



PPAR- γ (phospho Ser112) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-03281
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	PPARG
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PPAR-gamma around the phosphorylation site of Ser112. AA range:78-127
Specificity	Phospho-PPAR- γ (S112) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PPAR- γ protein only when phosphorylated at S112.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	$\geq 90\%$
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	PPARG;NR1C3;Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma;PPAR-gamma;PPAR γ ;PPAR- γ ;Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3
Observed Band	60kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	60kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Redistributed from the nucleus to the cytosol through a MAP2K1/MEK1-dependent manner. NOCT enhances its nuclear translocation.
Tissue Specificity	Highest expression in adipose tissue. Lower in skeletal muscle, spleen, heart and liver. Also detectable in placenta, lung and ovary.
Function	alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in PPARG are the cause of familial partial lipodystrophy type 3 (FPLD3) [MIM:604367]. Familial partial lipodystrophies (FPLD) are a heterogeneous group of genetic disorders characterized by marked loss of subcutaneous (sc) fat from the extremities. Affected individuals show an increased preponderance of insulin resistance, diabetes mellitus and dyslipidemia.,disease:Defects in PPARG can lead to type 2 insulin-resistant diabetes and hypertension., disease:Defects in PPARG may be associated with colon cancer.,



disease: Defects in PPARG may be associated with susceptibility to obesity [MIM:601665]., disease: Variation in PPARG is associated with carotid intimal medial thickness 1 (CMT1) [MIM:609338]. CMT1 is a measure of atherosclerosis that is independently associated with traditional atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease

Background

peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma (PPARG) Homo sapiens 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

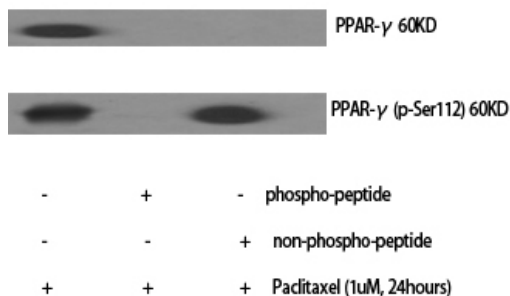
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

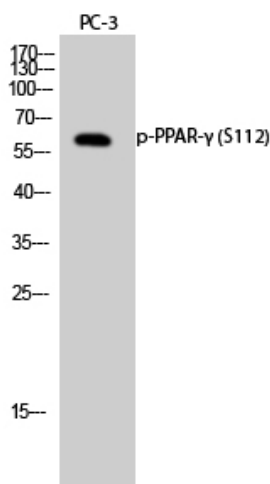
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

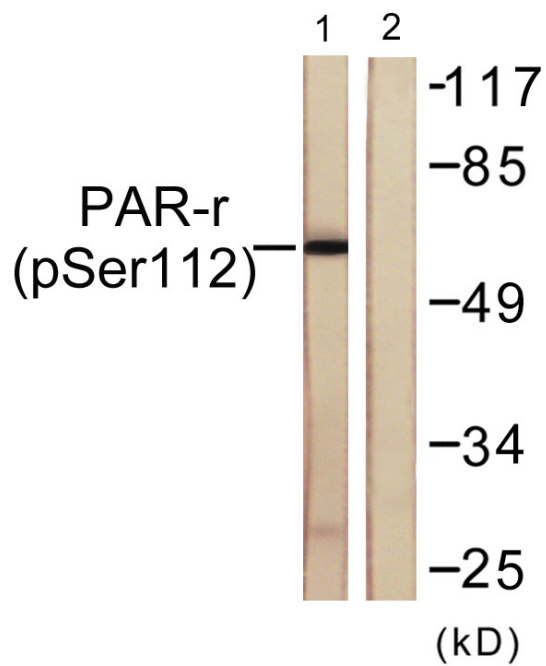
Products Images

Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-PPAR- γ (S112) Polyclonal Antibody diluted a 1:500



Western Blot analysis of PC-3 cells using Phospho-PPAR- γ (S112) Polyclonal Antibody diluted a 1:500





Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells treated with Paclitaxel 1uM 24h, using PPAR-gamma (Phospho-Ser112) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.