Phospho-AMPK Antibody	x (Thr172)			Orders:	I Signaling C H N O L O G Y [®] 877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com 877-678-TECH (8324)
#2531				Web:	info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com
or Research Use Only. Not for Use	e in Diagnostic Proc	aduras	3 Tras	sk Lane Danvers Mass	-
Applications: Reactivity WB HMRM	y: Sensitivity:	MW (kDa): 62	Source: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #Q13131, #P54646	Entrez-Gene Id: 5562, 5563
Product Usage Information	Application Western Blotting			Dilution 1:1000	
Storage	Supplied in 10 mM sodi 20°C. Do not aliquot the		5), 150 mM NaCl, 1	100 μg/ml BSA and 50% g	glycerol. Store at –
Specificity / Sensitivity		body detects both		s AMPKα only when phos s of the catalytic subunit, b	
Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:	Chicken, Bovine, Pig				
Source / Purification				vith a synthetic phosphope s are purified by protein A	
Background	AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) is highly conserved from yeast to plants and animals and plays a key role in the regulation of energy homeostasis (1). AMPK is a heterotrimeric complex composed of a catalytic α subunit and regulatory β and γ subunits, each of which is encoded by two or three distinct genes (α 1, 2; β 1, 2; γ 1, 2, 3) (2). The kinase is activated by an elevated AMP/ATP ratio due to cellular and environmental stress, such as heat shock, hypoxia, and ischemia (1). The tumor suppressor LKB1, in association with accessory proteins STRAD and MO25, phosphorylates AMPK α at Thr172 in the activation loop, and this phosphorylation is required for AMPK activation (3-5). AMPK α is also phosphorylated at Thr258 and Ser485 (for α 1; Ser491 for α 2). The upstream kinase and the biological significance of these phosphorylation events have yet to be elucidated (6). The β 1 subunit is post-translationally modified by myristoylation and multi-site phosphorylation including Ser24/25, Ser96, Ser101, Ser108, and Ser182 (6,7). Phosphorylation at Ser108 of the β 1 subunit seems to be required for AMPK activation, while phosphorylation at Ser24/25 and Ser182 affects AMPK localization (7). Several mutations in AMPKy subunits have been identified, most of which are located in the putative AMP/ATP binding sites (CBS or Bateman domains). Mutations at these sites lead to reduction of AMPK activity and cause glycogen accumulation in heart or skeletal muscle (1,2). Accumulating evidence indicates that AMPK not only regulates the metabolism of fatty acids and glycogen, but also modulates protein synthesis and cell growth through EF2 and TSC2/mTOR pathways, as well as blood flow via eNOS/nNOS (1).				
Background References	1. Hardie, D.G. (2004) J 2. Carling, D. (2004) Tre 3. Hawley, S.A. et al. (19 4. Lizcano, J.M. et al. (20 5. Shaw, R.J. et al. (200 6. Woods, A. et al. (200 7. Warden, S.M. et al. (2 8. Morales-Alamo, D. et	ends Biochem Sci 2 996) J Biol Chem 2 2004) EMBO J 23, 14) Proc Natl Acad 3) J Biol Chem 278 2001) Biochem J 3	29, 18-24. 271, 27879-87. 833-43. <i>Sci USA</i> 101, 3329 3, 28434-42. 54, 275-83.		
Species Reactivity	Species reactivity is dete	ermined by testing	n at least one appi	roved application (e.g., we	estern blot).
Western Blot Buffer					

4/5/24, 10:30 AM	Phospho-AMPKα (Thr172) Antibody (#2531) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.	
Applications Key	WB: Western Blotting	
Cross-Reactivity Key	 H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected 	
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