

AMPK α 1 (phospho Ser496) rabbit pAb**Cat#: orb769608 (Manual)**

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name	AMPK α 1 (phospho Ser496) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Canine
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AMPK1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser496. AA range:451-500
Specificity	Phospho-AMPK α 1 (S496) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AMPK α 1 protein only when phosphorylated at S496.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	5'-AMP-activated protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha-1
Gene Name	PRKAA1
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . In response to stress, recruited by p53/TP53 to specific promoters. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal

Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	62kD
Human Gene ID	5562
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q13131
Alternative Names	PRKAA1; AMPK1; 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase catalytic subunit alpha-1; AMPK subunit alpha-1; Acetyl-CoA carboxylase kinase; ACACA kinase; Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase kinase; HMGR kinase; Tau-protein kinase PRKAA1
Background	<p>The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the ser/thr protein kinase family. It is the catalytic subunit of the 5'-prime-AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK). AMPK is a cellular energy sensor conserved in all eukaryotic cells. The kinase activity of AMPK is activated by the stimuli that increase the cellular AMP/ATP ratio. AMPK regulates the activities of a number of key metabolic enzymes through phosphorylation. It protects cells from stresses that cause ATP depletion by switching off ATP-consuming biosynthetic pathways. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been observed. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],</p>