

Product datasheet for RC210226L1V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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AMPK alpha 2 (PRKAA2) (NM_006252) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: AMPK alpha 2 (PRKAA2) (NM_006252) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: AMPK alpha 2

Synonyms: AMPK; AMPK2; AMPKa2; PRKAA

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 006252

ORF Size: 1656 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210226).

Sequence:

OTI Disclaimer: The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of

reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing

variants is recommended prior to use. More info

OTI Annotation: This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression

varies depending on the nature of the gene.

RefSeg: NM 006252.2

 RefSeq Size:
 2435 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1659 bp

 Locus ID:
 5563

 UniProt ID:
 P54646

Cytogenetics: 1p32.2

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase





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Protein Pathways: Adipocytokine signaling pathway, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), Insulin signaling

pathway, mTOR signaling pathway, Regulation of autophagy

MW: 62.1 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a catalytic 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. Studies of the mouse counterpart suggest that this catalytic subunit may control whole-body insulin sensitivity and is necessary for maintaining

myocardial energy homeostasis during ischemia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]