

PRKAA1 Antibody

Catalog No: #32244

Package Size: #32244-1 50ul #32244-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

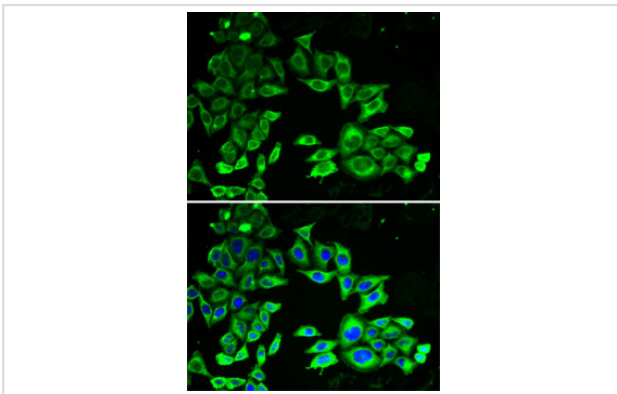
Description

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Product Name | PRKAA1 Antibody |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Purification | Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen. |
| Applications | WB,IF |
| Species Reactivity | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous level of total PRKAA1 protein. |
| Immunogen Type | Recombinant Protein |
| Immunogen Description | Recombinant protein of human PRKAA1. |
| Target Name | PRKAA1 |
| Other Names | PRKAA1; AMPK; AMPK α 1; MGC33776; MGC57364 |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot:Q13131NCBI Gene ID:5562 |
| Uniprot | Q13131 |
| GeneID | 5562; |
| SDS-PAGE MW | 63KD |
| Concentration | 1.0mg/ml |
| Formulation | Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C |

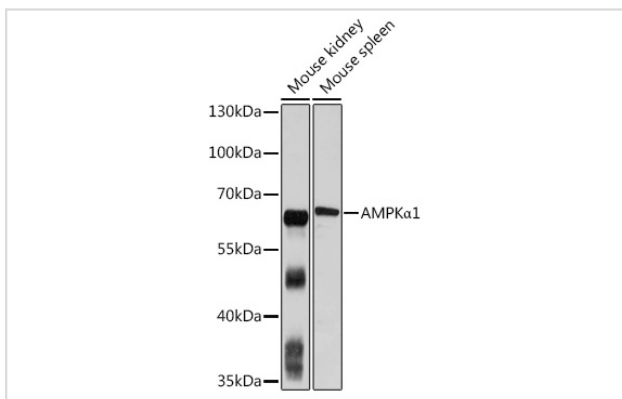
Application Details

WB \square 1:500 - 1:2000IF \square 1:50 - 1:200

Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using AMPK α 1 antibody. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using PRKAA1 at 1:1000 dilution.

Background

AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) is highly conserved from yeast to plants and animals and plays a key role in the regulation of energy homeostasis (1). AMPK is a heterotrimeric complex composed of a catalytic α subunit and regulatory β and γ subunits, each of which is encoded by two or three distinct genes (α 1, 2; β 1, 2; γ 1, 2, 3) (2). The kinase is activated by an elevated AMP/ATP ratio due to cellular and environmental stress, such as heat shock, hypoxia, and ischemia (1). The tumor suppressor LKB1, in association with accessory proteins STRAD and MO25, phosphorylates AMPK α at Thr172 in the activation loop, and this phosphorylation is required for AMPK activation (3-5). AMPK α is also phosphorylated at Thr258 and Ser485 (for α 1; Ser491 for α 2). The upstream kinase and the biological significance of these phosphorylation events have yet to be elucidated (6). The β 1 subunit is post-translationally modified by myristoylation and multi-site phosphorylation including Ser24/25, Ser96, Ser101, Ser108, and Ser182 (6,7). Phosphorylation at Ser108 of the β 1 subunit seems to be required for the activation of AMPK enzyme, while phosphorylation at Ser24/25 and Ser182 affects AMPK localization (7). Several mutations in AMPK γ subunits have been identified, most of which are located in the putative AMP/ATP binding sites (CBS or Bateman domains). Mutations at these sites lead to reduction of AMPK activity and cause glycogen accumulation in heart or skeletal muscle (1,2). Accumulating evidence indicates that AMPK not only regulates the metabolism of fatty acids and glycogen, but also modulates protein synthesis and cell growth through EF2 and TSC2/mTOR pathways, as well as blood flow via eNOS/nNOS (1).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only