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Catalog Number:	E2200375
Size:	100ug
Host:	Mouse
Order of the form of	IPPGRIARED mouseupperloctorial constanting 0.1MW AB-CONVERSE (2014) 19-4-20130 mM NaCI)
	with 0.2% sodium azide, 50%,glycerol
Sensitivity:	This antibody detects endogenous levels of AMPK alpha 1 (N-terminus) and does not
	cross-react with related proteins.
Entrez summary:	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.
UniPort summary	Catalytic subunit of AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), an energy sensor protein kinase
Function:	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. Regulates lipid synthesis by phosphorylating and inactivating
	lipid metabolic enzymes such as ACACA, ACACB, GYS1, HMGCR and LIPE; regulates
	fatty acid and cholesterol synthesis by phosphorylating acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACACA
	and ACACB) and hormone-sensitive lipase (LIPE) enzymes, respectively. Regulates
	insulin-signaling and glycolysis by phosphorylating IRS1, PFKFB2 and PFKFB3. AMPK
	stimulates glucose uptake in muscle by increasing the translocation of the glucose
	transporter SLC2A4/GLUT4 to the plasma membrane, possibly by mediating
	phosphorylation of TBC1D4/AS160. Regulates transcription and chromatin structure by
	phosphorylating transcription regulators involved in energy metabolism such as
	CRTC2/TORC2. FOXO3. histone H2B. HDAC5. MEF2C. MLXIPL/ChREBP. EP300.
	HNF4A, p53/TP53, SREBF1, SREBF2 and PPARGC1A. Acts as a key regulator of glucose
	homeostasis in liver by phosphorylating CRTC2/TORC2, leading to CRTC2/TORC2
	sequestration in the cytoplasm. In response to stress, phosphorylates 'Ser-36' of histone
	H2B (H2BS36ph), leading to promote transcription. Acts as a key regulator of cell growth
	and proliferation by phosphorylating TSC2, RPTOR and ATG1: in response to nutrient
	limitation, negatively regulates the mTORC1 complex by phosphorylating RPTOR
	component of the mTORC1 complex and by phosphorylating and activating TSC2. In
	response to nutrient limitation, promotes autophagy by phosphorylating and activating
	ULK1. AMPK also acts as a regulator of circadian rhythm by mediating phosphorylation of
	CRY1. leading to destabilize it. May regulate the Wnt signaling pathway by phosphorylating
	CTNNB1, leading to stabilize it. Also has tau-protein kinase activity; in response to amyloid
	beta A4 protein (APP) exposure, activated by CAMKK2, leading to phosphorylation of
	MAPT/TAU: however the relevance of such data remains unclear in vivo. Also
	phosphorylates CFTR, EEF2K, KLC1, NOS3 and SLC12A1.
Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide, CGGGAEKQKHDGRVKIGHY, corresponding to N terminal amino
	acids 13aa-27aa of human PRKAA1.
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal antibody
Isotyne:	laG1
Purified method:	Affinity purified
Subcellular location:	Cytoplasm. Nucleus
Reactivity:	H For Research Use Only
Applications:	WB

Molecular Weight: 62kDa UniProt number: Q13131

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