

**PPAR- $\gamma$  (phospho Ser112) Polyclonal Antibody**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YP0316
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	PPAR- $\gamma$
<b>Fields :</b>	>>PPAR signaling pathway;>>AMPK signaling pathway;>>Longevity regulating pathway;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>Thermogenesis;>>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease;>>Huntington disease;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Thyroid cancer;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis
<b>Gene Name :</b>	PPARG
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	5468
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P37231
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	19016
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P37238
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	25664
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	O88275
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PPAR-gamma around the phosphorylation site of Ser112. AA range:78-127
<b>Specificity :</b>	Phospho-PPAR- $\gamma$ (S112) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PPAR- $\gamma$ protein only when phosphorylated at S112.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG

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<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15 °C to -25 °C/1 year(Do not lower than -25 °C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	60kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Protein_Acetylation
<b>Background :</b>	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],
<b>Function :</b>	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 (CIMT1) [MIM:609338]. CIMT is a measure of atherosclerosis that is independently associated with traditional atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Redistributed from the nucleus to the cytosol through a MAP2K1/MEK1-dependent manner. NOCT enhances its nuclear translocation.
<b>Expression :</b>	Highest expression in adipose tissue. Lower in skeletal muscle, spleen, heart and liver. Also detectable in placenta, lung and ovary.

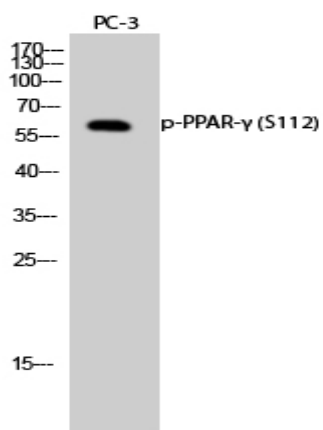
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## Products Images

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



-	+	- phospho-peptide
-	-	+ non-phospho-peptide
+	+	+ Paclitaxel (1 $\mu$ M, 24hours)



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