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AMPK gamma 1 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP51709

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P54619
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	37579

Additional Information

Gene ID	5571
Other Names	5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit gamma-1, AMPK gamma1, AMPK subunit gamma-1, AMPKg, PRKAG1
Target/Specificity	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human AMPK gamma 1
Dilution	WB~~ 1:1000
Format	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	PRKAG1
Function	AMP/ATP-binding subunit of AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), an energy sensor protein kinase that plays a key role in regulating cellular energy metabolism (PubMed:21680840, PubMed:24563466). 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 (PubMed:21680840, PubMed:24563466). AMPK acts via direct phosphorylation of metabolic enzymes, and by longer-term effects via phosphorylation of transcription regulators (PubMed:21680840, PubMed:24563466). Also acts as a regulator of cellular polarity by remodeling the actin cytoskeleton; probably by indirectly activating myosin (PubMed:21680840, PubMed:24563466). Gamma non-catalytic subunit mediates binding to AMP, ADP and ATP, leading to activate or inhibit AMPK: AMP-binding results in allosteric activation of alpha catalytic subunit (PRKAA1 or PRKAA2) both by inducing phosphorylation and preventing dephosphorylation of catalytic subunits (PubMed:21680840,

PubMed:24563466). ADP also stimulates phosphorylation, without stimulating already phosphorylated catalytic subunit (PubMed:21680840, PubMed:24563466). ATP promotes dephosphorylation of catalytic subunit, rendering the AMPK enzyme inactive (PubMed:21680840, PubMed:24563466).

Background

AMP/ATP-binding 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. Gamma non-catalytic subunit mediates binding to AMP, ADP and ATP, leading to activate or inhibit AMPK: AMP-binding results in allosteric activation of alpha catalytic subunit (PRKAA1 or PRKAA2) both by inducing phosphorylation and preventing dephosphorylation of catalytic subunits. ADP also stimulates phosphorylation, without stimulating already phosphorylated catalytic subunit. ATP promotes dephosphorylation of catalytic subunit, rendering the AMPK enzyme inactive.

References

Gao G.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 271:8675-8681(1996).
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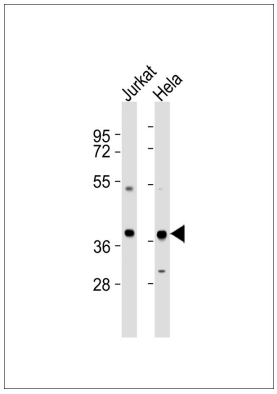
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Scherer S.E.,et al.Nature 440:346-351(2006).
Scott J.W.,et al.J. Clin. Invest. 113:274-284(2004).

Images



All lanes : Anti-AMPK gamma 1 Antibody at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: Jurkat whole cell lysates Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L),Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 38 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Citations

- AMP-Activated Protein Kinase (AMPK) Regulates Energy Metabolism through Modulating Thermogenesis in Adipose Tissue.