

Product Name: CaMKII α / β / δ Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab07886



Summary

Production Name	CaMKII α / β / δ Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC-P,IF-P,IF-F,ICC/IF,WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	CAMK2A CAMK2A; CAMKA; KIAA0968; Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase type II subunit alpha; CaM kinase II subunit alpha; CaMK-II subunit alpha; CAMK2B; CAM2; CAMK2; CAMKB; Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase type II subunit beta; Ca
Alternative Names	
Gene ID	815/816/817
SwissProt ID	Q9UQM7/Q13554/Q13557. The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CaMK2 alpha/beta/delta. AA range:271-320

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-2000, IHC-P 1:100-1:300, ELISA 1:5000, IF-P/IF-F/ICC/IF 1:50-200
Molecular Weight	

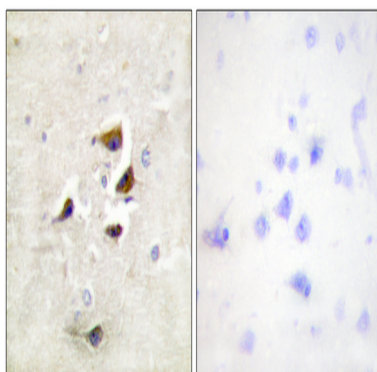
Background

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],catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,enzyme regulation:Autophosphorylation of Thr-286 allows the kinase to switch from a calmodulin-dependent to a calmodulin-independent state.,function:CaM-kinase II (CAMK2) is a prominent kinase in the central nervous system that may function in long-term potentiation and neurotransmitter release. Member of the NMDAR signaling complex in excitatory synapses it may regulate NMDAR-dependent potentiation of the AMPAR and synaptic plasticity.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. CAMK Ser/Thr protein kinase family. CaMK subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,subcellular location:Postsynaptic lipid rafts.,subunit:CAMK2 is composed of four different chains: alpha, beta, gamma, and delta. The different isoforms assemble into homo- or heteromultimeric holoenzymes composed of 8 to 12 subunits. Interacts with BAALC, MPDZ, SYN1, CAMK2N2 and SYNGAP1.,

Research Area

ErbB_HER;Calcium;Oocyte meiosis;WNT;WNT-T CELLLong-term potentiation;Neurotrophin;Olfactory transduction;GnRH;Melanogenesis;Glioma;

Image Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using CaMK2 alpha/beta/delta Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



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Note

For research use only.