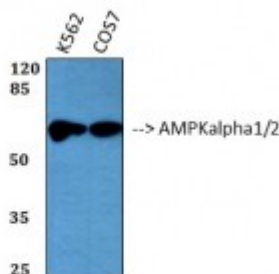


Anti-AMP alpha /2 antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of 1. K562 2. Cos7 using AMPKalpha1/2 Polyclonal Antibody. (STJ91581)



Description

AMPKalpha1/2 is a protein encoded by the PRKAA1 gene which is approximately 64 kDa. AMPKalpha1/2 is localised to the cytoplasm and nucleus. It is involved in RET signalling, mTOR signalling, AMP-activated protein kinase signalling, the regulation of TP53 activity and longevity regulating pathway. It is a catalytic subunit of AMP-activated protein kinase, an energy sensor protein kinase that plays a key role in regulating cellular energy metabolism. In response to reduction of intracellular ATP levels, it activates energy-producing pathways and inhibits energy-consuming processes such as protein, carbohydrate and lipid biosynthesis, as well as cell growth and proliferation. AMPKalpha1/2 is expressed in nervous system, liver, blood, intestine and kidney. Mutations in the PRKAA1 gene may result in obesity. STJ91581 was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. This polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of AMPKalpha1/2 protein.

Model	STJ91581
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Simian
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human AMPKalpha1/2 around the non-phosphorylation site of T183/172.
Immunogen Region	110-190 aa
Gene ID	5562
Gene Symbol	PRKAA1

Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	AMPKalpha1/2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AMPKalpha1/2 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	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
Molecular Weight	63 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:9376 OMIM:602739
Alternative Names	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
Function	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. Regulates lipid synthesis by phosphorylating and inactivating lipid metabolic enzymes such as ACACA, ACACB, GYS1, HMGCR and LIPE; regulates fatty acid and cholesterol synthesis by phosphorylating acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACACA and ACACB) and hormone-sensitive lipase (LIPE) enzymes, respectively. Regulates insulin-signaling and glycolysis by phosphorylating IRS1, PFKFB2 and PFKFB3. AMPK stimulates glucose uptake in muscle by increasing the translocation of the glucose transporter SLC2A4/GLUT4 to the plasma membrane, possibly by mediating phosphorylation of TBC1D4/AS160. Regulates transcription and chromatin structure by phosphorylating transcription regulators involved in energy metabolism such as CRTC2/TORC2, FOXO3, histone H2B, HDAC5, MEF2C, MLXIPL/ChREBP, EP300, HNF4A, p53/TP53, SREBF1, SREBF2 and PPARGC1A. Acts as a key regulator of glucose homeostasis in liver by phosphorylating CRTC2/TORC2, leading to CRTC2/TORC2 sequestration in

the cytoplasm. In response to stress, phosphorylates 'Ser-36' of histone H2B (H2BS36ph), leading to promote transcription. Acts as a key regulator of cell growth and proliferation by phosphorylating TSC2, RPTOR and ATG1/ULK1: in response to nutrient limitation, negatively regulates the mTORC1 complex by phosphorylating RPTOR component of the mTORC1 complex and by phosphorylating and activating TSC2. In response to nutrient limitation, promotes autophagy by phosphorylating and activating ATG1/ULK1. AMPK also acts as a regulator of circadian rhythm by mediating phosphorylation of CRY1, leading to destabilize it. May regulate the Wnt signaling pathway by phosphorylating CTNNB1, leading to stabilize it. Also has tau-protein kinase activity: in response to amyloid beta A4 protein (APP) exposure, activated by CAMKK2, leading to phosphorylation of MAPT/TAU; however the relevance of such data remains unclear in vivo. Also phosphorylates CFTR, EEF2K, KLC1, NOS3 and SLC12A1.

Sequence and Domain Family	The AIS (autoinhibitory sequence) region shows some sequence similarity with the ubiquitin-associated domains and represses kinase activity.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Nucleus. In response to stress, recruited by p53/TP53 to specific promoters.
Post-translational Modifications	Ubiquitinated. Phosphorylated at Thr-183 by STK11/LKB1 in complex with STE20-related adapter-alpha (STRADA) pseudo kinase and CAB39. Also phosphorylated at Thr-183 by CAMKK2; triggered by a rise in intracellular calcium ions, without detectable changes in the AMP/ATP ratio. CAMKK1 can also phosphorylate Thr-183, but at a much lower level. Dephosphorylated by protein phosphatase 2A and 2C (PP2A and PP2C). Phosphorylated by ULK1 and ULK2; leading to negatively regulate AMPK activity and suggesting the existence of a regulatory feedback loop between ULK1, ULK2 and AMPK. Dephosphorylated by PPM1A and PPM1B.