

Anti-AMPK Beta 2 Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12425**Specification****Anti-AMPK Beta 2 Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	O43741
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit beta-2 (PRKAB2) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-AMPK Beta 2 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5565

Other Names

5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit beta-2, AMPK subunit beta-2, PRKAB2

Calculated MW

30302 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat

Protein Name

5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit beta-2

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human AMPK beta 2 (56-89aa DKEFVSWQQDLEDSVKPTQQARPTVIRWSEGGKE), different from the related mouse sequence by three amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by two amino acids.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-AMPK Beta 2 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name PRKAB2

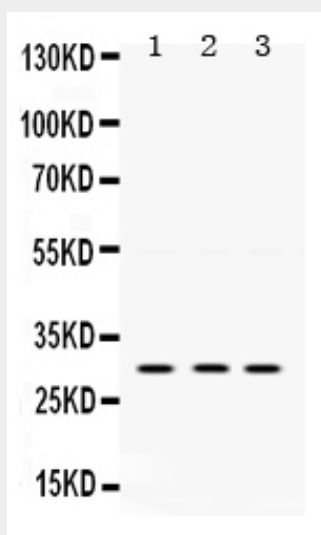
Function

Non-catalytic subunit of AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), an energy sensor protein kinase that plays a key role in regulating cellular energy metabolism. In response to reduction of intracellular ATP levels, AMPK activates energy-producing pathways and inhibits energy-consuming processes: inhibits protein, carbohydrate and lipid biosynthesis, as well as cell growth and proliferation. AMPK acts via direct phosphorylation of metabolic enzymes, and by longer-term effects via phosphorylation of transcription regulators. Also acts as a regulator of cellular polarity by remodeling the actin cytoskeleton; probably by indirectly activating myosin. Beta non-catalytic subunit acts as a scaffold on which the AMPK complex assembles, via its C-terminus that bridges alpha (PRKAA1 or PRKAA2) and gamma subunits (PRKAG1, PRKAG2 or PRKAG3).

Anti-AMPK Beta 2 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

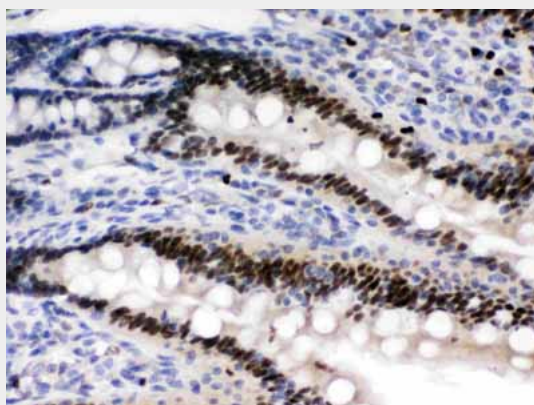
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-AMPK Beta 2 Picoband Antibody - Images

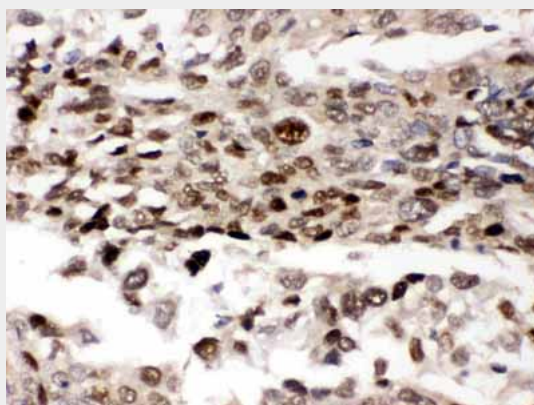
Anti- AMPK beta 2 Picoband antibody, ABO12425, Western blotting All lanes: Anti AMPK beta 2 (ABO12425) at 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate at 50ug Lane 2: Rat Skeletal Muscle Tissue Lysate at 50ug Lane 3: PANC Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 30KD Observed bind size: 30KD



Anti- AMPK beta 2 Picoband antibody, ABO12425, IHC(P) IHC(P): Mouse Intestine Tissue



Anti- AMPK beta 2 Picoband antibody, ABO12425, IHC(P) IHC(P): Rat Intestine Tissue



Anti- AMPK beta 2 Picoband antibody, ABO12425, IHC(P) IHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue

Anti-AMPK Beta 2 Picoband Antibody - Background

5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit beta-2 is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the PRKAB2 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a regulatory 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. It 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. This subunit may be a positive regulator of AMPK activity. It is highly expressed in skeletal muscle and thus may have tissue-specific roles. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.