

**PRKAG3 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP16887b**

**Specification**

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**PRKAG3 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Application       | WB,E  |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">Q9UGI9</a>  |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">Q8BGM7</a> , <a href="#">Q2LL38</a> , <a href="#">NP_059127.2</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human   |
| Predicted         | Bovine, Mouse   |
| Host              | Rabbit  |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal  |
| Isotype           | Rabbit IgG  |
| Calculated MW     | 54258   |
| Antigen Region    | 426-454   |

**PRKAG3 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 53632

**Other Names**

5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit gamma-3, AMPK gamma3, AMPK subunit gamma-3, PRKAG3, AMPKG3

**Target/Specificity**

This PRKAG3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 426-454 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human PRKAG3.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

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

**Precautions**

PRKAG3 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PRKAG3 Antibody (C-term) - 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

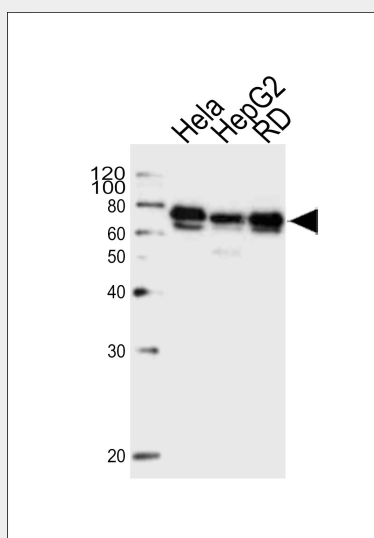
Skeletal muscle, with weak expression in heart and pancreas

## PRKAG3 Antibody (C-term) - 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 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa, HepG2, RD cell line (from left to right), using PRKAG3 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP16887b). AP16887b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat

anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20ug per lane.

### **PRKAG3 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a regulatory subunit of the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK). AMPK is a heterotrimer consisting of an alpha catalytic subunit, and non-catalytic beta and gamma subunits. AMPK is an important energy-sensing enzyme that monitors cellular energy status. In response to cellular metabolic stresses, AMPK is activated, and thus phosphorylates and inactivates acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) and beta-hydroxy beta-methylglutaryl-CoA reductase (HMGCR), key enzymes involved in regulating de novo biosynthesis of fatty acid and cholesterol. This subunit is one of the gamma regulatory subunits of AMPK. It is dominantly expressed in skeletal muscle. Studies of the pig counterpart suggest that this subunit may play a key role in the regulation of energy metabolism in skeletal muscle. [provided by RefSeq].

### **PRKAG3 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Jablonski, K.A., et al. Diabetes 59(10):2672-2681(2010)  
Jassim, G., et al. Pharmacopsychiatry (2010) In press :  
Crawford, S.A., et al. Diabetologia 53(9):1986-1997(2010)  
Ramanathan, L., et al. Protein Expr. Purif. 70(1):13-22(2010)  
McGeachie, M., et al. Circulation 120(24):2448-2454(2009)