

CaMKII (Alpha-Specific) Antibody
CaMKII Antibody, Clone 6G9
Catalog # ASM10036

Specification

CaMKII (Alpha-Specific) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, ICC, IP, E, RIA
Primary Accession	P11798
Other Accession	NP_033922.1
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Bovine
Clonality	Monoclonal

Description

Mouse Anti-Rat CaMKII (Alpha-Specific) Monoclonal IgG1

Target/Specificity

Detects ~50-60kDa. Recognizes both phosphorylated and non-phosphorylated forms.

Other Names

CamK2 Antibody, CamK2A Antibody, CamK2B Antibody, CamK2D Antibody, CamK2G Antibody, CAMKA Antibody

Immunogen

Partially purified rat CaMKII

Purification

Protein G Purified

Storage

-20°C

Storage Buffer

PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

Shipping Temperature

Blue Ice or 4°C

Certificate of Analysis

0.1 µg/ml was sufficient for detection of CamKII in 20 µg rat brain tissue extract by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using Goat Anti-Mouse IgG:AP as the secondary.

Cellular Localization

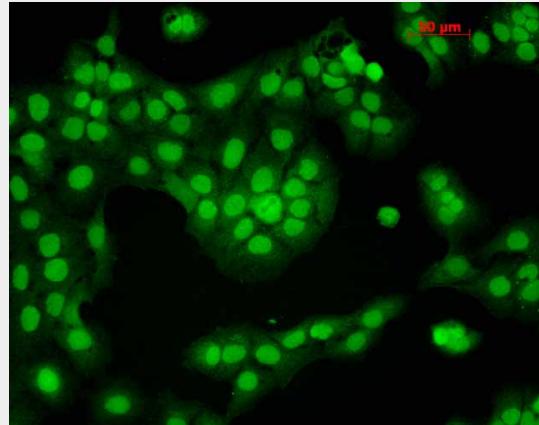
Cytoplasm | Mitochondrion | Nucleus | Cell Junction | Synapse | Presynaptic Cell Membrane

CaMKII (Alpha-Specific) Antibody - Protocols

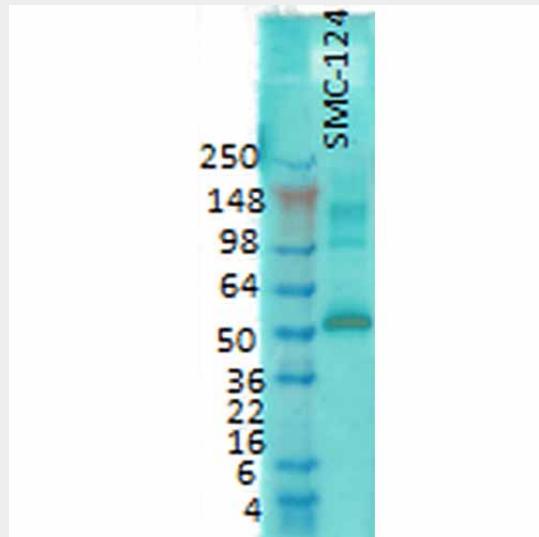
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

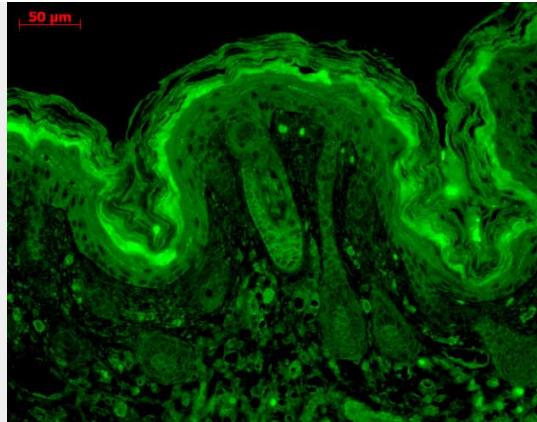
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CaMKII (Alpha-Specific) Antibody - Images

Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Mouse Anti-CaMKII Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 6G9 (ASM10036). Tissue: HaCaT cells. Species: Human. Fixation: Cold 100% methanol for 10 minutes at -20°C. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-CaMKII Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10036) at 1:100 for 1 hour at RT. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green) at 1:50 for 1 hour at RT. Localization: Nuclear Staining.



