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Rabbit Anti-Phospho-PPAR Gamma (Ser112) antibody

SL3737R

Product Name:	Phospho-PPAR Gamma (Ser112)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化过氧化酶活化增生受体γ抗体
Alias:	PPAR Gamma (Phospho Ser112); PPAR Gamma (Phospho S112); PPAR Gamma (Phospho-Ser112); CIMT1; HUMPPARG; NR1C3; Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3; PAX8/PPARG Fusion Gene; Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor gamma; PPAR gamma; PPARG; PPARG1; PPARG2; PPARG3l; PPARG_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Rabbit,Guinea Pig,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=1μg /TestIF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	57kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human PPAR Gamma around the phosphorylation site of ser112:PA(p-S)PP
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed

Product Detail:	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:** 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. **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. Interacts with PRDM16 (By similarity). Interacts with NOCA7 in a ligand-inducible manner. Interacts with NCOA1 LXXLL motifs. Interacts with DNTTIP2, MAP2K1/MEK1, PRMT2 and TGFB1I1. Interacts with PDPK1. Interacts with ASXL1 AND ASXL2. **Subcellular Location:** Nucleus. Cytoplasm. **Tissue Specificity:** Highest expression in adipose tissue. Lower in skeletal muscle, spleen, heart and liver. Also detectable in placenta, lung and ovary. **DISEASE:** Note=Defects in PPARG can lead to type 2 insulin-resistant diabetes and hyptertension. PPARG mutations may be associated with colon cancer. Defects in PPARG may be associated with susceptibility to obesity (OBESITY) [MIM:601665]. It is a condition characterized by an increase of body weight beyond the limitation of skeletal and physical requirements, as the result of excessive accumulation of body fat. 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. Genetic variations in PPARG can be associated with susceptibility to glioma type 1

(GLM1) [MIM:137800]. Gliomas are central nervous system neoplasms derived from glial cells and comprise astrocytomas, glioblastoma multiforme, oligodendrogliomas, and ependymomas. Note=Polymorphic PPARG alleles have been found to be significantly over-represented among a cohort of American patients with sporadic glioblastoma multiforme suggesting a possible contribution to disease susceptibility.

Similarity:
Belongs to the nuclear hormone receptor family. NR1 subfamily.
Contains 1 nuclear receptor DNA-binding domain.

