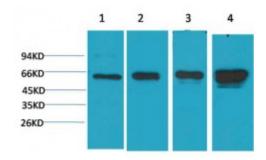


Anti-AMPK alpha antibody





Description	Mouse monoclonal to AMPK alpha1 (5G11).	

Model STJ97538

Host Mouse

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications IHC, WB

Immunogen Synthetic Peptide

Gene ID <u>5562</u>

Gene Symbol PRKAA1

Dilution range WB 1:1000-2000IHC 1:50-100

Specificity AMPK alpha1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (5G11) detects endogenous

levels of AMPK alpha1

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-

chromatography using specific immunogen.

Clone ID 5G11

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

Clonality Monoclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG1

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 <u>HGNC:9376OMIM:602739</u>

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-translationalUbiquitinModificationsSTE20-re

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.

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