PPAR-γ (Phospho Ser112) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0316   **Orthogonal Validated** 🔬

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB,ELISA

MW
- 60kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000
ELISA 1:10000
Not yet tested in other applications.

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

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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.The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):PAsPP

Target Information

Gene name	PPARG

Protein Name Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	5468;	P37231;
Mouse	19016;	P37238;
Rat	25664;	O88275;

Cellular Localization 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 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.,

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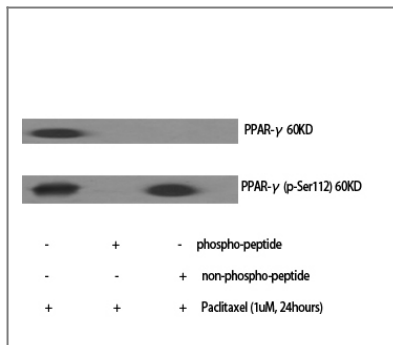
Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-PPAR-γ (S112) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500
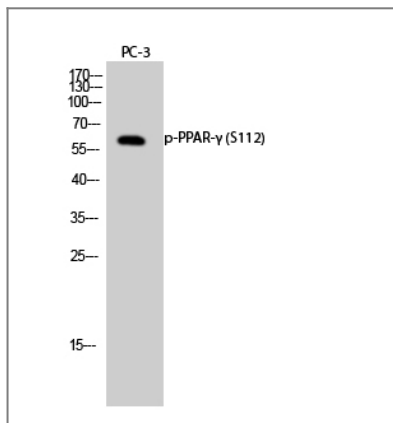
Western Blot analysis of PC-3 cells using Phospho-PPAR-γ (S112) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **PPAR-γ (Phospho Ser112) Rabbit pAb**

Antibody | ELISA Kits | Protein | Reagents