Best Tools for immunology Research

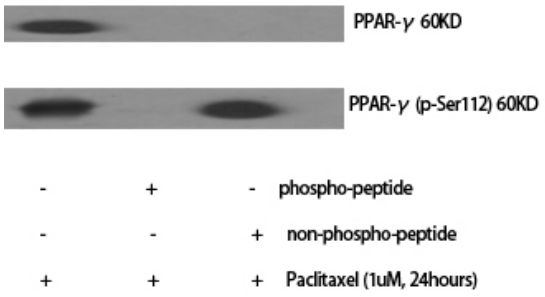
PPAR-γ (phospho Ser112) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YP0316
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	PPAR-γ
Fields :	>>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
Gene Name :	PPARG
Protein Name :	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma
Human Gene Id :	5468
Human Swiss Prot No :	P37231
Mouse Gene Id :	19016
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P37238
Rat Gene Id :	25664
Rat Swiss Prot No :	O88275
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

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

Products Images

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