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<b>Product name:</b>	PRKAA2 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Cat number:</b>	MABN81832
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100µL
<b>Clone:</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human PRKAA2 (AA: 453-552) expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey,Rabbit
<b>Applications:</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:500,ICC 1:50-1:500,ELISA 1:5000-1:20000,FC 1:200-1:400
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	62.3kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Affinity Purification
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Background:</b>	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a catalytic subunit of the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK). AMPK is a heterotrimer consisting of an alpha catalytic subunit, and non-catalytic beta and gamma subunits. AMPK is an important energy-sensing enzyme that monitors cellular energy status. In response to cellular metabolic stresses, AMPK is activated, and thus phosphorylates and inactivates acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) and beta-hydroxy beta-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase (HMGCR), key enzymes involved in regulating de novo biosynthesis of fatty acid and cholesterol. Studies of the mouse counterpart suggest that this catalytic subunit may control whole-body insulin sensitivity and is necessary for maintaining myocardial energy homeostasis during ischemia.</p>