

## AMPK beta1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-64206

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

### Description

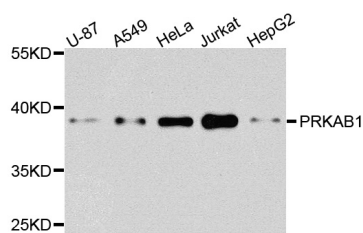
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant protein of human PRKAB1
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.4.

### Applications Recommended Dilution

**WB 1:500 - 1:2000**

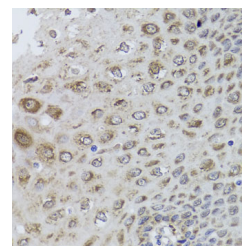
**IHC 1:50 - 1:200**

### Data

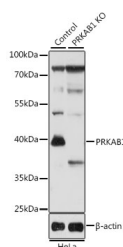


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines with AMPK beta1 Polyclonal Antibody

**Observed Mw:38kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:30kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human esophagus with AMPK beta1 Polyclonal Antibody



Western blot analysis of extracts from normal (control) and AMPK beta1 knockout (KO) HeLa cells, using AMPK beta1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

### Preparation & Storage

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

### For Research Use Only

## Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a regulatory 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. This subunit may be a positive regulator of AMPK activity. The myristoylation and phosphorylation of this subunit have been shown to affect the enzyme activity and cellular localization of AMPK. This subunit may also serve as an adaptor molecule mediating the association of the AMPK complex.

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