



AMPK γ 2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-14663
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	PRKAG2
Protein Name	5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit gamma-2
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human PRKAG2. AA range:1-50
Specificity	AMPK γ 2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AMPK γ 2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	PRKAG2; 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit gamma-2; AMPK gamma2; AMPK subunit gamma-2; H91620p
Observed Band	65kD
Cell Pathway	extracellular space,nucleoplasm,cytosol,nucleotide-activated protein kinase complex,
Tissue Specificity	Isoform B is ubiquitously expressed except in liver and thymus. The highest level is detected in heart with abundant expression in placenta and testis.
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

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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

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],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

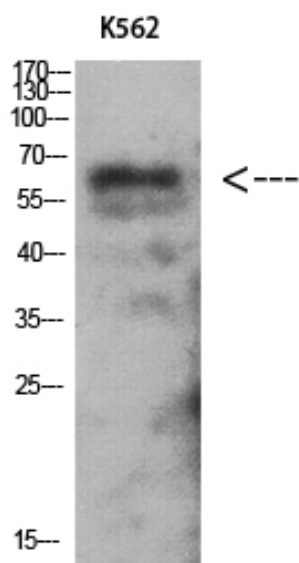
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

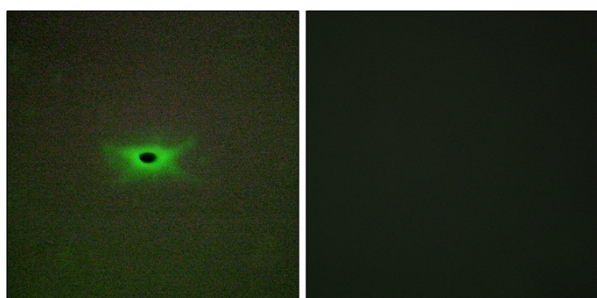
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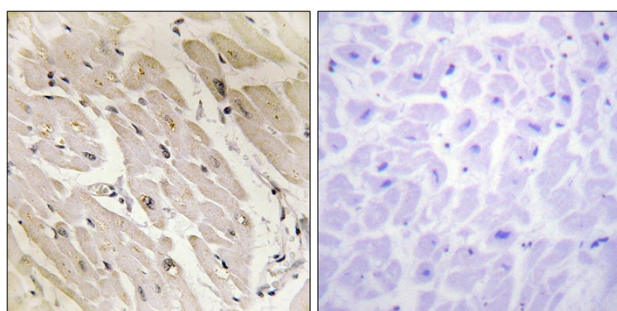
Products Images



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.

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