

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [RRID](#) on Aug 27, 2026

pSG5 PPAR alpha

RRID:Addgene_22751

Type: Plasmid

Proper Citation

RRID:Addgene_22751

Plasmid Information

URL: <http://www.addgene.org/22751>

Proper Citation: RRID:Addgene_22751

Insert Name: PPARalpha

Organism: Mus musculus

Bacterial Resistance: Ampicillin

Vector Backbone Description: Backbone Marker:Stratagene; Backbone Size:4000; Vector Backbone:pSG5; Vector Types:Mammalian Expression; Bacterial Resistance:Ampicillin

Comments: The PPARa cDNA was isolated from an adipocyte lambda ZAPII cDNA library (Tontonoz et al 1994 Genes Dev 8:1224-1234).

Plasmid Name: pSG5 PPAR alpha

Record Creation Time: 20220422T222101+0000

Record Last Update: 20260826T041801+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for pSG5 PPAR alpha.

No alerts have been found for pSG5 PPAR alpha.

Data and Source Information

Source: [Addgene](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 18 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [RRID](#) .

Boyd RI, et al. (2025) The role of lipid metabolism and peroxisome proliferator activation in mediating pro-cancer phenotypes of poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances in testicular cancer. *Environmental toxicology and pharmacology*, 120, 104866.

Takaoka S, et al. (2025) Human-Specific Suppression of Hepatic Fatty Acid Catabolism by RNA-Binding Protein HuR. *Non-coding RNA*, 11(5).

Li Y, et al. (2020) NIK links inflammation to hepatic steatosis by suppressing PPAR γ in alcoholic liver disease. *Theranostics*, 10(8), 3579.

Yang X, et al. (2020) Defined host factors support HBV infection in non-hepatic 293T cells. *Journal of cellular and molecular medicine*, 24(4), 2507.

Yalamanchili C, et al. (2020) In search for potential antidiabetic compounds from natural sources: docking, synthesis and biological screening of small molecules from *Lycium* spp. (Goji). *Heliyon*, 6(1), e02782.

Donvito G, et al. (2019) N-Oleoyl-glycine reduces nicotine reward and withdrawal in mice. *Neuropharmacology*, 148, 320.

Joo MS, et al. (2019) LRH1-driven transcription factor circuitry for hepatocyte identity: Super-enhancer cistromic analysis. *EBioMedicine*, 40, 488.

D'Aniello E, et al. (2019) Identification and characterization of phytocannabinoids as novel dual PPAR α / γ agonists by a computational and in vitro experimental approach. *Biochimica et biophysica acta. General subjects*, 1863(3), 586.

Vitale RM, et al. (2018) Fishing for Targets of Alien Metabolites: A Novel Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor (PPAR) Agonist from a Marine Pest. *Marine drugs*, 16(11).

Lee J, et al. (2018) Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor γ Agonist and Its Target Nanog Cooperate to Induce Pluripotency. *Journal of clinical medicine*, 7(12).

Guida F, et al. (2017) Palmitoylethanolamide induces microglia changes associated with increased migration and phagocytic activity: involvement of the CB2 receptor. *Scientific reports*, 7(1), 375.

Makia NL, et al. (2016) CYP2C8 Is a Novel Target of Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor γ in Human Liver. *Molecular pharmacology*, 89(1), 154.

Dickey AS, et al. (2016) PPAR- γ is repressed in Huntington's disease, is required for normal neuronal function and can be targeted therapeutically. *Nature medicine*, 22(1), 37.

Oruqaj G, et al. (2015) Compromised peroxisomes in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, a vicious cycle inducing a higher fibrotic response via TGF- β signaling. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 112(16), E2048.

Schäffer U, et al. (2014) Targeted purification of SnAvi-tagged proteins. *Methods in molecular biology* (Clifton, N.J.), 1177, 163.

Wu Y, et al. (2014) Differential effects of triclosan on the activation of mouse and human peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor alpha. *Toxicology letters*, 231(1), 17.

Aseem O, et al. (2013) Cubilin expression is monoallelic and epigenetically augmented via PPARs. *BMC genomics*, 14, 405.

Yang MH, et al. (2013) Constituents from *Terminalia* species increase PPAR α and PPAR γ levels and stimulate glucose uptake without enhancing adipocyte differentiation. *Journal of ethnopharmacology*, 149(2), 490.