ELK Biotechnology

AMPKα1/2 (phospho Thr183/172) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES1451

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	AMPKα1/2 (phospho Thr183/172) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	IF;WB;IHC;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey;Pig
Recommended dilutions	IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AMPK alpha around the phosphorylation site of Thr172. AA range:140-189
Specificity	Phospho-AMPKα1/2 (T183/172) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AMPKα1/2 protein only when phosphorylated at T183/172.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	5'-AMP-activated protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha-1/2
Gene Name	AAPK1/AAPK2
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . In response to stress, recruited by p53/TP53 to specific promoters. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	63kD
Human Gene ID	5562/5563
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q13131/P54646
Alternative Names	PRKAA1; AMPK1; 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha-1; AMPK subunit alpha-1;

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Acetyl-CoA carboxylase kinase; ACACA kinase; Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase kinase; HMGCR kinase; Tau-protein kinase PRKAA1; PRKAA2; AMPK;

Background

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the ser/thr protein kinase family. It is the catalytic subunit of the 5'-prime-AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK). AMPK is a cellular energy sensor conserved in all eukaryotic cells. The kinase activity of AMPK is activated by the stimuli that increase the cellular AMP/ATP ratio. AMPK regulates the activities of a number of key metabolic enzymes through phosphorylation. It protects cells from stresses that cause ATP depletion by switching off ATP-consuming biosynthetic pathways. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been observed. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

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