

Rabbit anti-Human, Mouse AMPKgamma2 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-AMPKgamma2 antibody

AMPKgamma2 Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA294251	Rabbit	Human, Mouse	Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

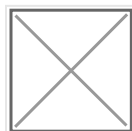
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

AMPKgamma2; Polyclonal Antibody; AMPKgamma2 Polyclonal Antibody; PRKAG2; 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit gamma-2; AMPK gamma2; AMPK subunit gamma-2; H91620p; anti-AMPKgamma2 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

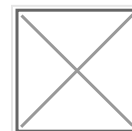
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applicable Applications for anti-AMPKgamma2 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



WB (Western Blot)

Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.
Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.



WB (Western Blot)

Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.
Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-AMPKgamma2 antibody

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. 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. 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. ADP also stimulates phosphorylation, without stimulating already phosphorylated catalytic subunit. ATP promotes dephosphorylation of catalytic subunit, rendering the AMPK enzyme inactive.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	100913192
NCBI GeneID	51422

NCBI Accession #	NP_001035723.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001040633.1
UniProt Accession #	Q9UGJ0; Q53Y07; Q6NUI0; Q75MP4; Q9NUZ9; Q9UDN8; Q9ULX8
Molecular Weight	63,066 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit gamma-2 isoform c
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	protein kinase, AMP-activated, gamma 2 non-catalytic subunit
NCBI Official Symbol	PRKAG2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	AAKG; CMH6; WPWS; AAKG2; H91620p
NCBI Protein Information	5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit gamma-2; AMPK subunit gamma-2
UniProt Protein Name	5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit gamma-2
UniProt Gene Name	PRKAG2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	AMPK gamma2
UniProt Entry Name	AAKG2_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/ampkgamma2-antibody-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/294251>