

**Anti-CaM Kinase II (RABBIT) Antibody**  
**CaM Kinase II Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASR5309****Specification**

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**Anti-CaM Kinase II (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information**

Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Conjugate	<b>Unconjugated</b>
Target Species	<b>Human</b>
Reactivity	<b>Mouse</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Application	<b>WB, E, I, LCI</b>
Application Note	<b>This affinity purified antibody has been tested for use in ELISA and western blot. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band ~ 54 kDa in size corresponding to CaM Kinase II by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract.</b>
Physical State	<b>Liquid (sterile filtered)</b>
Buffer	<b>0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2</b>
Immunogen	<b>This affinity purified antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to an N-terminus region of Human CaM Kinase II protein.</b>
Preservative	<b>0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide</b>

**Anti-CaM Kinase II (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID 815****Other Names**  
815**Purity**

This affinity purified antibody is directed against human CaM Kinase II protein. The product was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity purification. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest reactivity with this protein from human, mouse, rat, and orangutan based on 100% homology for the immunogen sequence. Cross reactivity with CaM Kinase II protein from zebrafish and rabbit may occur as this sequence only varies by one amino acid residue (94% homology). Cross reactivity with CaM Kinase II homologues from other sources has not been determined.

**Storage Condition**

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted

liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

#### Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

### Anti-CaM Kinase II (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** CAMK2A

**Synonyms** CAMKA, KIAA0968

#### Function

Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase that functions autonomously after Ca(2+)/calmodulin-binding and autophosphorylation, and is involved in various processes, such as synaptic plasticity, neurotransmitter release and long-term potentiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14722083" target="\_blank">14722083</a>). Member of the NMDAR signaling complex in excitatory synapses, it regulates NMDAR-dependent potentiation of the AMPAR and therefore excitatory synaptic transmission (By similarity). Regulates dendritic spine development (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28130356" target="\_blank">28130356</a>). Also regulates the migration of developing neurons (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29100089" target="\_blank">29100089</a>). Phosphorylates the transcription factor FOXO3 to activate its transcriptional activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23805378" target="\_blank">23805378</a>). Phosphorylates the transcription factor ETS1 in response to calcium signaling, thereby decreasing ETS1 affinity for DNA (By similarity). In response to interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) stimulation, catalyzes phosphorylation of STAT1, stimulating the JAK- STAT signaling pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11972023" target="\_blank">11972023</a>). In response to interferon- beta (IFN-beta) stimulation, stimulates the JAK-STAT signaling pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35568036" target="\_blank">35568036</a>). Acts as a negative regulator of 2- arachidonoylglycerol (2-AG)-mediated synaptic signaling via modulation of DAGLA activity (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

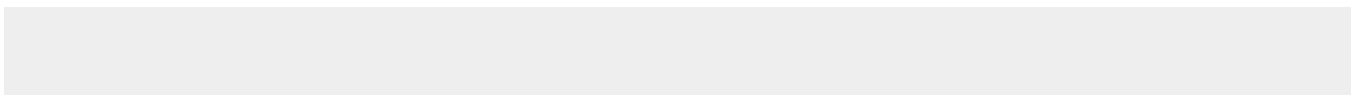
Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P11275}. Postsynaptic density {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P11275}. Cell projection, dendritic spine. Cell projection, dendrite. Note=Postsynaptic lipid rafts {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P11275}

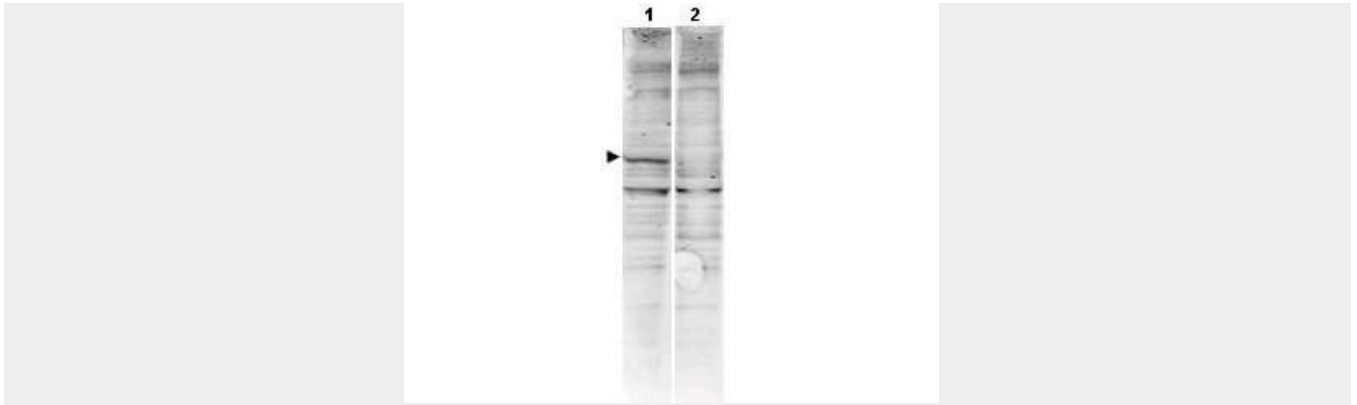
### Anti-CaM Kinase II (RABBIT) Antibody - Protocols

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-CaM Kinase II (RABBIT) Antibody - Images





Western blot using Rockland's Affinity Purified anti-CaM Kinase II antibody shows detection of a band ~54 kDa corresponding to human alpha CaM Kinase II (arrowhead lane 1). Specific reactivity with this band is blocked when the antibody is pre-incubated with the immunizing peptide (lane 2). Approximately 35  $\mu$ g of a mouse brain whole cell lysate (p/n W10-000-T004) was separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE and transferred onto nitrocellulose. CaM Kinase II was similarly detected on lysates from rat brain (not shown). After blocking the membrane was probed with the primary antibody diluted to 1:1,500 for 2h at room temperature followed by washes and reaction with a 1:10,000 dilution of IRDye™ 800 conjugated Gt-a-Rabbit IgG [H&L] MX (p/n 611-132-122) for 45 min at room temperature. IRDye™ 800 fluorescence image was captured using the Odyssey® Infrared Imaging System developed by LI-COR. IRDye is a trademark of LI-COR, Inc. Other detection systems will yield similar results.

#### **Anti-CaM Kinase II (RABBIT) Antibody - Background**

CaM Kinase II (also known as CAMK2 and calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase type II alpha chain) is a prominent kinase in the central nervous system that may function in the long-term potentiation of neurotransmitter release. CaM Kinase II autophosphorylates itself at Thr-286 which allows the kinase to switch from a calmodulin-dependent to a calmodulin-independent state. CaM Kinase II 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. This kinase is expressed in brain tissue. Alternative splicing occurs for this gene product.