# **invitrogen** Rabbit (polyclonal) Anti-AMPKα 1/2 [pT<sup>172</sup>] Phosphospecific Antibody, Unconjugated

# **PRODUCT ANALYSIS SHEET**

Catalog Number:	44-1150G (10 mini-blot size)		
Lot Number:	See product label		
Volume:	100 μL		
Form of Antibody:	Rabbit polyclonal immunoglobulin in Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline (without $Mg^{2+}$ and $Ca^{2+}$ ), pH 7.3 (+/- 0.1), 50% glycerol with 1.0 mg/mL BSA (IgG, protease free) as a carrier.		
Preservative:	0.05% sodium azide (Caution: sodium azide is a poisonous and hazardous substance. Handle with care and dispose of properly.)		
Purification:	Purified from rabbit serum by sequential epitope-specific chromatography. The antibody has been negatively preadsorbed using a non-phosphopeptide corresponding to the site of phosphorylation to remove antibody that is reactive with non-phosphorylated AMPK. The final product is generated by affinity chromatography using a AMPK-derived peptide that is phosphorylated at threonine 172.		
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against a chemically synthesized phosphopeptide derived from the region of human AMPK that contains threonine 172. The sequence is conserved in human, mouse and rat.		
Target Summary:	AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) is a metabolic and stress-sensing kinase that regulates homeostatis, and a key target for treating Type 2 diabetes and obesity. AMPK exists as a heterotrimeric complex comprised of catalytic alpha subunits (62 kDa) and non-catalytic beta and gamma subunits. Alpha subunit has at least two isoforms (alpha 1 and alpha 2) which differ in their subcellular localization and AMP-dependence. AMPK is phosphorylated by upstream kinases, AMPK Kinase (AMPKK) and LKB1 which results in its activation. Active AMPK regulates metabolism by phosphorylating rate-limiting enzymes in metabolic pathways and controlling gene expression. Phosphorylation of threonine 172 in the activation loop of the alpha subunit is a key determinant of AMPK activity.		
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, mouse and rat.		
Applications:	The antibody has been used in Western blotting. Other applications have not been tested at Invitrogen.		
Suggested Working Dilutions:	For Western blotting applications, we recommend using the antibody at a 1:1000 starting dilution. The optimal antibody concentration should be determined empirically for each specific application.		
Storage:	Store at $-20^{\circ}$ C. We recommend a brief centrifugation before opening to settle vial contents. Then, apportion into working aliquots and store at $-20^{\circ}$ C. For shipment or short-term storage (up to one week), 2-8°C is sufficient.		
<b>Expiration Date:</b>	Expires one year from date of receipt when stored as instructed.		
Positive Controls Used:	Insulin-treated CHO-T cells, Insulin-treated 3T3L1, Metformin-treated L6 myoblast cells, Metformin-treated HepG2 cells		

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<b>Related Products:</b>	Antibodies:				
	IR/IGFR [pY <sup>1158</sup> ], Cat. # 44-802G	Akt [pS <sup>473</sup> ], Cat. # 44-623G			
	Antibodies (continued): IRS-1 [pY <sup>612</sup> ], Cat. # 44-816G AS160 [pT <sup>642</sup> ], Cat. # 44-1071G mTOR [pT <sup>2448</sup> ], Cat. # 44-1125G GSK3β [pS <sup>9</sup> ], Cat. # 44-600G	PTEN [pSpTpS <sup>380/382/385</sup> ], Cat. #44-1066G Akt [pT <sup>308</sup> ], Cat. # 44-602G P70 S6 Kinase [pT <sup>229</sup> ], Cat. # 44-918G RSK1 [pS <sup>221</sup> ], Cat. # 44-924G RSK1 [pS <sup>363</sup> ], Cat. # 44-926G			
References:	McCullough, L.D. et al. (2005) Pharmacological inhibition of AMP-activated protein kinase provides neuroprotection in stroke. J. Biol. Chem. 280(21):20493-20502.				
	Jorgensen, S.B. et al. (2004) The alpha2-5'AMP-activated protein kinase is a site 2 glycogen synthase kinase in skeletal muscle and is responsive to glucose loading. Diabetes 53(12):3074-3081.				
	Shaw, R.J. et al. (2004) The tumor suppressor LKB1 kinase directly activates AMP-activated kinase and regulates apoptosis in response to energy stress. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 101(10):3329-3335.				
	Zhou, M.H. et al. (2004) Activation of the AMP-activated protein kinase by the anti-diabetic drug metformin in vivo. Role of mitochondrial reactive nitrogen species. J. Biol. Chem. 279(42):43940-43951.				
	Woods, A. et al. (2003) Identification of phosphorylation sites in AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) for upstream AMPK kinases and study of their roles by site-directed mutagenesis. J. Biol. Chem. 2003 Aug 1;278(31):28434-28442.				
	Yin, W. et al. (2003) Role of AMP-activated protein kinase in cyclic AMP-dependent lipolysis in 3T3-L1 adipocytes. J. Biol. Chem. 2003 Oct 31;278(44):43074-43080.				
	Nagata, et al. (2003) AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) signaling in endothelial cells is essential for angiogenesis in response to hypoxic stress. J. Biol. Chem. 278(33):31000-31006.				
	Hawley, S.A. et al. (2002) The antidiabetic drug metformin activates the AMP-activated protein kinase cascade via an adenine nucleotide-independent mechanism. Diabetes 51(8):2420-2425.				

