

CaMKII $\beta/\gamma/\delta$ (phospho Thr287) rabbit pAb**Cat#: orb770520 (Manual)**

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name	CaMKII $\beta/\gamma/\delta$ (phospho Thr287) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	IF;WB;IHC;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CaMK2-beta/gamma/delta around the phosphorylation site of Thr287. AA range:253-302
Specificity	Phospho-CaMKII $\beta/\gamma/\delta$ (T287) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CaMKII $\beta/\gamma/\delta$ protein only when phosphorylated at T287.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase type II subunit beta
Gene Name	CAMK2B
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Sarcoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Cell junction, synapse . In slow-twitch muscle, evenly distributed between longitudinal SR and junctional SR.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	50+65kD
Human Gene ID	816/818/817
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q13554/Q13555/Q13557
Alternative Names	CAMK2B; CAM2; CAMK2; CAMKB; Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase type II subunit beta; CaM kinase II subunit beta; CaMK-II subunit beta; CAMK2G; CAMK; CAMK-II; CAMKG; Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase type II subunit gamma;
Background	<p>The product of this gene belongs to the serine/threonine protein kinase family and to the Ca(2+)/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase subfamily. Calcium signaling is crucial for several aspects of plasticity at glutamatergic synapses. In mammalian cells, the enzyme is composed of four different chains: alpha, beta, gamma, and delta. The product of this gene is a beta chain. It is possible that distinct isoforms of this chain have different cellular localizations and interact differently with calmodulin. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2014],</p>