

AMPK alpha2 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **D-AB-10161L**

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

Description

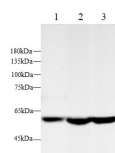
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Rat Ampk2 protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

Applications

Recommended Dilution

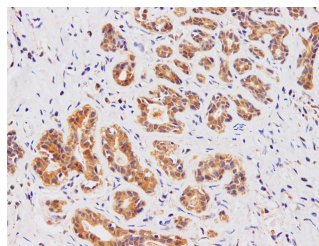
WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:100-1:200
IF	1:100-1:400

Data

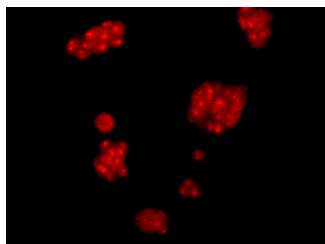


Western blot with Ampk2 Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:1000. lane 1: Hep G2 whole cell lysate, lane 2: Hela whole cell lysate, lane 3: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate

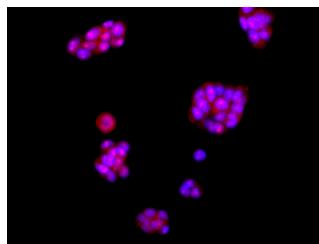
Observed-MW: 62 kDa
Calculated-MW: 62 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast 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



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 temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Rev. V2.6

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.