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# Upregulation, Antibody-Peptide Competition and Phosphatase Stripping

Extracts of HepG2 cells untreated (1) or treated with 12 mM Metformin for 24 hours in serum free media (2-6) were resolved by SDS-PAGE on a 10% Tris-glycine gel and transferred to PVDF. The membrane was left untreated (1-5) or treated with lambda phosphatase (6), blocked with a 3% BSA-TBST buffer for one hour at room temperature, and then incubated with the AMPK $\alpha$  1/2 [pT<sup>172</sup>] antibody for two hours at room temperature in 3% BSA-TBST buffer, following prior incubation with: no peptide (1,2), the non-phosphopeptide corresponding to the phosphopeptide immunogen (3), a generic phosphothreonine-containing peptide (4), or the phosphopeptide immunogen (5). After washing, the membrane was incubated with goat F(ab')<sub>2</sub> anti-rabbit IgG HRP conjugate (Cat. # ALI4404) and signals were detected using the Pierce SuperSignal<sup>TM</sup> method.

The data show that only the phosphopeptide corresponding to AMPK $\alpha$  1/2 [pT<sup>172</sup>] completely blocks the signal and that phosphatase stripping eliminates the signal, verifying that the antibody is phosphorylation sitespecific. The data also show upregulation of the phospho-signal upon Metformin treatment in this cell system.

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### Western Blotting Procedure

- 1. Lyse approximately 10<sup>7</sup> cells in 0.5 mL of ice cold Cell Lysis Buffer (formulation provided below). This buffer, a modified RIPA buffer, is suitable for recovery of most proteins, including membrane receptors, cytoskeletal-associated proteins, and soluble proteins. This cell lysis buffer formulation is available as a separate product which requires supplementation with protease inhibitors immediately prior to use (Invitrogen International catalog number FNN0011). Other cell lysis buffer formulations, such as Laemmli sample buffer and Triton-X 100 buffer, are also compatible with this procedure. Additional optimization of the cell stimulation protocol and cell lysis procedure may be required for each specific application.
- 2. Remove the cellular debris by centrifuging the lysates at 14,000 x g for 10 minutes. Alternatively, lysates may be ultracentrifuged at 100,000 x g for 30 minutes for greater clarification.
- 3. Carefully decant the clarified cell lysates into clean tubes and determine the protein concentration using a suitable method, such as the Bradford assay. Polypropylene tubes are recommended for storing cell lysates.
- 4. React an aliquot of the lysate with an equal volume of 2x Laemmli Sample Buffer (125 mM Tris, pH 6.8, 10% glycerol, 10% SDS, 0.006% bromophenol blue, and 130 mM dithiothreitol [DTT]) and boil the mixture for 90 seconds at 100°C.
- 5. Load 10-30 μg of the cell lysate into the wells of an appropriate single percentage or gradient minigel and resolve the proteins by SDS-PAGE.
- 6. In preparation for the Western transfer, cut a piece of PVDF membrane slightly larger than the gel. Soak the membrane in methanol for 1 minute, then rinse with ddH2O for 5 minutes.
- 7. Soak the PVDF membrane, 2 pieces of Whatman paper, and Western apparatus sponges in transfer buffer (formulation provided below) for 2 minutes.
- 8. Assemble the gel and membrane into the sandwich apparatus.
- 9. Transfer the proteins at 140 mA for 60-90 minutes at room temperature.
- 10. Following the transfer, rinse the membrane with Tris buffered saline for 2 minutes.
- 11. Block the membrane with blocking buffer (formulation provided below) overnight at 4°C or for one hour at room temperature.
- 12. Incubate the blocked blot with primary antibody at a 1:1000 starting concentration in Tris buffered saline supplemented with 3% Ig-free BSA and 0.1% Tween 20 overnight at 4°C or for two hours at room temperature.
- 13. Wash the blot with several changes of Tris buffered saline supplemented with 0.1% Tween 20.
- 14. Detect the antibody band using an appropriate secondary antibody, such as goat  $F(ab')_2$  anti-rabbit IgG alkaline phosphatase conjugate (catalog number ALI4405) or goat  $F(ab')_2$  anti-rabbit IgG horseradish peroxidase conjugate (catalog number ALI4404) in conjunction with your chemiluminescence reagents and instrumentation.

Cell Lysis Buffer Formulation:	Transfer Buffer Formulation:	Tris Buffered Saline Formulation:	Blocking Buffer Formulation:
10 mM Tris, pH 7.4	2.4 gm Tris base	20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4	100 mL Tris buffered saline
100 mM NaCl	14.2 gm glycine	0.9% NaCl	3 gm Ig-free BSA
1 mM EDTA	200 mL methanol		0.1 mL Tween 20
1 mM EGTA	Q.S. to 1 liter, then add		
1 mM NaF	1 mL 10% SDS.		
$20 \text{ mM Na}_4P_2O_7$	Cool to 4°C prior to use.		
2 mM Na <sub>3</sub> VO <sub>4</sub>			
0.1% SDS			
0.5% sodium deoxycholate			
1% Triton-X 100			
10% glycerol			
1 mM PMSF (made from a			
0.3 M stock in DMSO)			
or 1 mM AEBSF (water			
soluble version of PMSF)			
60 μg/mL aprotinin			
10 μg/mL leupeptin			
1 μg/mL pepstatin			
(alternatively, protease inhibitor			
cocktail such as Sigma Cat. #			
P2714 may be used)			

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