

PPAR gamma/PPARG Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & GST)

General Information

Synonyms:	CIMT1;PPAR γ ;GLM1;PPARgamma;PPARG1;PPARG2;NR1C3;peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma;PPAR γ ;peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human PPARG isoform 2 (P37231-1) (Met 1-Tyr 505) was fused with the N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged GST tag at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus Insect Cells
Accession:	P37231-1
Molecular Weight:	85.4 kDa (predicted); 85.4 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 65 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/ μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing 50 mM Tris, 100 mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 20% gly, 0.3 mM DTT. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:
Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.2 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARG), a nuclear hormone receptor, plays a critical role in the lipid and glucose homeostasis, adipocyte differentiation, as well as intracellular insulin-signaling events. The peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARgamma) regulates osteoblast and osteoclast differentiation, and is the molecular target of thiazolidinediones (TZDs), insulin sensitizers that enhance glucose

utilization and adipocyte differentiation. Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARG) is a transcription factor involved in atherosclerosis and related diseases. Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARG) plays an important role in the pathogenesis and maintenance of essential hypertension (EH). The functional single nucleotide polymorphisms in peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARG) gene were predicted to be correlated with the susceptibility of colorectal cancer (CRC).

Reference

- Hamblin M, et al. (2009) PPARs and the Cardiovascular System. *Antioxid Redox Signal*. 11 (6): 1415-52.
- Khateeb J, et al. (2010) Paraoxonase 1 (PON1) expression in hepatocytes is upregulated by pomegranate polyphenols: a role for PPAR-gamma pathway. *Atherosclerosis*. 208 (1): 119-25.
- Fajas L, et al. (1997) The organization, promoter analysis, and expression of the human PPARgamma gene. *J Biol Chem*. 272 (30): 18779-89.

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