

AMPKα2 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-90728**

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

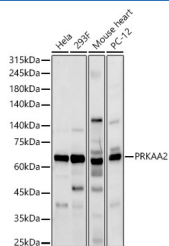
Description

Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human AMPKα2
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications

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

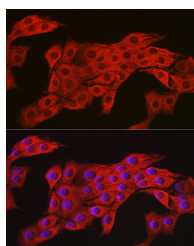
Data



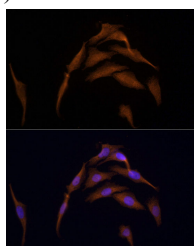
Western blot analysis of various lysates using PRKAA2 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Observed-MW:62 kDa

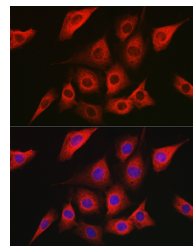
Calculated-MW:62 kDa



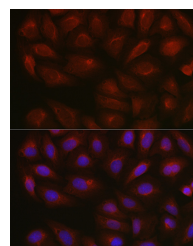
Immunofluorescence analysis of PC-12 cells using [KO Validated] AMPKα2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



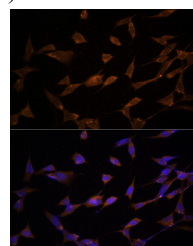
Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa using AMPKα2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using [KO Validated] AMPKα2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using [KO Validated] AMPKα2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 using AMPKα2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

For Research Use Only

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

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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