

AMPK alpha2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-40256

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

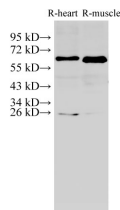
Description

Reactivity	Human,Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Rat 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha-2 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% Proclin300 and 50% glycerol, pH7.4.

Applications Recommended Dilution

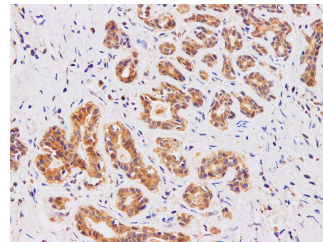
WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC
1:100-1:200 IF
1:100-1:400

Data

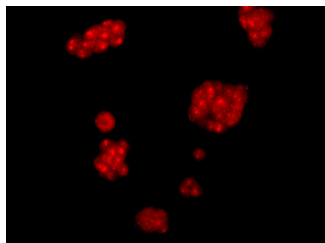


Western Blot analysis of Rat heart and Rat muscle using AMPK alpha2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000

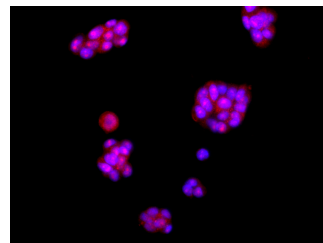
Observed Mw:62 kDa
Calculated Mw:62,4 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast using AMPK alpha2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100



Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF7 cells using AMPK alpha2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100



Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF7 cells using AMPK alpha2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100

Preparation & Storage

For Research Use Only

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a catalytic subunit of the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK). AMPK is a heterotrimer consisting of an alpha catalytic subunit, and non-catalytic beta and gamma subunits. AMPK is an important energy-sensing enzyme that monitors cellular energy status. In response to cellular metabolic stresses, AMPK is activated, and thus phosphorylates and inactivates acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) and beta-hydroxy beta-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase (HMGCR), key enzymes involved in regulating de novo biosynthesis of fatty acid and cholesterol. Studies of the mouse counterpart suggest that this catalytic subunit may control whole-body insulin sensitivity and is necessary for maintaining myocardial energy homeostasis during ischemia.

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