

## Phospho-CaMKII Alpha/Delta (T286) Polyclonal Antibody

### Description

<b>Product type</b>	Primary Antibody
<b>Code</b>	BT-PHS00042
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Size</b>	20ul, 50ul, 100ul
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CaMK2 around the phosphorylation site of Thr286. AA range:256-305
<b>Mol wt</b>	54030
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Human, mouse, rat
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Recommended application</b>	WB, IHC-p, IF, ELISA
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Full name</b>	Phospho-CaMKIIalpha/delta (T286) Antibody
<b>Synonyms</b>	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 kina

**This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.**

### Background

The product of CAMK2A (calcium/calmodulin dependent protein kinase II alpha) 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 CAMK2A.

### Recommended Dilution

WB: 1: 500 - 1: 2000

IHC: 1: 100 - 1: 300

IF: 1: 200 - 1: 1000

ELISA: 1: 10000

Not yet tested in other applications.

### Images

No images.

### Storage

-20°C for one year