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PRKAG1 Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1900a

Specification

PRKAG1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, E**
Primary Accession	P54619
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Calculated MW	**37.6kDa KDa**

Description
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. 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. This subunit is one of the gamma regulatory subunits of AMPK. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been observed.

Immunogen
Purified recombinant fragment of human PRKAG1 (AA: 230-331) expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation
Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.

PRKAG1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5571

Other Names
5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit gamma-1, AMPK gamma1, AMPK subunit gamma-1, AMPKg, PRKAG1

Dilution
WB~~1/500 - 1/2000
IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000
E~~1/10000

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
PRKAG1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PRKAG1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name PRKAG1

Function
AMP/ATP-binding subunit of AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), an energy sensor protein kinase that plays a key role in regulating cellular energy metabolism (PubMed:21680840, PubMed:24563466). 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 (PubMed:21680840, PubMed:24563466). AMPK acts via direct phosphorylation of metabolic enzymes, and by longer-term effects via phosphorylation of transcription regulators (PubMed:21680840, PubMed:24563466). Also acts as a regulator of cellular polarity by remodeling the actin cytoskeleton; probably by indirectly activating myosin (PubMed:21680840, PubMed:24563466). Gamma non-catalytic subunit mediates binding to AMP, ADP and ATP, leading to activate or inhibit AMPK: AMP-binding results in allosteric activation of alpha catalytic subunit (PRKAA1 or PRKAA2) both by inducing phosphorylation and preventing dephosphorylation of catalytic subunits (PubMed:21680840, PubMed:24563466). ADP also stimulates phosphorylation, without stimulating already phosphorylated catalytic subunit (PubMed:21680840, PubMed:24563466). ATP promotes dephosphorylation of catalytic subunit, rendering the AMPK enzyme inactive (PubMed:21680840, PubMed:24563466).

PRKAG1 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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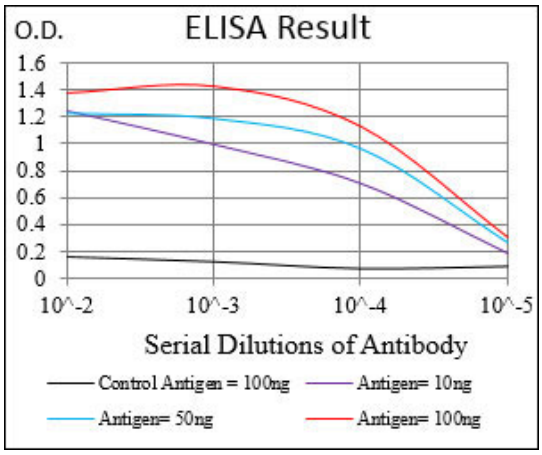

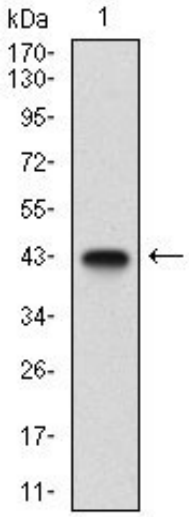

Figure 1: Western blot analysis using PRKAG1 mAb against human PRKAG1 (AA: 230-331) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 37.4 kDa)

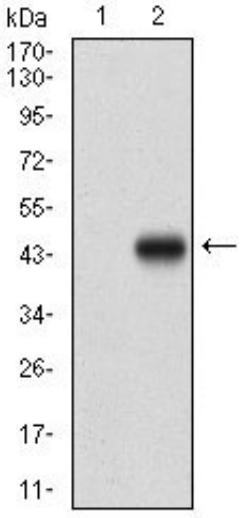

Figure 2: Western blot analysis using PRKAG1 mAb against HEK293 (1) and PRKAG1 (AA: 230-331)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

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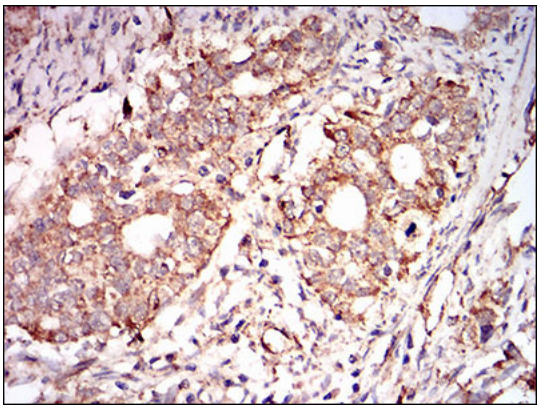

Figure 3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded cervical cancer tissues using PRKAG1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

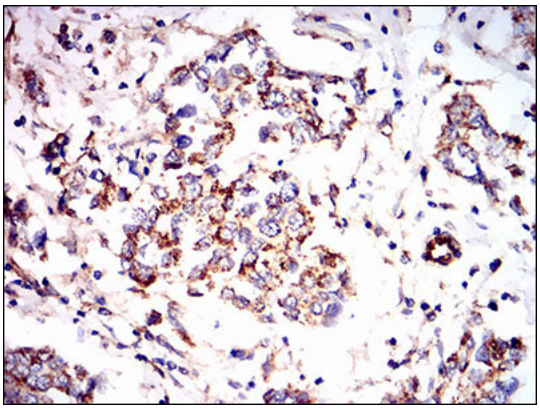

Figure 4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded breast cancer tissues using PRKAG1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

PRKAG1 Antibody - Background

The multi-pass membrane protein encoded by this gene belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 3 family and GABA-B receptor subfamily. The GABA-B receptors inhibit neuronal activity through G protein-coupled second-messenger systems, which regulate the release of neurotransmitters, and the activity of ion channels and adenylyl cyclase. This receptor subunit forms an active heterodimeric complex with GABA-B receptor subunit 1, neither of which is effective on its own. Allelic variants of this gene have been associated with nicotine dependence. ; ; ; ;

PRKAG1 Antibody - References

1. Circ Res. 2012 Aug 31;111(6):800-14. 2. Circ Res. 2012 Apr 27;110(9):1192-201.