

**eEF2K Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP69657**Specification**

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**eEF2K Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | <b>WB</b>              |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">O00418</a> |
| Reactivity        | <b>Human, Rat</b>      |
| Host              | <b>Rabbit</b>          |
| Clonality         | <b>Polyclonal</b>      |

**eEF2K Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 29904**Other Names**EEF2K; Eukaryotic elongation factor 2 kinase; eEF-2 kinase; eEF-2K;  
Calcium/calmodulin-dependent eukaryotic elongation factor 2 kinase**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**eEF2K Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** EEF2K**Function**

Threonine kinase that regulates protein synthesis by controlling the rate of peptide chain elongation. Upon activation by a variety of upstream kinases including AMPK or TRPM7, phosphorylates the elongation factor EEF2 at a single site, renders it unable to bind ribosomes and thus inactive. In turn, the rate of protein synthesis is reduced.

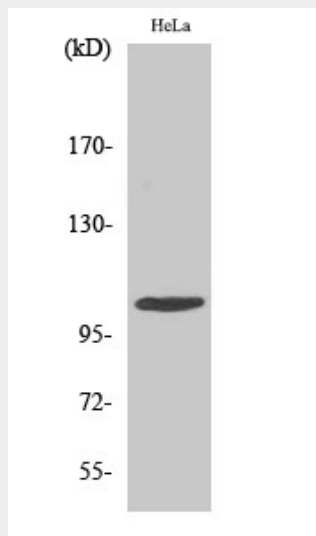
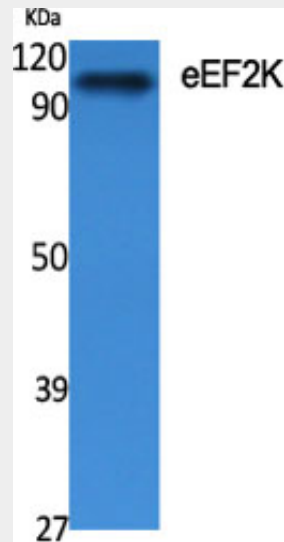
**eEF2K Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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](#)

### eEF2K Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### eEF2K Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Threonine kinase that regulates protein synthesis by controlling the rate of peptide chain elongation. Upon activation by a variety of upstream kinases including AMPK or TRPM7, phosphorylates the elongation factor EEF2 at a single site, renders it unable to bind ribosomes and thus inactive. In turn, the rate of protein synthesis is reduced.