

PPAR alpha/PPARA Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	PPAR α ;PPAR-alpha;peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α ;AW742785;PPARalpha;4933429D07Rik;peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha;Nr1c1;PPAR- α ;Ppar
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the Mouse PPARA (P23204) (Thr200-Tyr468) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: His
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P23204
Molecular Weight:	31.49 kDa (predicted)

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:	$\geq 90\%$ 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, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0. 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:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

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 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. This gene encodes the subtype PPAR-alpha, which is a nuclear transcription factor. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene, although the full-length nature of only two has been determined. Cancer Immunotherapy Immune Checkpoint Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

Reference

Janssen AWF, Betzel B, Stoop G, et al. The impact of PPAR α activation on whole genome gene expression in human precision cut liver slices. BMC Genomics. 2015;16:760.

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Tel: 781-999-4286 E_mail: info@targetmol.com Address: 34 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, MA 02481