

Product Name: AMPK α 1 (phospho Ser496) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab04226**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat,Other,Fish
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	62kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	PRKAA1 PRKAA1; AMPK1; 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha-1; AMPK subunit alpha-1; Acetyl-CoA carboxylase kinase; ACACA kinase; Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase kinase; HMGCR kinase; Tau-protein kinase PRKAA1
Alternative Names	
Gene ID	5562.0
SwissProt ID	Q13131
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AMPK1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser496. AA range:451-500

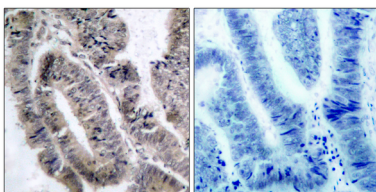
Background

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],catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,cofactor:Magnesium.,enzyme regulation:Binding of AMP results in allosteric activation, inducing phosphorylation on Thr-174 by STK11 in complex with STE20-related adapter-alpha (STRAD alpha) pseudo kinase and CAB39. Also activated by phosphorylation by CAMKK2 triggered by a rise in intracellular calcium ions, without detectable changes in the AMP/ATP ratio.,function:Responsible for the regulation of fatty acid synthesis by phosphorylation of acetyl-CoA carboxylase. It also regulates cholesterol synthesis via phosphorylation and inactivation of hormone-sensitive lipase and hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase. Appears to act as a metabolic stress-sensing protein kinase switching off biosynthetic pathways when cellular ATP levels are depleted and when 5'-AMP rises in response to fuel limitation and/or hypoxia. This is a catalytic subunit.,sequence caution:Translation N-terminally shortened.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CAMK Ser/Thr protein kinase family. SNF1 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subunit:Heterotrimer of an alpha catalytic subunit, a beta and a gamma non-catalytic subunits. Interacts with FNIP1 and FNIP2.,

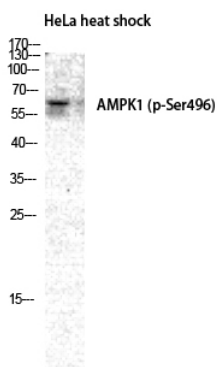
Research Area

Insulin Receptor; mTOR; AMPK

Image Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma, using AMPK1 (Phospho-Ser485) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western Blot analysis of HELA cells using Phospho-AMPK α 1 (S496) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 2000