ARG66713
anti-PPAR gamma phospho (Ser112) antibody

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes PPAR gamma phospho (Ser112)
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	WB
Specificity	The antibody detects PPAR gamma protein only when phosphorylated at Ser112.
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	PPAR gamma
Species	Human
Immunogen	Phosphospecific peptide corresponding to aa. 78-127 (phosphorylated at Ser112) of Human PPAR gamma.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	PPARgamma; PPAR-gamma; GLM1; PPARG2; PPARG1; CIMT1; NR1C3; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3; Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	Jurkat + Paclitaxel
Observed Size	~ 58 kDa

Properties

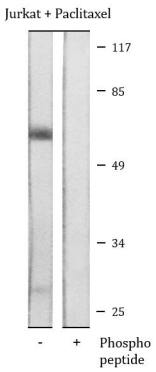
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS, 0.02% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	PPARG
Gene Full Name	peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma
Background	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	Nuclear receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Once activated by a ligand, the nuclear receptor binds to DNA specific PPAR response elements (PPRE) and modulates the transcription of its target genes, such as acyl-CoA oxidase. It therefore controls the peroxisomal beta-oxidation pathway of fatty acids. Key regulator of adipocyte differentiation and glucose homeostasis. ARF6 acts as a key regulator of the tissue-specific adipocyte P2 (aP2) enhancer. Acts as a critical regulator of gut homeostasis by suppressing NF-kappa-B-mediated proinflammatory responses. Plays a role in the regulation of cardiovascular circadian rhythms by regulating the transcription of ARNTL/BMAL1 in the blood vessels (By similarity). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	58 kDa
PTM	O-GlcNAcylation at Thr-84 reduces transcriptional activity in adipocytes. Phosphorylated in basal conditions and dephosphorylated when treated with the ligand. May be dephosphorylated by PPP5C. The phosphorylated form may be inactive and dephosphorylation at Ser-112 induces adipogenic activity (By similarity). [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Redistributed from the nucleus to the cytosol through a MAP2K1/MEK1-dependent manner. NOCT enhances its nuclear translocation. [UniProt]

Images



ARG66713 anti-PPAR gamma phospho (Ser112) antibody WB image

Western blot: Jurkat cells treated with Paclitaxel at 1 µM for 24 hours. Cell lysates were stained with ARG66713 anti-PPAR gamma phospho (Ser112) antibody. The lane on the right was blocked with the phospho peptide.