

PRKAB1 Human

Description:PRKAB1 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 293 amino acids (1-270 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 32.8 kDa. The PRKAB1 is fused to a 23 amino acid His Tag at N-Terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:PKPS-033

For research use only.

Synonyms:AMPK, HAMPKb, 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit beta-1, AMPK subunit beta-1, AMPKb,PRKAB1.

Source:E.coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSMGNTSSE RAALERHGGH
KTPRRDSSGG TKDGRPKIL MDSPEDALF HSEEIKAPEK EEFLAWQHDL EVNDKAPAQA
RPTVFRWTGG GKEYVLSGSF NNWSKLPLTR SHNNFVAILD LPEGEHQYKF FVDGQWTHDP
SEPIVTSQLG TVNNIIQVKK TDFEVFDALM VDSQKCSVDS ELSSSPPGPY HQPEYVCKPE
ERFRAPPILP PH

Purity:Greater than 85% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The PRKAB1 protein solution (0.5mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 0.15M NaCl, 10% glycerol and 1mM DTT.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

5'-AMP-activated protein kinase subunit beta-1 (PRKAB1) hinders protein, carbohydrate and lipid biosynthesis, in addition to cell growth and proliferation. AMPK is a heterotrimer comprised of an alpha catalytic subunit, and non-catalytic beta and gamma subunits. AMPK acts via direct phosphorylation of metabolic enzymes, and longer-term effects by phosphorylation of transcription regulators. PRKAB1 is a regulator of cellular polarity by remodeling the actin cytoskeleton; most likely by indirectly activating myosin. Beta non-catalytic subunit acts as a scaffold on which the AMPK complex compiles, through its C-terminus that joins alpha (PRKAA1 or PRKAA2) and gamma subunits (PRKAG1, PRKAG2 or PRKAG3).

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