

## Mouse Camk2d Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP13799c

### **Specification**

#### Mouse Camk2d Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information

**Primary Accession** 

Q6PHZ2

# Mouse Camk2d Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID 108058** 

#### **Other Names**

Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase type II subunit delta, CaM kinase II subunit delta, CaMK-II subunit delta, Camk2d, Kiaa4163

## Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13799c was selected from the Center region of Mouse Camk2d. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

#### **Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

#### **Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Mouse Camk2d Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name Camk2d

Synonyms Kiaa4163

#### **Function**

Calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase involved in the regulation of Ca(2+) homeostatis and excitation-contraction coupling (ECC) in heart by targeting ion channels, transporters and accessory proteins involved in Ca(2+) influx into the myocyte, Ca(2+) release from the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR), SR Ca(2+) uptake and Na(+) and K(+) channel transport (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12676814" target="\_blank">12676814</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15456698" target="\_blank">15456698</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17124532" target="\_blank">17124532</a>). Targets also transcription factors and signaling molecules to regulate heart function. In its activated form, is involved in the pathogenesis of dilated cardiomyopathy and heart failure (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12676814" target=" blank">12676814</a>, PubMed:<a



Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19381018" target=" blank">19381018</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19179290" target="blank">19179290</a>). Contributes to cardiac decompensation and heart failure by regulating SR Ca(2+) release via direct phosphorylation of RYR2 Ca(2+) channel on 'Ser-2808' (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20194790" target="\_blank">20194790</a>). In the nucleus, phosphorylates the MEF2 repressor HDAC4, promoting its nuclear export and binding to 14-3-3 protein, and expression of MEF2 and genes involved in the hypertrophic program. Is essential for left ventricular remodeling responses to myocardial infarction (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15793582" target=" blank">15793582</a>). In pathological myocardial remodeling acts downstream of the beta adrenergic receptor signaling cascade to regulate key proteins involved in ECC. Regulates Ca(2+) influx to myocytes by binding and phosphorylating the L-type Ca(2+) channel subunit beta-2 CACNB2. In addition to Ca(2+) channels, can target and regulate the cardiac sarcolemmal Na(+) channel Nav1.5/SCN5A and the K+ channel Kv4.3/KCND3, which contribute to arrhythmogenesis in heart failure (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17124532" target=" blank">17124532</a>). Phosphorylates phospholamban (PLN/PLB), an endogenous inhibitor of SERCA2A/ATP2A2, contributing to the enhancement of SR Ca(2+) uptake that may be important in frequencydependent acceleration of relaxation (FDAR) and maintenance of contractile function during acidosis. May participate in the modulation of skeletal muscle function in response to exercise, by regulating SR Ca(2+) transport through phosphorylation of PLN/PLB and triadin, a ryanodine receptor-coupling factor. 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>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane, sarcolemma; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Sarcoplasmic reticulum membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side

#### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in cardiac muscle and skeletal muscle. Isoform Delta 2, isoform Delta 6, isoform Delta 6 and isoform Delta 10 are expressed in cardiac muscle. Isoform Delta 2 is expressed in skeletal muscle.

# Mouse Camk2d Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

# Blocking Peptides

Mouse Camk2d Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images

### Mouse Camk2d Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background

CaM-kinase II (CAMK2) is a prominent kinase in the central nervous system that may function in long-term potentiation and neurotransmitter release (By similarity).

# Mouse Camk2d Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Martinez-Pena y Valenzuela, I., et al. J. Neurosci. 30(37):12455-12465(2010)Toko, H., et al. Circulation 122(9):891-899(2010)Kushnir, A., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(22):10274-10279(2010)Mangmool, S., et al. J. Cell Biol. 189(3):573-587(2010)Koval, O.M., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(11):4996-5000(2010)