

CaMKII α (phospho Thr286) Polyclonal Antibody

Cat No: HR1AP8753

For research use only

Overview

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| Product Name | CaMKII α (phospho Thr286) Polyclonal Antibody |
| Source | Rabbit |
| Applications | WB,IHC-p,IF,ELISA |
| Species Reactivity | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Recommended Dilutions | |
| Immunogen | |
| Species | Rabbit |
| Storage | -20°C/1 year |
| Isotype | |
| Clonality | |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Observed band | 54kDa |
| GeneID?Human? | CAMK2A/CAMK2D |
| Human Swiss-Prot No. | |
| Cellular localization | |
| Alternative 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 kina |
| 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], |