

Anti-eEF2K (Thr-348), Phosphospecific Antibody
Catalog # AN1763**Specification****Anti-eEF2K (Thr-348), Phosphospecific Antibody - Product Information**

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Primary Accession | O00418 |
| Reactivity | Bovine |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Rabbit Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Calculated MW | 82144 |

Anti-eEF2K (Thr-348), Phosphospecific Antibody - Additional InformationGene ID **29904****Other Names**

eEF-2, eEF-2K, CaMK-III, eukaryotic elongation factor

Target/Specificity

Eukaryotic elongation factor 2 (eEF2) catalyzes the translocation of peptidyl-tRNA from the A site to the P site on the ribosome. eEF2 kinase (eEF2K) phosphorylates and inactivates eEF2, resulting in the inhibition of peptide-chain elongation. eEF2K is normally dependent on Ca²⁺ ions and calmodulin, and can be activated by PKA in response to elevated cAMP levels during cell stress- or starvation-related conditions. Regulation of eEF2K occurs through phosphorylation at multiple sites. Ser-78 phosphorylation is required for calmodulin binding and eEF2K activity, while phosphorylation of Ser-500 is required for Ca²⁺/calmodulin-independent kinase activity. Thr-348 is an autophosphorylation site that is required for kinase activity. Inhibitory phosphorylation may also regulate eEF2K, since phosphorylation at Ser-359 by SAPK4/p38 δ causes inactivation of eEF2K. Thus, multisite phospho-regulation of eEF2K may be important for proper control of eEF2K activity and protein translation.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-eEF2K (Thr-348), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

Blue Ice

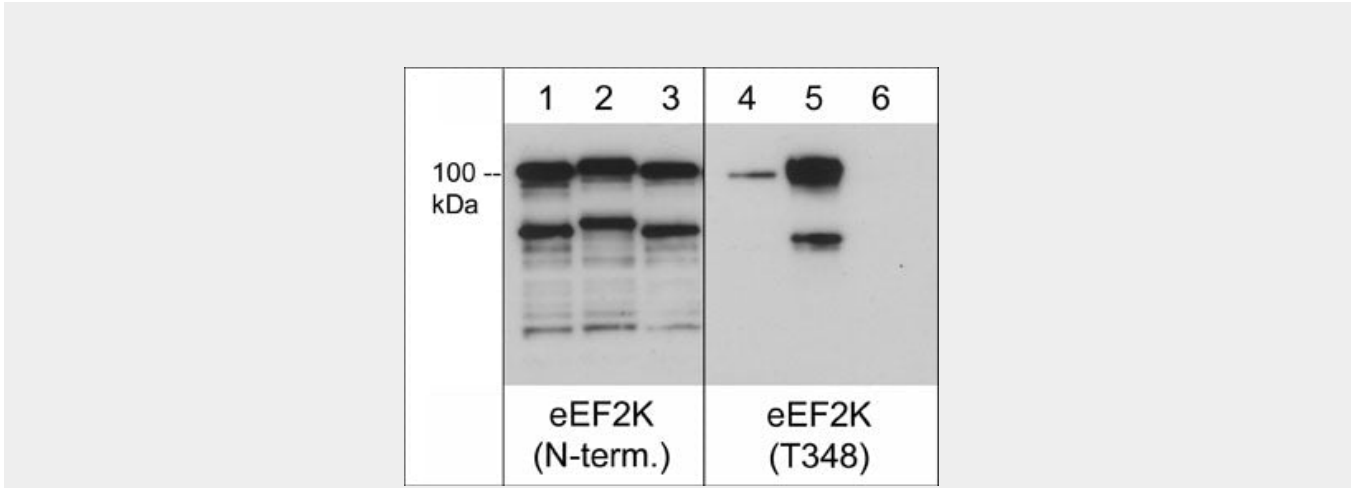
Anti-eEF2K (Thr-348), Phosphospecific Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)

- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-eEF2K (Thr-348), Phosphospecific Antibody - Images



Recombinant human eEF2K untreated (lanes 1 & 4) and auto-phosphorylated in the presence of Ca²⁺ and Calmodulin (lanes 2 & 5). In some lanes, the eEF2K was dephosphorylated with lambda phosphatase (lanes 3 & 6). The blots were probed with rabbit polyclonal anti-eEF2K (N-terminus) (lanes 1-3) or anti-eEF2K (Thr-348) (lanes 4-6). (Images provided by the laboratory of Dr. Kevin Dalby in the Dept. of Pharmacy at the University of Texas at Austin.)

Anti-eEF2K (Thr-348), Phosphospecific Antibody - Background

Eukaryotic elongation factor 2 (eEF2) catalyzes the translocation of peptidyl-tRNA from the A site to the P site on the ribosome. eEF2 kinase (eEF2K) phosphorylates and inactivates eEF2, resulting in the inhibition of peptide-chain elongation. eEF2K is normally dependent on Ca²⁺ ions and calmodulin, and can be activated by PKA in response to elevated cAMP levels during cell stress- or starvation-related conditions. Regulation of eEF2K occurs through phosphorylation at multiple sites. Ser-78 phosphorylation is required for calmodulin binding and eEF2K activity, while phosphorylation of Ser-500 is required for Ca²⁺/calmodulin-independent kinase activity. Thr-348 is an autophosphorylation site that is required for kinase activity. Inhibitory phosphorylation may also regulate eEF2K, since phosphorylation at Ser-359 by SAPK4/p38 δ causes inactivation of eEF2K. Thus, multisite phospho-regulation of eEF2K may be important for proper control of eEF2K activity and protein translation.