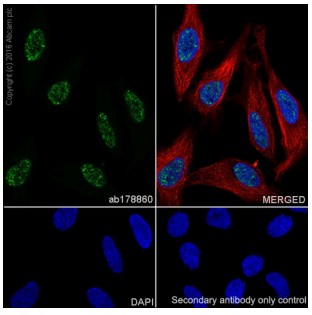
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

4 product images



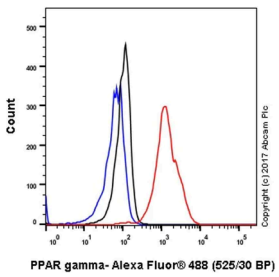
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-PPAR gamma antibody [EPR18516] - BSA and Azide free (ab238441)

PPAR gamma Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-PPAR gamma antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized HeLa (Human epithelial cell line from cervix adenocarcinoma) cells labeling PPAR gamma with ab178860 at 1/250 dilution, followed by Goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green). Confocal image showing nuclear and weak cytoplasmic staining on HeLa cell line.
The nuclear counterstain is DAPI (blue). Tubulin is detected with ab195889 (Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594)) at 1/200 dilution (red).

Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody, secondary antibody is Goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) at 1/1000 dilution.

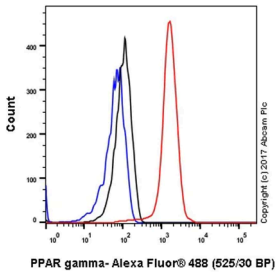
This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol and sodium azide (ab178860).



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-PPAR gamma antibody [EPR18516] - BSA and Azide free (ab238441)

PPAR gamma Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-PPAR gamma antibody

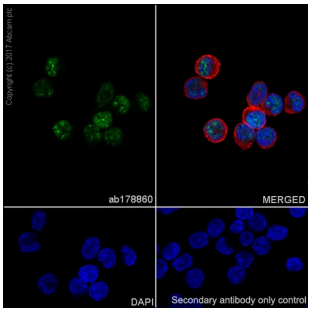
Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed K562 (Human chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line from bone marrow) cells labeling PPAR gamma with ab178860 at 1/1500 dilution (red) compared with a rabbit monoclonal IgG isotype control (ab172730; black) and an unlabeled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody; blue). Goat anti rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.
This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab178860).



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-PPAR gamma antibody [EPR18516] - BSA and Azide free (ab238441)

PPAR gamma Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-PPAR gamma antibody

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Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-PPAR gamma antibody [EPR18516] - BSA and Azide free (ab238441)

PPAR gamma Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-PPAR gamma antibody

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized K562 (Human chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line from bone marrow) cells labeling PPAR gamma with ab178860 at 1/250 dilution, followed by Goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution (green). Confocal image showing nuclear and weak cytoplasmic staining on K562 cell line.
The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Tubulin is detected with ab195889 (Anti-alpha Tubulin antibody [DM1A] - Microtubule Marker (Alexa Fluor® 594)) at 1/200 dilution (red).

Secondary antibody only control: Used PBS instead of primary antibody, secondary antibody is Goat anti-rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150077) at 1/1000 dilution.

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation containing PBS, BSA, glycerol, and sodium azide (ab178860).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.