

**AMPK beta 1 Antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)**  
**Catalog # AP52790****Specification**

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**AMPK beta 1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, ICC, IP, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9Y478</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Calculated MW	38 KDa

**AMPK beta 1 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5564**Other Names**

1300015D22Rik;5 AMP activated protein kinase subunit beta 1;5''-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit beta-1;AAKB1\_HUMAN;AMP-ACTIVATED PROTEIN KINASE, NONCATALYTIC, BETA-1; AMP-activated, noncatalytic, beta-1;AMPK;AMPK beta 1 chain;AMPK subunit beta-1;AMPK-BETA-1;AMPKb;AU021155;E430008F22;HAMPKb;MGC17785;PRKAB1.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
ICC~~1:100  
IP~~1:500  
IHC~~1:100

**Format**

Purified mouse monoclonal antibody in PBS(pH 7.4) containing with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

**Storage**

Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

**AMPK beta 1 Antibody - Protein Information****Name** PRKAB1**Synonyms** AMPK**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

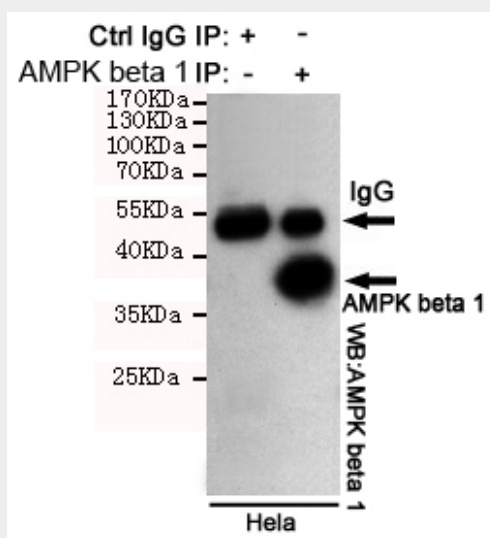
growth and proliferation. AMPK acts via direct phosphorylation of metabolic enzymes, and by longer-term effects via phosphorylation of transcription regulators. Also acts as a regulator of cellular polarity by remodeling the actin cytoskeleton; probably by indirectly activating myosin. Beta non-catalytic 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).

## AMPK beta 1 Antibody - Protocols

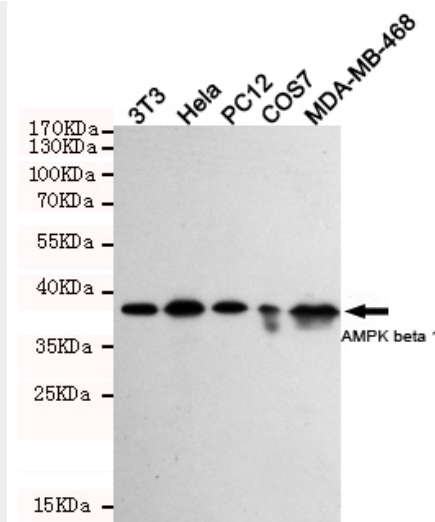
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

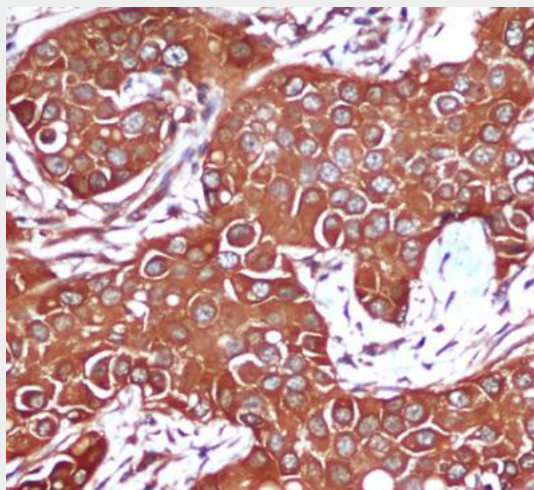
## AMPK beta 1 Antibody - Images



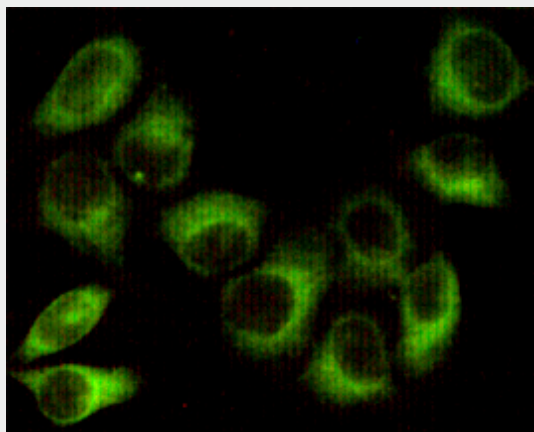
Immunoprecipitation analysis of HeLa cell lysates using AMPK beta 1 mouse mAb.



Western blot detection of AMPK beta 1 in 3T3, HeLa, PC-12, COS7 and MDA-MB-468 cell lysates using AMPK beta 1 mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted). Predicted band size: 38KDa. Observed band size: 38KDa. Exposure time: 5min.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Breast cancer using AMPK beta 1 mouse mAb (1/200 dilution). Antigen retrieval was performed by pressure cooking in citrate buffer (pH 6.0).



Immunocytochemistry staining of HeLa cells fixed with 1% Paraformaldehyde and using AMPK beta 1 mouse mAb (dilution 1:100).

**AMPK beta 1 Antibody - Background**

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).

**AMPK beta 1 Antibody - References**

Carling D.,et al.Submitted (FEB-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Stapleton D.,et al.FEBS Lett. 409:452-456(1997).  
Yamagata K.,et al.Submitted (JAN-1997) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Wang X.,et al.Submitted (JAN-1999) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Scherer S.E.,et al.Nature 440:346-351(2006).