

PRODUCT NAME		
PPARG polyclonal antibody		
Other names: PPAR-gamma, NR1C3		
Cat. No. C15410133 (CS-133-100)	Type: Polyclonal	Size: 50 µg/47 µl
Lot #: A576-001P	Source: Rabbit	Concentration: 1.07 µg/µl

Product description: Polyclonal antibody raised in rabbit against human PPARG (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma), using a KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide containing a sequence from the central part of the protein.

Specificity: Human, mouse: positive
Other species: not tested

Applications	Suggested dilution /amount*	References
ChIP*	1 µg/ChIP	Fig 1
ELISA	1:1,000	Fig 1
Western blotting	1:2,000	Fig 2, Ref 1

*Please note that of the optimal antibody amount per IP should be determined by the end-user. We recommend testing 1-5 µg per IP.

Purity: Affinity purified polyclonal antibody in PBS containing 0.05% azide and 0.05% ProClin 300.

Storage: Store at -20°C; for long storage, store at -80°C. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions: This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

References citing this antibody:

(1) Szanto A, Balint BL, Nagy ZS, Barta E, Dezso B, Pap A, Szeles L, Poliska S, Oros M, Evans RM, Barak Y, Schwabe J and Nagy L (2010) STAT6 Transcription Factor Is a Facilitator of the Nuclear Receptor PPARG-Regulated Gene Expression in Macrophages and Dendritic Cells. *Immunity* 33 : 699-712.

Last data sheet update: April 22, 2011

Target description

PPARG [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot entry P37231] is a nuclear hormone receptor which binds peroxisome proliferators such as hypolipidemic drugs and fatty acids. Like many other nuclear hormone receptors, PPARG forms a heterodimer with the retinoid X receptor (RXR) leading to transcriptional regulation of various genes including acyl-CoA oxidase and cytochrome P450 A6. PPARG has been implicated in adipocyte differentiation and glucose homeostasis and in various diseases such as obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and cancer.

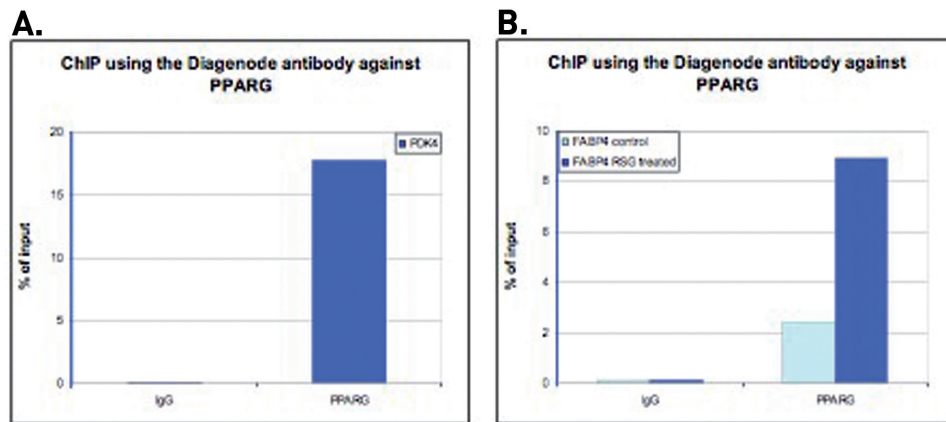


Figure 1

ChIP results obtained with the Diagenode antibody directed against PPARG

ChIP was performed on macrophages derived from mouse bone marrow using the Diagenode antibody against PPARG (cat. No. CS-133-050) and optimized PCR primer sets for qPCR. Sheared chromatin from 1 million cells and 1 µg of PPARG antibody were used per ChIP experiment. IgG was used as a negative IP control.

Figure 1A: recovery, expressed as the % of input, of the PDK4 PPARG response element (RE).

Figure 1B: recovery of the FABP4 Adipo PPARG RE in cells treated with RSG, a very strong activating ligand of PPARG, and in untreated cells.

