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AMPK α (23A3) Rabbit mAb

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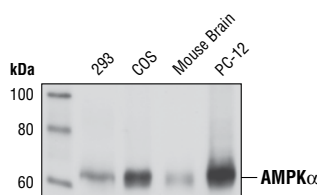
Entrez-Gene ID #5562, 5663
UniProt ID #Q13131, P54646**For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.**

Applications W Endogenous	Species Cross-Reactivity* H, M, R, Mk	Molecular Wt. 62 kDa	Isotype Rabbit IgG**
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Background: AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) is highly conserved from yeast to plants and animals and plays a key role in the regulation of energy homeostasis (1). AMPK is a heterotrimeric complex composed of a catalytic α subunit and regulatory β and γ subunits, each of which is encoded by two or three distinct genes (α 1, 2; β 1, 2; γ 1, 2, 3) (2). The kinase is activated by an elevated AMP/ATP ratio due to cellular and environmental stress, such as heat shock, hypoxia, and ischemia (1). The tumor suppressor LKB1, in association with accessory proteins STRAD and MO25, phosphorylates AMPK α at Thr172 in the activation loop, and this phosphorylation is required for AMPK activation (3-5). AMPK α is also phosphorylated at Thr258 and Ser485 (for α 1; Ser491 for α 2). The upstream kinase and the biological significance of these phosphorylation events have yet to be elucidated (6). The β 1 subunit is post-translationally modified by myristoylation and multi-site phosphorylation including Ser24/25, Ser96, Ser101, Ser108, and Ser182 (6,7). Phosphorylation at Ser108 of the β 1 subunit seems to be required for the activation of AMPK enzyme, while phosphorylation at Ser24/25 and Ser182 affects AMPK localization (7). Several mutations in AMPK γ subunits have been identified, most of which are located in the putative AMP/ATP binding sites (CBS or Bateman domains). Mutations at these sites lead to reduction of AMPK activity and cause glycogen accumulation in heart or skeletal muscle (1,2). Accumulating evidence indicates that AMPK not only regulates the metabolism of fatty acids and glycogen, but also modulates protein synthesis and cell growth through EF2 and TSC2/mTOR pathways, as well as blood flow via eNOS/nNOS (1).

Specificity/Sensitivity: AMPK α (23A3) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of AMPK α protein. The antibody detects both the α 1 and α 2 isoforms of the catalytic subunit.

Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to the amino-terminal sequence of human AMPK α .



Western blot analysis of extracts from 293, COS, mouse brain and PC12 cells, using AMPK α (23A3) Rabbit mAb.

Background References:

- (1) Hardie, D.G. (2004) *J Cell Sci* 117, 5479-87.
- (2) Carling, D. (2004) *Trends Biochem Sci* 29, 18-24.
- (3) Hawley, S.A. et al. (1996) *J Biol Chem* 271, 27879-87.
- (4) Lizcano, J.M. et al. (2004) *EMBO J* 23, 833-43.
- (5) Shaw, R.J. et al. (2004) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 101, 3329-35.
- (6) Woods, A. et al. (2003) *J Biol Chem* 278, 28434-42.
- (7) Warden, S.M. et al. (2001) *Biochem J* 354, 275-83.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20° C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting 1:1000

For product specific protocols and a complete listing of recommended companion products please see the product web page at www.cellsignal.com

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IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween $^{\circ}$ 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

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Applications: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide Species Cross-Reactivity: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine Dg—dog Pg—pig S—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—Horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.