SWISS:
P37231

Gene ID:
5468

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 281993Cow

Entrez Gene: 403606Dog

Entrez Gene: 5468Human

Entrez Gene: 19016Mouse

Entrez Gene: 397671Pig

Entrez Gene: 25664Rat

Omim: 601487Human

SwissProt: O18971Cow

SwissProt: Q4U3Q4Dog

SwissProt: P37231Human

SwissProt: P37238Mouse

SwissProt: O62807Pig

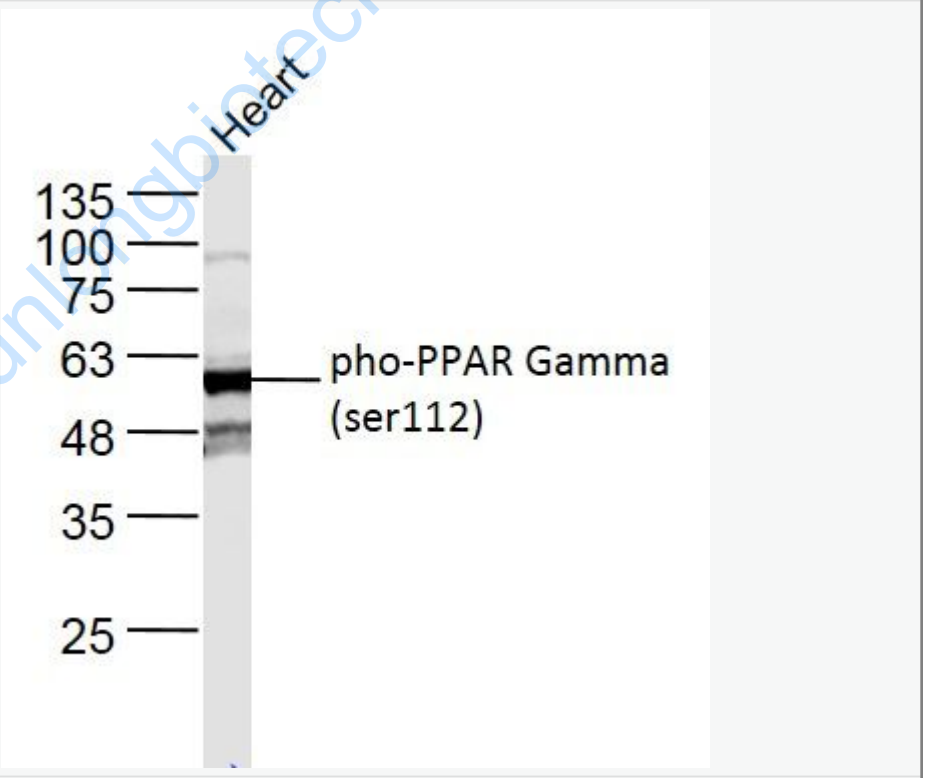
SwissProt: O88275Rat

Unigene: 162646Human

Unigene: 3020Mouse

Unigene: 23443Rat

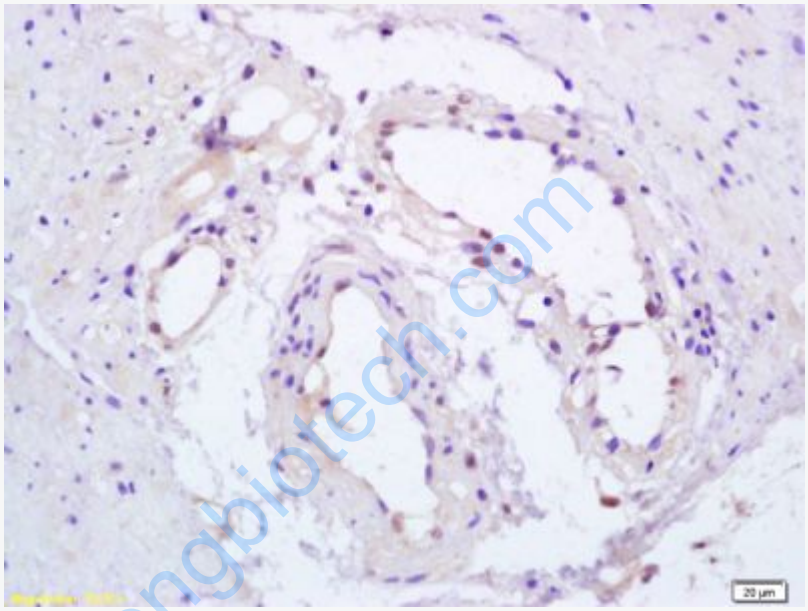
Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,

	therapeutic or diagnostic applications. 类固醇受体(Steroid Receptors) 过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体γ(PPARγ)主要存在于白色脂肪组织，PPARγ对于脂肪生成、血糖稳定、炎症反应、动脉粥样硬化和Tumour等的发生都起到重要的作用。主要在脂肪细胞内表达。PPARγ是噻唑烷二酮类药物(TZDs)作用的药靶，又是脂肪Cell differentiation的重要调节因子。经研究发现，PPARγ在肥胖及胰岛素抵抗的发病机制中具有十分重要的意义，是治疗Diabetes、肥胖等代谢性疾病的重要药靶。 过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体γ(PPARγ)属Ⅱ型核受体超家族成员，主要在脂肪细胞内表达。PPARγ是噻唑烷二酮类药物(TZDs)作用的药靶，又是脂肪Cell differentiation的重要调节因子。现有研究(包括一次于美国加州大学进行的研究)发现PPARγ在肥胖及胰岛素抵抗的发病机制中具有十分重要的意义，是治疗Diabetes、肥胖等代谢性疾病的重要药靶。目前，该受体蛋白质水平的筛选模式已经建立，并正在建立该受体的报告基因的细胞水平筛选评价模式。
Picture:	 Sample: Heart (Mouse) Lysate at 30 ug Primary: Anti-Phospho-PPAR Gamma (ser112) (SL3737R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 57 kD