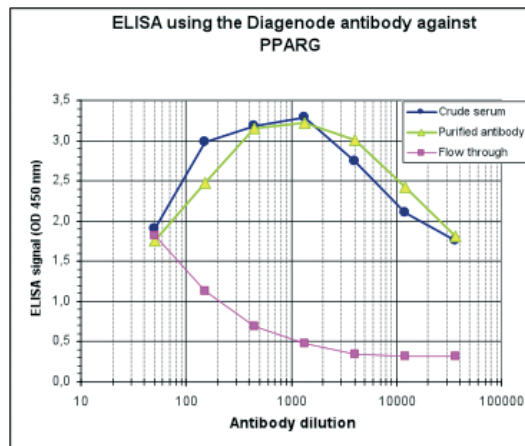


Figure 2

Determination of the titer

To determine the titer, an ELISA was performed using a serial dilution of the Diagenode antibody directed against human PPARG (cat. No. CS-133-100). The plates were coated with the peptide used for immunization of the rabbit. By plotting the absorbance against the antibody dilution (Figure 2), the titer of the antibody was estimated to be 1:70,250.

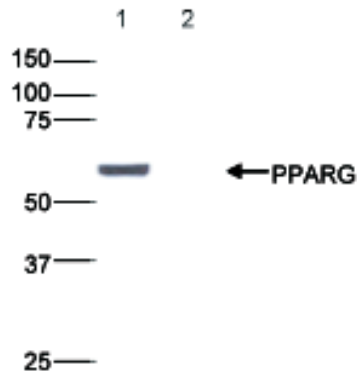


Figure 3

Western blot analysis using the Diagenode antibody directed against PPARG

293T cells were transfected with pNTAP-PPARG and 20 µg of protein extract was analysed by Western blot using the Diagenode antibody against PPARG [cat. No. CS-133-100]. The antibody was diluted 1:2,000 in TBS-Tween containing 3% skimmed milk. Figure 2 shows the result of 293T cells transfected with pNTAP-PPARG (lane 1) and of non-transfected cells (lane 2). The position of the protein of interest is indicated on the right the marker (in kDa) is shown on the left.

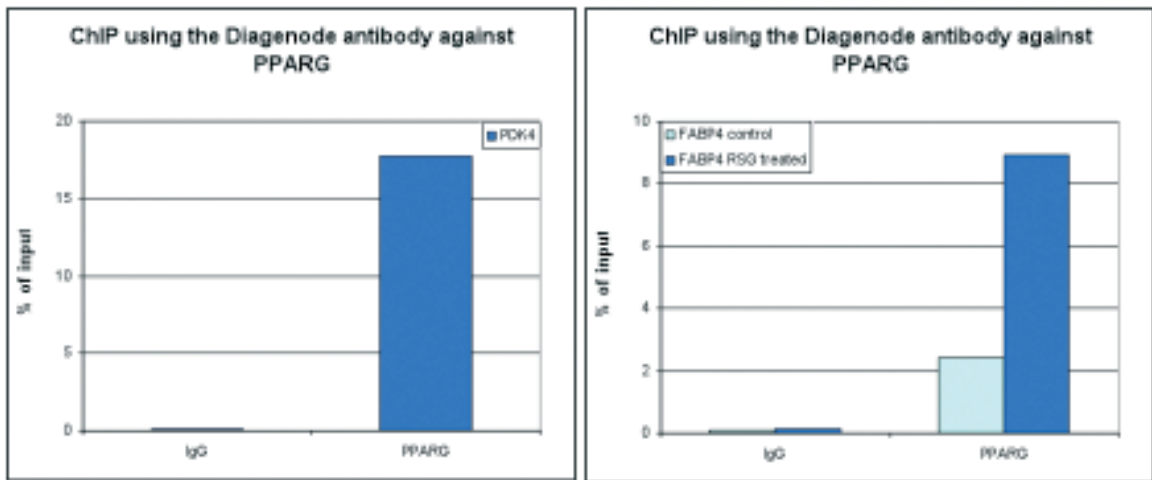


Figure 4

ChIP results obtained with the Diagenode antibody directed against PPARG

ChIP was performed on macrophages derived from mouse bone marrow using the Diagenode antibody against PPARG (cat. No. CS-133-050) and optimized PCR primer sets for qPCR. Sheared chromatin from 1 million cells and 1 µg of PPARG antibody were used per ChIP experiment. IgG was used as a negative IP control.

Figure 3A: recovery, expressed as the % of input, of the PDK4 PPAR response element (RE).

Figure 3B: recovery of the FABP4 Adipo PPAR RE in cells treated with RSG, a very strong activating ligand of PPARG, and in untreated cells.