

**EEF2K (Ser366) Antibody**  
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)  
Catalog # AP22222a

**Specification**

**EEF2K (Ser366) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O00418</a>
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Clone Names	RB56632
Calculated MW	82144

**EEF2K (Ser366) Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 29904

**Other Names**

Eukaryotic elongation factor 2 kinase, eEF-2 kinase, eEF-2K, 2.7.11.20, Calcium/calmodulin-dependent eukaryotic elongation factor 2 kinase, EEF2K

**Target/Specificity**

This EEF2k (Ser366) antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 337-371 amino acids from human EEF2k.

**Dilution**

WB ~ ~ 1:2000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

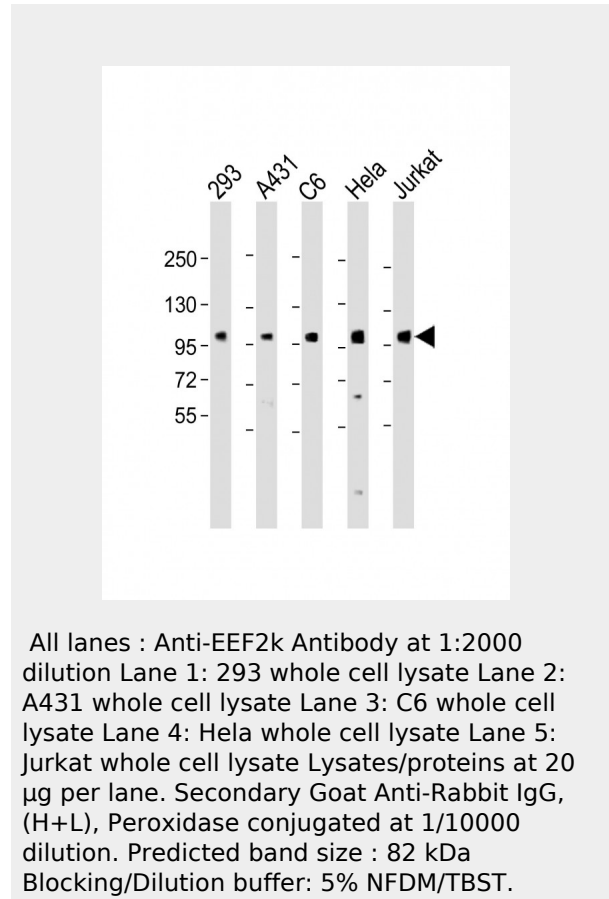
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

EEF2K (Ser366) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**EEF2K (Ser366) Antibody - Protein Information**

Name EEF2K



**EEF2K (Ser366) 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.

**EEF2K (Ser366) Antibody - References**

Ryazanov A.G., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 94:4884-4889(1997).  
Martin J., et al. Nature 432:988-994(2004).  
Pavur K.S., et al. Biochemistry 39:12216-12224(2000).  
Knebel A., et al. EMBO J. 20:4360-4369(2001).  
Wang X., et al. EMBO J. 20:4370-4379(2001).

**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 (Ser366) 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](#)