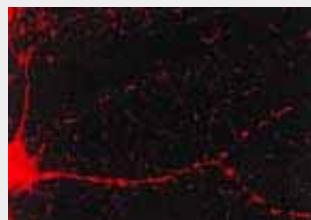
Western Blot analysis of Rat brain membrane lysate showing detection of CaMKII protein using Mouse Anti-CaMKII Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 6G9 (ASM10036). Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-CaMKII Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10036) at 1:1000.



Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-CaMKII Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 6G9 (ASM10036). Tissue: backskin. Species: Mouse. Fixation: Bouin's Fixative and paraffin-embedded. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-CaMKII Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10036) at 1:100 for 1 hour at RT. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green) at 1:50 for 1 hour at RT. Localization: Hair follicles, epidermis.



Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-CaMKII Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 6G9 (ASM10036). Tissue: colon carcinoma. Species: Human. Fixation: Formalin. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-CaMKII Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10036) at 1:10000 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: Biotin Goat Anti-Mouse at 1:2000 for 1 hour at RT. Counterstain: Mayer Hematoxylin (purple/blue) nuclear stain at 200 μ l for 2 minutes at RT. Magnification: 40x.



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Mouse Anti-CaMKII Monoclonal Antibody, Clone 6G9 (ASM10036). Tissue: dissociated hippocampal neurons. Species: Mouse. Fixation: Cold 4% paraformaldehyde/0.2% glutaraldehyde in 0.1M sodium phosphate buffer. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-CaMKII Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10036) at 1:1000 for 12 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (green) at 1:50 for 30 minutes at RT. Magnification: 10X. Courtesy of: Mary Kennedy, Caltech.

CaMKII (Alpha-Specific) Antibody - Background

CaMKII is an important member of the calcium/calmodulin-activated protein kinase family, functioning in neural synaptic stimulation and T-cell receptor signaling (1, 2). CaMKII is expressed in

many different tissues but is specifically found in the neurons of the forebrain and its mRNA is found within the dendrites and the soma of the neuron. The CaMKII that is found in the neurons consist of two subunits of 52 (termed alpha genes) and 60 kDa (beta genes). CaMKII has catalytic and regulatory domains, as well as an ATP-binding domain, and a consensus phosphorylation site (3-7). The binding of Ca²⁺/calmodulin to its regulatory domain releases its auto inhibitory effect and activates the kinase (8). This kinase activation results in autophosphorylation at threonine 286 (8). The threonine phosphorylation state of CaMKII can be regulated through PP1/PKA. Whereas PP1 (protein phosphatase 1) dephosphorylates phospho-CaMKII at Thr286, PKA (protein kinase A) prevents this dephosphorylation (9). Autophosphorylation also enables CaMKII to attain an enhanced affinity for NMDA receptors in postsynaptic densities (10-12).

CaMKII (Alpha-Specific) Antibody - References

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2. Barria A. et al. (1997) *Science* 276: 2042-2045.
3. Bennet M.K. and Kennedy M.B. (1987) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 84: 1794-1798.
4. Broke L., Srinivasan M. and Schulman H. (1995) *J. Neurosci.* 15: 6797-6808.
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6. Edman C.F. and Schulman H. (1994) *Biochem. Biophys. Acta* 1221: 90-102.
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8. Means A.R. (2000) *Mol. Endocrinol.* 14: 4-12.
9. Makhinson M. et al. (1999) *J. Neurosci.* 19: 2500-2510.
10. Strack S. and Colbran R.J. (1998) *J. Biol. Chem.* 273: 20689-20692.
11. Leonard S.A., Lim I.A., Hemsworth D.E., Horne M.C. and Hell J.W. (1999) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 96: 3239-3244.
12. Shen K. and Meyer Y. (1999) *Science* 284: 162-167.