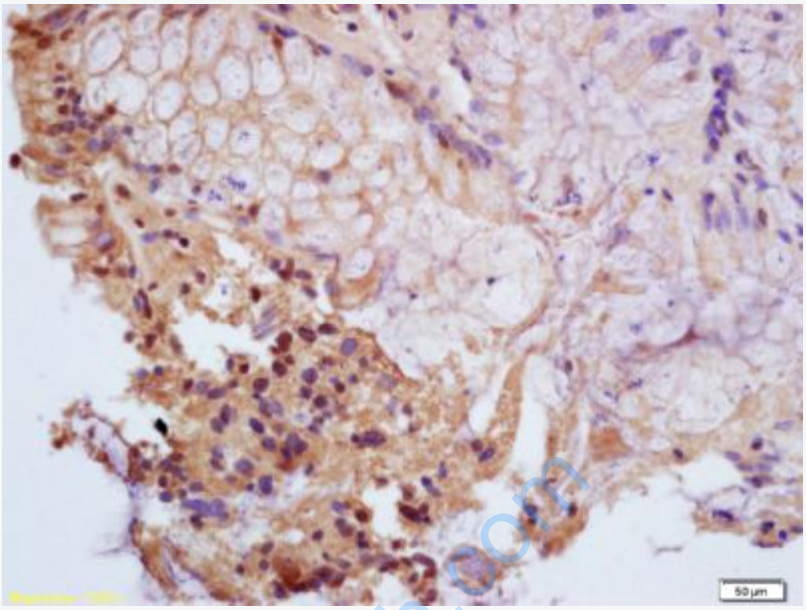
Observed band size: 57 kD



Tissue/cell: human gastric carcinoma; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37鈭? for 20 min;

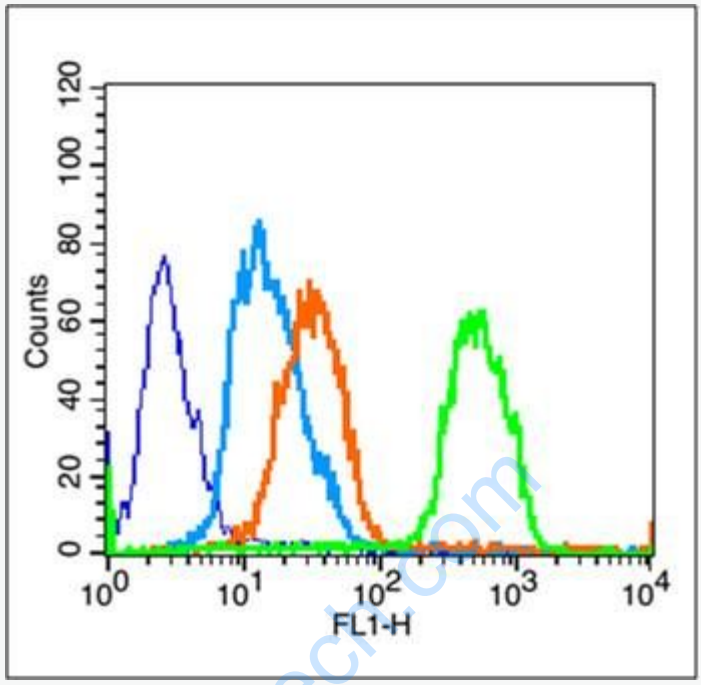
Incubation: Anti-Phospho-PPAR Gamma(ser112) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL3737R) 1:200, overnight at 4掳C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Tissue/cell: human colon carcinoma; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37鈩? for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-Phospho-PPAR Gamma(ser112) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL3737R) 1:200, overnight at 4揅, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining

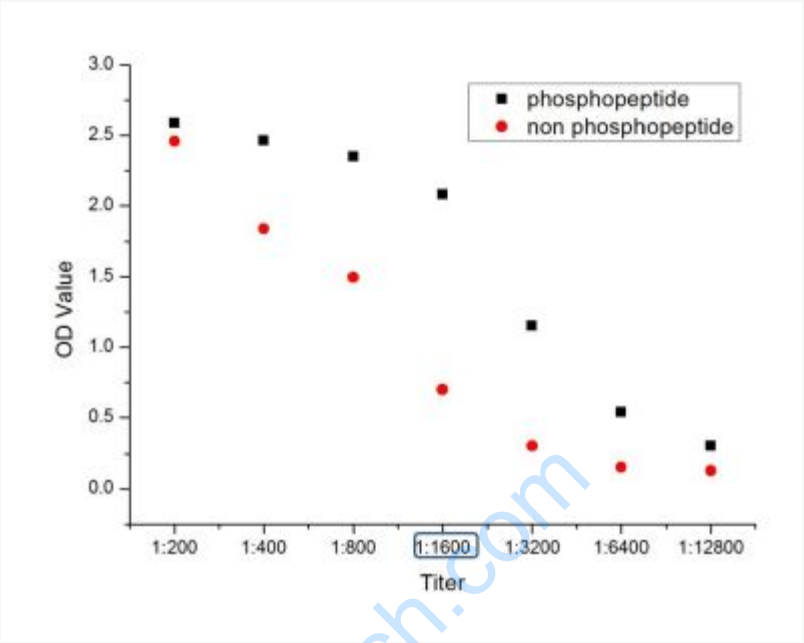


Blank control (blue line): U251 (fixed with 70% ethanol (Overnight at 4℃) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 30 min on ice).

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-ho-PPAR Gamma (ser112) antibody (SL3737R), Dilution: 1μg /10^6 cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC,Dilution: 1μg /test.



phosphopeptide non phosphopeptide