

### **AMPKβ2 Polyclonal Antibody**

**Catalog # AP63586** 

## **Specification**

## AMPKβ2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession 043741

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal

## AMPKβ2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID 5565** 

**Other Names** 

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

**Dilution** 

WB~~WB: 1:1000-2000

**Format** 

PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.

**Storage Conditions** 

-20°C

## AMPKβ2 Polyclonal 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).

#### **AMPKβ2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

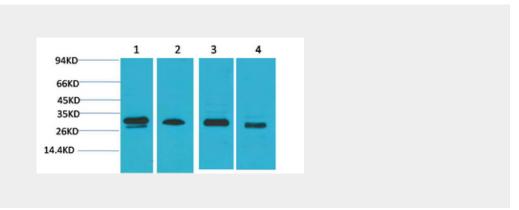
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.





- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## AMPKβ2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



## AMPKβ2 Polyclonal 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).