

PRKAB1 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab) Catalog # AM8569b

Product Information

Application WB, E Primary Accession Q9Y478

Reactivity Human, Rat, Mouse

HostMouseClonalitymonoclonalIsotypeIgG1,κ

Clone Names 1420CT832.86.25

Calculated MW 30382

Additional Information

Gene ID 5564

Other Names 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit beta-1, AMPK subunit beta-1, AMPKb,

PRKAB1, AMPK

Target/Specificity This PRKAB1 antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a

recombinant of human PRKAB1.

Dilution WB~~1:2000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis

against PBS.

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions PRKAB1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or

therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name PRKAB1

Synonyms AMPK

Function Non-catalytic subunit of AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), an energy

sensor protein kinase that plays a key role in regulating cellular energy metabolism. In response to reduction of intracellular ATP levels, AMPK activates energy-producing pathways and inhibits energy-consuming

processes: inhibits protein, carbohydrate and lipid biosynthesis, as well as cell growth and proliferation. AMPK acts via direct phosphorylation of metabolic enzymes, and by longer-term effects via phosphorylation of transcription regulators. Also acts as a regulator of cellular polarity by remodeling the actin cytoskeleton; probably by indirectly activating myosin. Beta non-catalytic subunit acts as a scaffold on which the AMPK complex assembles, via its C-terminus that bridges alpha (PRKAA1 or PRKAA2) and gamma subunits (PRKAG1, PRKAG2 or PRKAG3).

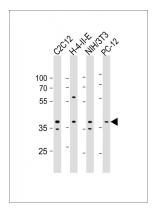
Background

Non-catalytic subunit of AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), an energy sensor protein kinase that plays a key role in regulating cellular energy metabolism. In response to reduction of intracellular ATP levels, AMPK activates energy-producing pathways and inhibits energy-consuming processes: inhibits protein, carbohydrate and lipid biosynthesis, as well as cell growth and proliferation. AMPK acts via direct phosphorylation of metabolic enzymes, and by longer-term effects via phosphorylation of transcription regulators. Also acts as a regulator of cellular polarity by remodeling the actin cytoskeleton; probably by indirectly activating myosin. Beta non-catalytic subunit acts as a scaffold on which the AMPK complex assembles, via its C-terminus that bridges alpha (PRKAA1 or PRKAA2) and gamma subunits (PRKAG1, PRKAG2 or PRKAG3).

References

Carling D.,et al.Submitted (FEB-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Stapleton D.,et al.FEBS Lett. 409:452-456(1997). Yamagata K.,et al.Submitted (JAN-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Wang X.,et al.Submitted (JAN-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Scherer S.E.,et al.Nature 440:346-351(2006).

Images



All lanes: Anti-PRKAB1 Antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: C2C12 whole cell lysate Lane 2: H-4-II-E whole cell lysate Lane 3: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate Lane 4: PC-12 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 30 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.