

Product datasheet

Anti-AMPK alpha 2 (phospho S491) antibody [EPR3052] - BSA and Azide free ab232519

Recombinant RabMAb

2 Images

Overview	
Product name	Anti-AMPK alpha 2 (phospho S491) antibody [EPR3052] - BSA and Azide free
Description	Rabbit monoclonal [EPR3052] to AMPK alpha 2 (phospho S491) - BSA and Azide free
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
	Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
General notes	ab232519 is the carrier-free version of <u>ab109402</u> .
	Our <u>carrier-free</u> antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. The carrier-free buffer and high concentration allow for increased conjugation efficiency.
	This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.
	Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with <1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.
	This product is compatible with the Maxpar [®] Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar [®] is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.
	This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:
	- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
	- Improved sensitivity and specificity
	- Long-term security of supply - Animal-free production
	For more information <u>see here</u> .
	Our RabMAb [®] technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit
	monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to <u>RabMAb[®] patents</u> .

Properties

Form	Liquid	
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Do Not Freeze.	
Storage buffer	pH: 7.20 Constituent: 100% PBS	
Carrier free	Yes	
Purity	Protein A purified	
Clonality	Monoclonal	
Clone number	EPR3052	
lsotype	lgG	

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our <u>Abpromise guarantee</u> covers the use of ab232519 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Detects a band of approximately 62 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 62 kDa).

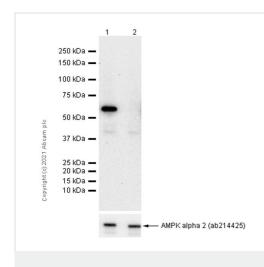
Target

Function

Catalytic subunit of AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), an energy sensor protein kinase 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. Involved in insulin receptor/INSR internalization (PubMed:25687571). 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/ULK1: 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 ATG1/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 phosphorylates CFTR, EEF2K, KLC1, NOS3 and SLC12A1. Plays an important role in the differential regulation of pro-autophagy (composed of PIK3C3, BECN1, PIK3R4 and UVRAG or ATG14) and non-autophagy (composed of PIK3C3, BECN1 and PIK3R4) complexes, in response to glucose starvation. Can inhibit the non-autophagy complex by phosphorylating PIK3C3 and can activate the pro-autophagy complex by phosphorylating BECN1.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CAMK Ser/Thr protein kinase family. SNF1 subfamily. Contains 1 protein kinase domain.
Domain	The AIS (autoinhibitory sequence) region shows some sequence similarity with the ubiquitin- associated domains and represses kinase activity.
Post-translational modifications	Ubiquitinated. Phosphorylated at Thr-172 by STK11/LKB1 in complex with STE20-related adapter-alpha (STRADA) pseudo kinase and CAB39. Also phosphorylated at Thr-172 by CAMKK2; triggered by a rise in intracellular calcium ions, without detectable changes in the AMP/ATP ratio. CAMKK1 can also phosphorylate Thr-172, but at much lower level. Dephosphorylated by protein phosphatase 2A and 2C (PP2A and PP2C). Phosphorylated by ULK1; leading to negatively regulate AMPK activity and suggesting the existence of a regulatory feedback loop between ULK1 and AMPK. Dephosphorylated by PPM1A and PPM1B at Thr-172 (mediated by STK11/LKB1).
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. In response to stress, recruited by p53/TP53 to specific promoters.

Images



Western blot - Anti-AMPK alpha 2 (phospho S491) antibody [EPR3052] - BSA and Azide free (ab232519) All lanes : Anti-AMPK alpha 2 (phospho S491) antibody [EPR3052] (<u>ab109402</u>) at 1/1000 dilution (Purified)

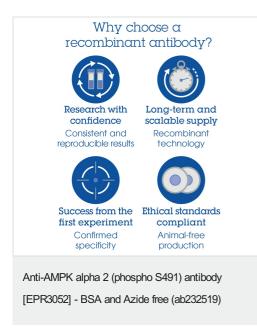
Lane 1 : HEK-293 (Human embryonic kidney epithelial cell) whole cell lysate

Lane 2 : HEK-293 (Human embryonic kidney epithelial cell) whole cell lysate, then the membrane treated with Lambda Phosphatase for 1 hour

Secondary

All lanes : Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (<u>ab97051</u>) at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 62 kDa



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