Best Tools for immunology Research

AMPKγ2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT0222
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	AMPKγ2
Fields :	>>FoxO signaling pathway;>>AMPK signaling pathway;>>Longevity regulating pathway;>>Longevity regulating pathway - multiple species;>>Apelin signaling pathway;>>Tight junction;>>Circadian rhythm;>>Thermogenesis;>>Insulin signaling pathway;>>Adipocytokine signaling pathway;>>Oxytocin signaling pathway;>>Glucagon signaling pathway;>>Insulin resistance;>>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease;>>Alcoholic liver disease;>>Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
Gene Name :	PRKAG2
Protein Name :	5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit gamma-2
Human Gene Id :	51422
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q9UGJ0
Mouse Gene Id :	108099
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q91WG5
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PRKAG2. AA range:1-50
Specificity :	AMPKγ2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AMPKγ2 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	65kD
Cell Pathway :	Insulin Receptor; AMPK
Background :	AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) is a heterotrimeric protein composed of a catalytic alpha subunit, a noncatalytic beta subunit, and a noncatalytic regulatory gamma subunit. Various forms of each of these subunits exist, encoded by different genes. AMPK is an important energy-sensing enzyme that monitors cellular energy status and functions by inactivating key enzymes involved in regulating de novo biosynthesis of fatty acid and cholesterol. This gene is a member of the AMPK gamma subunit family. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, and glycogen storage disease of the heart. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2015],
Function :	disease:Defects in PRKAG2 are a cause of cardiomyopathy familial hypertrophic with Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome (CHMWPWS) [MIM:600858]. HCM due to PRKAG2 mutations is probably due to polysaccharide storage in the heart. Defects in PRKAG2 may not be a frequent cause of HCM where no features of pre-excitation are found in affected individuals.,disease:Defects in PRKAG2 are a cause of glycogen storage disease of heart lethal congenital (GSDH) [MIM:261740]; also known as phosphorylase kinase deficiency of heart or congenital nonlysosomal cardiac glycogenosis. GSDH is a rare disease which leads to death within a few weeks to a few months after birth, through heart failure and respiratory compromise.,disease:Defects in PRKAG2 are the cause of Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome (WPWS) [MIM:194200]; also known as preexcitation syndrome. It is the second most common cause of paroxysmal supraventric
Subcellular Location :	extracellular space,nucleoplasm,cytosol,nucleotide-activated protein kinase complex,
Expression :	Isoform B is ubiquitously expressed except in liver and thymus. The highest level is detected in heart with abundant expression in placenta and testis.
Sort :	1998
No4 :	1

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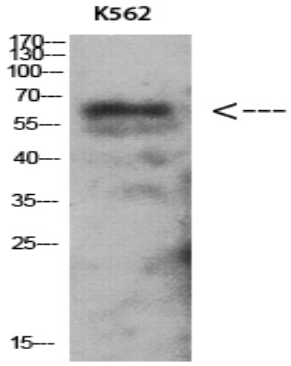
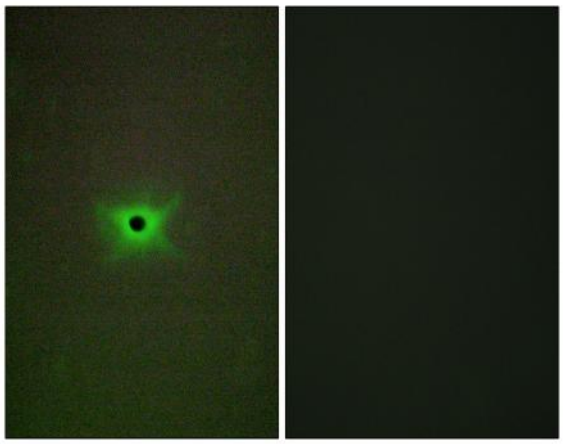
Host : Rabbit

Modifications : Unmodified

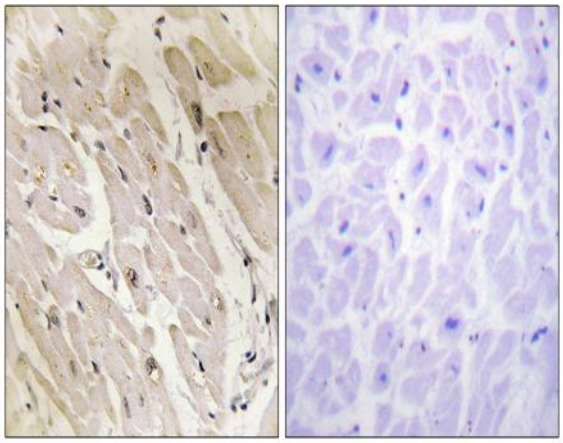
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of K562 using Antibody diluted at 1:1000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using PRKAG2 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human heart tissue, using PRKAG2 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.