



## Product Information

### Monoclonal Anti-Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor $\alpha$ (PPAR $\alpha$ )

Clone 3B6/PPAR  
Purified Immunoglobulin

Product Number **P 0869**

#### Product Description

Monoclonal Anti-Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor  $\alpha$  (IgG2b, PPAR $\alpha$ ) is derived from the hybridoma produced by the fusion of mouse myeloma cells and splenocytes from a mouse immunized with purified recombinant PPAR $\alpha$  protein.

Monoclonal Anti-Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor  $\alpha$  specifically recognizes PPAR $\alpha$  (52 kDa) and may be used for the detection of PPAR $\alpha$  protein from human, mouse and rat tissues by immunoblotting and immunoprecipitation.

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 clofibric acid, nafenopin, and WY-14,643, and by some fatty acids. It has also been shown that PPAR's can induce transcription of acyl coenzyme A oxidase & CYP450 A6 through interaction with specific response elements. The PPAR $\alpha$  isoform appears to be induced by free fatty acids which leads to a reduction in blood triglyceride levels. Like several other nuclear hormone receptors, PPAR $\alpha$  heterodimerizes with the retinoic X receptor, RXR $\alpha$ .

#### Reagent

Monoclonal Anti-Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor  $\alpha$  is supplied as 100  $\mu$ g of purified immunoglobulin (IgG2b) 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  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . For extended storage, freeze at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  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

The recommended working dilution is 2-5  $\mu$ g/ml for immunoblotting.

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

#### 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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