A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

AMPK alpha2 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: D-AB-10161L

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

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Desc	777	tton

Reactivity Human; Mouse; Rat

Immunogen Recombinant Rat Ampk2 protein expressed by E.coli

Host Rabbit **Is otype IgG**

Purification Antigen Affinity Purification

Conjugation Unconjugated

Buffer PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:100-1:200
IF	1:100-1:400

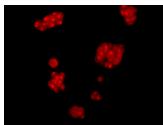
Data

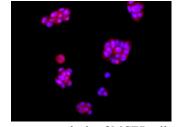


Western blot with Ampk2 Polyclonal antibody at dilution of Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast 1:1000.lane 1:Hep G2 whole cell lysate, lane 2:Hela whole cell lysate, lane 3:NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate

using AMPK alpha2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100

Observed-MW:62 kDa Calculated-MW:62 kDa





Immunofluorescence analysis of McF7 cells using AMPK alpha2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100

Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF7 cells using AMPK alpha2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the

Web: www.elabscience.cn

temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only



Elabscience Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

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The protein encoded by this gene is a catalytic subunit of the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK). AMPK is a heterotrimer consisting of an alpha catalytic subunit, and non-catalytic beta and gamma subunits. AMPK is an important energy-sensing enzyme that monitors cellular energy status. In response to cellular metabolic stresses, AMPK is activated, and thus phosphorylates and inactivates acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) and beta-hydroxy beta-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase (HMGCR), key enzymes involved in regulating de novo biosynthesis of fatty acid and cholesterol. Studies of the mouse counterpart suggest that this catalytic subunit may control whole-body insulin sensitivity and is necessary for maintaining myocardial energy homeostasis during ischemia.

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