Product Name: PPAR-γ (phospho Ser112) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab05296

Summary

Production Name	PPAR-γ (phospho Ser112) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phospho Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	PPARG
Alternative Names	PPARG; NR1C3; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma; PPAR-gamma; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3
Gene ID	5468.0
SwissProt ID	P37231.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PPAR-gamma around the phosphorylation site of Ser112. AA range:78-127

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Molecular Weight	60kD

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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],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 hyptertension.,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 (CIMT1) [MIM:609338]. CIMT is a measure of atherosclerosis that is independently associated with traditional atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk factors and coronary atherosclerotic burden. 35 to 45% of the variability in multivariable-adjusted CIMT is explained by genetic factors.,function:Receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Once activated by a ligand, the receptor binds to a promoter element in the gene for acyl-CoA oxidase and activates its transcription. It therefore controls the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Key regulator of adipocyte differentiation and glucose homeostasis.,online information:Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor entry,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,polymorphism:Genetic variation in PPARG may influence body mass index (BMI) [MIM:606641]. BMI reflects the amount of fat, lean mass, and body build.,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family.,similarity:Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.,subunit:Forms a heterodimer with the retinoic acid receptor RXRA called adipocyte-specific transcription factor ARF6. Interacts with NCOA6 coactivator, leading to a strong increase in transcription of target genes. Interacts with coactivator PPARBP, leading to a mild increase in transcription of target genes. Interacts with FAM120B (By similarity). Interacts with NOCA7 in a ligand-inducible manner. Interacts with NCOA1 LXXLL motifs. Interacts with TGFB1I1. Interacts with DNTTIP2.,tissue specificity:Highest expression in adipose tissue. Lower in skeletal muscle, spleen, heart and liver. Also detectable in placenta, lung and ovary.,

Research Area

Protein_Acetylation

Image Data

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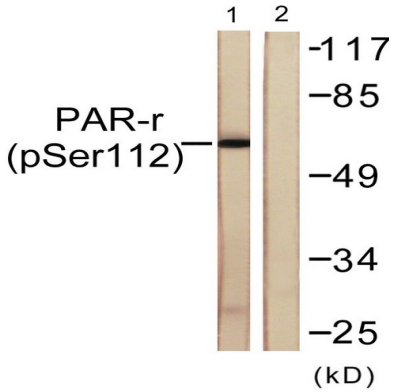
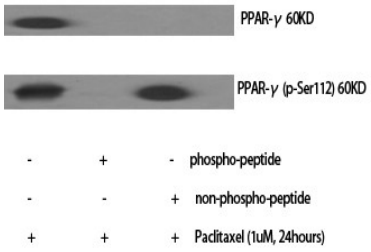
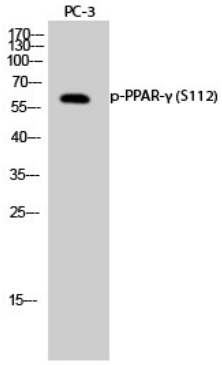


Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells treated with Paclitaxel 1uM 24h, using PPAR-gamma （Phospho-Ser112) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



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



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

Note

For research use only.