

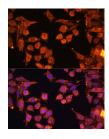
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# PRKAA1/PRKAA2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No.E-AB-67096ReactivityH,M,RStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsIFIsotypeIgG

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

## **Images**



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using PRKAA1/PRKAA2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

### **Immunogen Information**

**Immunogen** Recombinant protein of human PRKAA1/PRKAA2.

**GeneID** 5562/5563

Swissprot Q13131,P54646 Synonyms AMPKa1/AMPKa2

#### **Product Information**

**Buffer** PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Purify** Affinity purification **Dilution** IF 1:50-1:100

# **Background**

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the ser/thr protein kinase family. It is the catalytic subunit of the 5'-prime-AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK). AMPK is a cellular energy sensor conserved in all eukaryotic cells. The kinase activity of AMPK is activated by the stimuli that increase the cellular AMP/ATP ratio. AMPK regulates the activities of a number of key metabolic enzymes through phosphorylation. It protects cells from stresses that cause ATP depletion by switching off ATP-consuming biosynthetic pathways. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been observed./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 betahydroxy 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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