

1 PPARG

This gene encodes a member of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) subfamily of nuclear receptors. PPARs form heterodimers with retinoid X receptors (RXRs) and these heterodimers regulate transcription of various genes. Three subtypes of PPARs are known: PPAR-alpha, PPAR-delta, and PPAR-gamma. The protein encoded by this gene is PPAR-gamma and is a regulator of adipocyte differentiation. Additionally, PPAR-gamma has been implicated in the pathology of numerous diseases including obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and cancer. Alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different isoforms have been described. The second-to-last intron in PPARG shows some clear expression. Otherwise it is expressed in both human and bat. There is very slight evidence for an increase in expression in human Ebola-infected cells after 23h, whereas this same sample shows a slight down-regulation in bat.

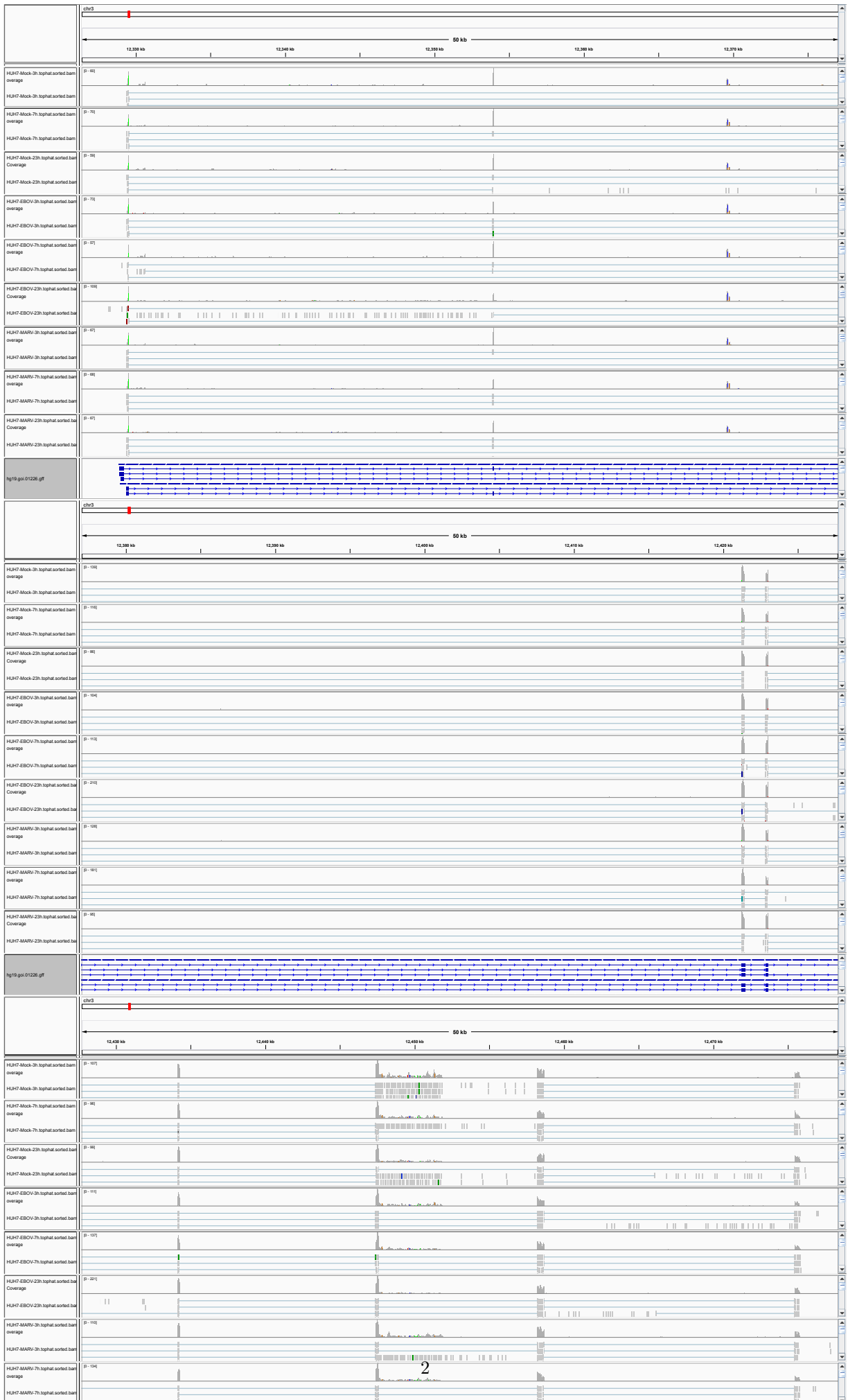


Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene PPARG.

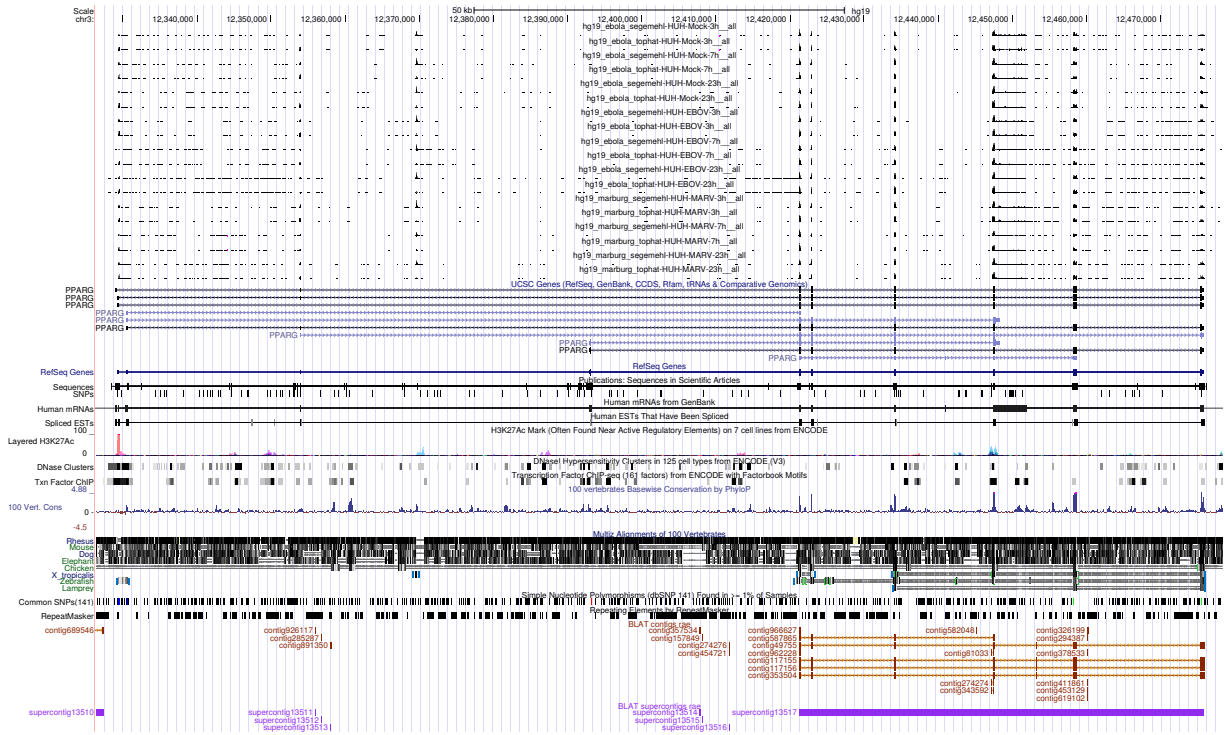


Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene PPARG.