CaMKIIα/δ (phospho Thr286) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #14024

Package Size: #14024-1 50ul #14024-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	CaMKIIα/δ (phospho Thr286) Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC-p,IF/ICC,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	Phospho-CaMKIIα/δ (T286) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CaMKIIα/δ protein only when phosphorylated at T286.
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CaMK2 around the phosphorylation site of Thr286. AA range:256-305
Other Names	CAMK2A; CAMKA; KIAA0968; Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase type II subunit alpha; CaM kinase II subunit alpha; CaMK-II subunit alpha; CAMK2D; CAMKD; Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase type II subunit delta; CaM kinase II
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:Q9UQM7/Q13557GeneID:815/817
Uniprot	Q9UQM7/Q13557
GeneID	815/817
SDS-PAGE MW	54
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	-20°C/1

Application Details

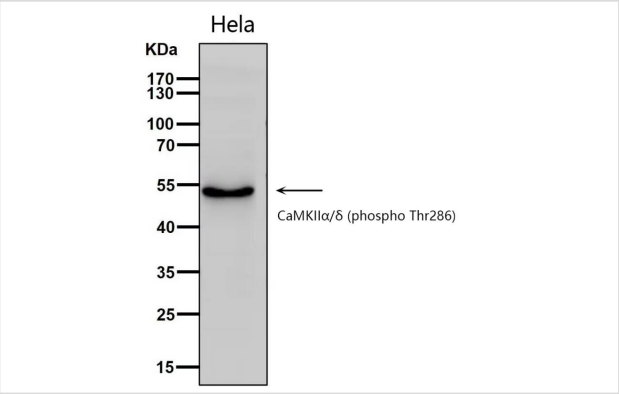
Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000.

Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.

Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000.

ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells, using CaMKIIα/δ (phospho Thr286) Polyclonal Antibody.

Background

calcium/calmodulin dependent protein kinase II alpha(CAMK2A) Homo sapiens The product of this gene belongs to the serine/threonine protein kinases family, and to the Ca(2+)/calmodulin-dependent protein kinases subfamily. Calcium signaling is crucial for several aspects of plasticity at glutamatergic synapses. This calcium calmodulin-dependent protein kinase is composed of four different chains: alpha, beta, gamma, and delta. The alpha chain encoded by this gene is required for hippocampal long-term potentiation (LTP) and spatial learning. In addition to its calcium-calmodulin (CaM)-dependent activity, this protein can undergo autophosphorylation, resulting in CaM-independent activity. Two transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2008],

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only