SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

AMPKα1 (71.54): sc-130394



BACKGROUND

AMPK (for 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase) is a heterotrimeric complex comprising a catalytic α subunit and regulatory β and γ subunits. It protects cells from stresses that cause ATP depletion by switching off ATP-consuming biosynthetic pathways. AMPK is activated by high AMP and low ATP through a mechanism involving allosteric regulation, promotion of phosphorylation by an upstream protein kinase known as AMPK kinase, and inhibition of dephosphorylation. Activated AMPK can phosphorylate and regulate in vivo hydroxy-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase and acetyl-CoA carboxylase, which are key regulatory enzymes of sterol synthesis and fatty acid synthesis, respectively. The human AMPK α 1 and AMPK α 2 genes encode 548 amino acid and 552 amino acid proteins, respectively. Human AMPKB1 encodes a 271 amino acid protein and human AMPK_B2 encodes a 272 amino acid protein. The human AMPK_Y1 gene encodes a 331 amino acid protein. Human AMPKy2 and AMPKy3, which are 569 and 492 amino acid proteins, respectively, contain unique N-terminal domains and may participate directly in the binding of AMP within the AMPK complex.

REFERENCES

- Stapleton, D., et al. 1996. Mammalian AMP-activated protein kinase subfamily. J. Biol. Chem. 271: 611-614.
- Stapleton, D., et al. 1997. AMP-activated protein kinase isoenzyme family: subunit structure and chromosomal location. FEBS Lett. 409: 452-456.
- 3. Hardie, D.G., et al. 1997. The AMP-activated protein kinase-fuel gauge of the mammalian cell? Eur. J. Biochem. 246: 259-273.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PRKAA1 (human) mapping to 5p13.1.

SOURCE

AMPK α 1 (71.54) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant AMPK α 1 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μg lgG_{2a} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

AMPK α 1 (71.54) is recommended for detection of AMPK α 1 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for AMPK α 1 siRNA (h): sc-29673, AMPK α 1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29673-SH and AMPK α 1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29673-V.

Molecular Weight of AMPKa1: 63 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200, Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227 or MCF7 whole cell lysate: sc-2206.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

DATA





AMPKa1 expression in Hep G2 whole cell lysate

Western blot analysis of AMPK $\alpha 1$ phosphorylation in untreated (A,C) and lambda protein phosphatase treated (B,D) C2C12 whole cell lysates. Antibodies tested include p-AMPK $\alpha 1/2$ (Thr 183/172): sc-101630 (A,B) and AMPK $\alpha 1$ (71.54):

sc-130394 (**C,D**).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Wang, K., et al. 2015. Liraglutide activates AMPK signaling and partially restores normal circadian rhythm and Insulin secretion in pancreatic islets in diabetic mice. Biol. Pharm. Bull. 38: 1142-1149.
- Wang, Q., et al. 2017. Deletion of PRKAA triggers mitochondrial fission by inhibiting the autophagy-dependent degradation of DNM1L. Autophagy 13: 404-422.
- Lee, H.Y., et al. 2018. Ca²⁺-dependent demethylation of phosphatase PP2Ac promotes glucose deprivation-induced cell death independently of inhibiting glycolysis. Sci. Signal. 11: eaam7893.
- Liu, B.L., et al. 2018. Effect of the Shensong Yangxin capsule on energy metabolism in Angiotensin II-induced cardiac hypertrophy. Chin. Med. J. 131: 2287-2296.
- Gangwar, A., et al. 2020. Intermittent hypoxia modulates redox homeostasis, lipid metabolism associated inflammatory processes and redox posttranslational modifications: benefits at high altitude. Sci. Rep. 10: 7899.
- Alshuniaber, M.A., et al. 2022. Camel milk protein hydrosylate alleviates hepatic steatosis and hypertension in high fructose-fed rats. Pharm. Biol. 60: 1137-1147.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.