## AMPKβ1 (71C10) Rabbit mAb



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## For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

| Applications:<br>W           | <b>Reactivity:</b><br>H M R Hm Mk Pg | <b>Sensitivity:</b><br>Endogenous  | <b>MW (kDa):</b><br>38 | Source/Isotype:<br>Rabbit IgG | UniProt ID:<br>#Q9Y478 | Entrez-Gene Id:<br>5564 |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Product Usage<br>Information | 2                                    | <b>Application</b> Western Blotting  |                        |                               | <b>Dilution</b> 1:1000 |                         |
| Storage                      |                                      | Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.   |                        |                               |                        |                         |
| Specificity/Sensitivity      |                                      | AMPK $\beta$ 1 (71C10) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels total AMPK $\beta$ 1 protein. The antibody does not cross-react with other related proteins.   |                        |                               |                        |                         |
| Source / Purification        |                                      | Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Val176 of human AMPK $\beta$ 1.   |                        |                               |                        |                         |
| 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 $\alpha$ subunit and regulatory $\beta$ and $\gamma$ subunits, each of which is encoded by two or three distinct genes ( $\alpha$ 1, 2; $\beta$ 1, 2; $\gamma$ 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 $\alpha$ at Thr172 in the activation loop, and this phosphorylation is required for AMPK activation (3-5). AMPK $\alpha$ is also phosphorylated at Thr258 and Ser485 (for $\alpha$ 1; Ser491 for $\alpha$ 2). The upstream kinase and the biological significance of these phosphorylation events have yet to be elucidated (6). The $\beta$ 1 subunit is posttranslationally modified by myristoylation and multi-site phosphorylation including Ser24/25, Ser96, Ser101, Ser108, and Ser182 (6,7). Phosphorylation at Ser108 of the $\beta$ 1 subunit seems to be required for AMPK activation, while phosphorylation at Ser24/25 and Ser182 affects AMPK localization (7). Several mutations in AMPK $\gamma$ 1 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). |                        |                               |                        |                         |
| Background References        |                                      | <ol> <li>Hardie, D.G. (2004) J Cell Sci 117, 5479-87.</li> <li>Carling, D. (2004) Trends Biochem Sci 29, 18-24.</li> <li>Hawley, S.A. et al. (1996) J Biol Chem 271, 27879-87.</li> <li>Lizcano, J.M. et al. (2004) EMBO J 23, 833-43.</li> <li>Shaw, R.J. et al. (2004) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 101, 3329-35.</li> <li>Woods, A. et al. (2003) J Biol Chem 278, 28434-42.</li> <li>Warden, S.M. et al. (2001) Biochem J 354, 275-83.</li> </ol>  |                        |                               |                        |                         |
|                              |                                      |  |                        |                               |                        |                         |

**Species Reactivity** Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X

TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key W: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Hm: Hamster Mk: Monkey Pg: Pig

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