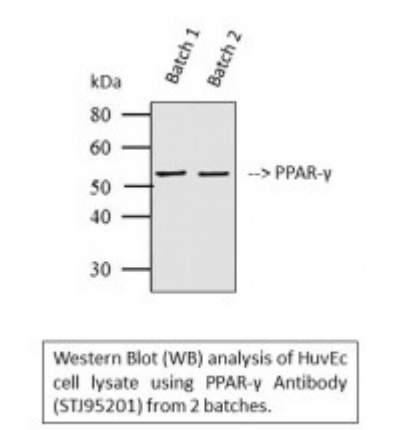
Anti-PPAR-gamma antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of HuvEc cell lysate using PPAR-γ Antibody (STJ95201) from 2 batches.

Description	PPAR-gamma is a protein encoded by the PPARG gene which is approximately 57,6 kDa. PPAR-gamma is localised to the cytoplasm and nucleus. It is involved in regulation of lipid metabolism, gene expression, the nuclear receptor transcription pathway and AMP-activated protein kinase signalling. This protein falls under the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor subfamily. It is a nuclear receptor that binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Once logand activated, the nuclear receptor binds to DNA specific PPAR response elements and modulates the transcription of its target genes, such as acyl-CoA oxidase. PPAR-gamma has the highest expression in adipose tissue. Mutations in the PPARG gene may result in diabetes mellitus and is a cardiovascular disease risk factor. STJ95201 was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. This polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of PPAR-gamma protein.

Model	STJ95201
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human PPAR-gamma around the non-phosphorylation site of S112.
Immunogen Region	50-130 aa
Gene ID	5468
Gene Symbol	PPARG

Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	PPAR-gamma Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PPAR-gamma protein.
Tissue Specificity	Highest expression in adipose tissue. Lower in skeletal muscle, spleen, heart and liver. Also detectable in placenta, lung and ovary.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma PPAR-gamma Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3
Molecular Weight	57 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:9236OMIM:137800
Alternative Names	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma PPAR-gamma Nuclear receptor subfamily 1 group C member 3
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 . (Microbial infection) Upon treatment with M.tuberculosis or its lipoprotein LpqH, phosphorylation of MAPK p38 and IL-6 production are modulated, probably via this protein.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Redistributed from the nucleus to the cytosol through a MAP2K1/MEK1-dependent manner. NOCT enhances its nuclear translocation.
Post-translational Modifications	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 .

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