

# Recombinant Human PPARG / Nr1c3 / PPARgamma

Catalog Number: 12019-H20B



**Sino Biological Inc.**  
Biological Solution Specialist

## General Information

### Gene Name Synonym:

CIMT1, GLM1, NR1C3, PPARG1, PPARG2, PPARgamma

### 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.

**Source:** Human

**Expression Host:** *Baculovirus*

## QC Testing

**Purity:** > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

### Endotoxin:

<1.0 EU per µg protein as determined by the LAL method

### Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

**Predicted N terminal:** Met

### Molecular Mass:

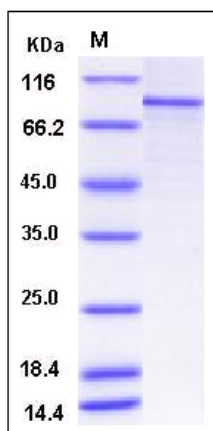
The recombinant human PPARG/GST chimera consists of 742 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 85.4kDa. It migrates as an approximately 85.4 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions as predicted.

### Formulation:

Lyophilized from 0.2µm filtered solution of 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 20%gly, 0.3mM DTT

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

### SDS-PAGE:



## Usage Guide

### Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -70°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

**Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

### Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

## Protein Description

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma, also known as PPARgamma, PPARG, glitazone receptor, or NR1C3, is a type II nuclear receptor. There are two isoforms of PPARG: PPARG1, which is found in nearly all tissues except muscle, and PPARG2, which is found in adipose tissue and the intestine. PPARG has functions in modulating fatty acid storage and glucose metabolism. The genes activated by PPARG encode proteins stimulating lipid uptake and adipogenesis by fat cells. PPARG has been implicated in the pathology of numerous diseases, including obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and cancer. This receptor has functions in decreasing the inflammatory response of many cardiovascular cells, especially endothelial cells and activating the PON1 gene that increases synthesis and release of paraoxonase 1 from the liver, reducing atherosclerosis.

### References

1. Hamblin M. et al., 2009, Antioxid Redox Signal. 11 (6): 1415-52.
2. Khateeb J. et al., 2010, Atherosclerosis. 208 (1): 119-25.
3. Fajas L. et al., 1997, J Biol Chem. 272 (30): 18779-89.

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