Product name:	AMPKα1 (phospho Ser496) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN04226
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AMPK1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser496. AA range:451-500
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Canine,Fish
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight:	62kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

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],catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,cofactor:Magnesium.,enzyme regulation:Binding of AMP results in allosteric activation, inducing phosphorylation on Thr-174 by STK11 in complex with STE20-related adapter-alpha (STRAD alpha) pseudo kinase and CAB39. Also activated by phosphorylation by CAMKK2 triggered by a rise in intracellular calcium ions, without detectable changes in the AMP/ATP ratio.,function:Responsible for the regulation of fatty acid synthesis by phosphorylation of acetyl-CoA carboxylase. It also regulates cholesterol synthesis via phosphorylation and inactivation of hormone-sensitive lipase and hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase. Appears to act as a metabolic stress-sensing protein kinase switching off biosynthetic pathways when cellular ATP levels are depleted and when 5'-AMP rises in response to fuel limitation and/or hypoxia. This is a catalytic subunit.,sequence caution:Translation N-terminally shortened.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CAMK Ser/Thr protein kinase family. SNF1 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subunit:Heterotrimer of an alpha catalytic subunit, a beta and a gamma non-catalytic subunits. Interacts with FNIP1 and FNIP2.,