

PRKAG3
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO2517a**Specification**

PRKAG3 - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q9UGI9
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Calculated MW	54.3kDa KDa
Immunogen	

Purified recombinant fragment of human PRKAG3 (AA: 9-151) expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

PRKAG3 - Additional Information

Gene ID 53632

Other Names

AMPKG3

Dilution

WB~~ 1/500 - 1/2000

IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000

ICC~~ 1/200 - 1/1000

E~~ 1/10000

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

PRKAG3 is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PRKAG3 - Protein Information

Name PRKAG3

Synonyms AMPKG3

Function

AMP/ATP-binding subunit of AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), an energy sensor protein kinase

that plays a key role in regulating cellular energy metabolism (PubMed:14722619, PubMed:17878938, PubMed:24563466). 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. AMPK also acts as a regulator of cellular polarity by remodeling the actin cytoskeleton; probably by indirectly activating myosin. The AMPK gamma3 subunit is a non-catalytic subunit with a regulatory role in muscle energy metabolism (PubMed:17878938). It mediates binding to AMP, ADP and ATP, leading to AMPK activation or inhibition: AMP-binding results in allosteric activation of alpha catalytic subunit (PRKAA1 or PRKAA2) both by inducing phosphorylation and preventing dephosphorylation of catalytic subunits. ADP also stimulates phosphorylation, without stimulating already phosphorylated catalytic subunit. ATP promotes dephosphorylation of catalytic subunit, rendering the AMPK enzyme inactive.

Tissue Location

Skeletal muscle, with weak expression in heart and pancreas

PRKAG3 - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

PRKAG3 - Images

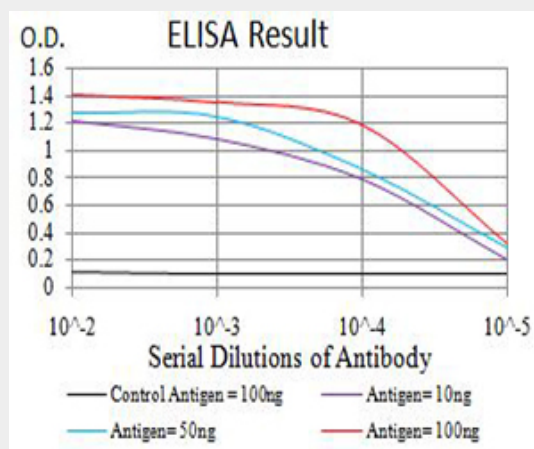


Figure 1:Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng);Purple line: Antigen (10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line:Antigen (100 ng)

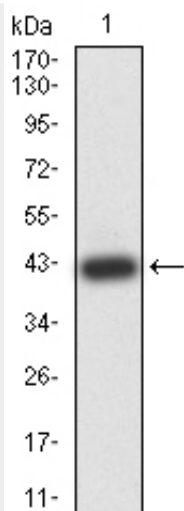


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using PRKAG3 mAb against human PRKAG3 (AA: 9-151) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 41.1 kDa)

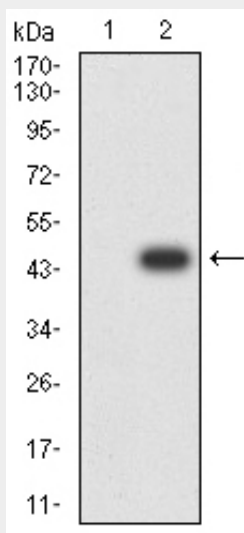


Figure 3: Western blot analysis using PRKAG3 mAb against HEK293 (1) and PRKAG3 (AA: 9-151)-hlgGfc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

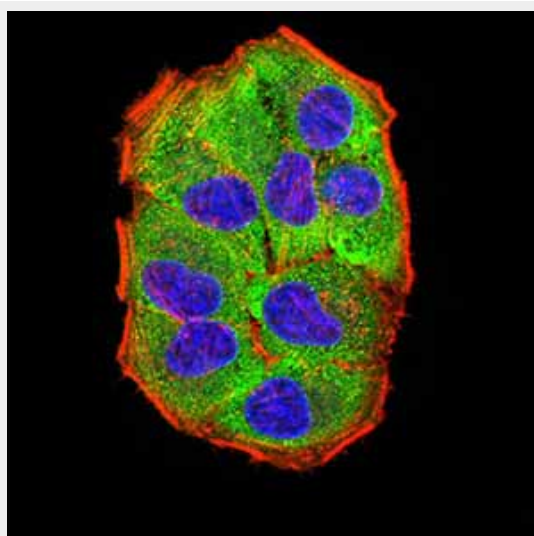


Figure 4:Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cells using PRKAG3 mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor- 555 phalloidin. Secondary antibody from Fisher (Cat#: 35503)

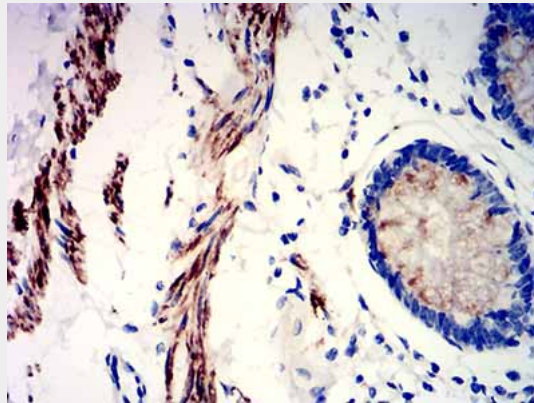


Figure 5:Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rectum tissues using PRKAG3 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

PRKAG3 - References

1.Diabetologia. 2010 Sep;53(9):1986-97.2.PLoS One. 2007 Sep 19;2(9):e903.