

**bsm-33866M****[ Primary Antibody ]****AMPK beta 2 Mouse mAb****BioSS**  
ANTIBODIES

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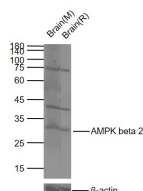
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**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Mouse	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> WB (1:1000-2000) <b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500) <b>IHC-F</b> (1:400-800) <b>IF</b> (1:100-500)  <b>Reactivity:</b> Mouse, Rat (predicted: Human)  <b>Predicted MW.:</b> 30 kDa  <b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cytoplasm ,Nucleus
<b>Clonality:</b> Monoclonal	<b>CloneNo.:</b> 5A3	
<b>GeneID:</b> 5565	<b>SWISS:</b> O43741	
<b>Target:</b> AMPK beta 2		
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
<b>Background:</b> PRKAB2 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 and plays a role in protecting cells from stresses that cause ATP depletion by switching off ATP-consuming biosynthetic pathways. AMPK is responsible for the regulation of fatty acid synthesis by phosphorylation of acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC). It also regulates cholesterol synthesis via phosphorylation and inactivation of hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase (HMGCR) and hormone-sensitive lipase. PRKAB2 may be a positive regulator of AMPK activity.		

**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

Sample: Lane 1: Mouse Brain lysates Lane 2: Rat Brain lysates  
Primary: Anti- AMPK beta 2 (bsm-33866M) at 1/1000 dilution  
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Mouse IgG at 1/20000 dilution  
Predicted band size: 30 kDa  
Observed band size: 30 kDa