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ProductInformation

MONOCLONAL ANTI-PHOSPHORYLATED CaM KINASE II (α SUBUNIT) ANTIBODY, CLONE 22B1
Isotype: IgG1

Product No. **P-247**

Product Description
For the localization and detection of the phosphorylated CaM kinase II α subunit (approx. 50 kDa); can be used in immunoblotting, ELISA and immunofluorescence.

Monoclonal anti-Phosphorylated CAM Kinase II (α-subunit) is derived from the 22B1 hybridoma produced by the fusion of HL-1 mouse myeloma cells and spleen cells from Balb/c mice. Thiophosphorylated (at Thr-286) peptide (Met-His-Arg-Gln-Glu-Thr-Val-Asp-Cys-Leu-Lys-Lys-Phe-Asn), corresponding to amino acids 281-294 of the rat and mouse CaM kinase II α subunit, used as immunogen.

This product reacts with the recombinant and native rat phosphorylated CaM (Ca^{2+}/calmodulin-dependent) kinase II α subunit only. It does not cross-react with the non-phosphorylated α subunit or with the 60 kDa β subunit in either phosphorylation state. The 50 kDa α subunit is seen in immunoblotting only after phosphorylation. Using immunofluorescence on rat hippocampal cells, labels cell somas and neurophil areas, while nuclei are only lightly stained (fixation with cold methanol is recommended).

Reagents
This product consists of purified IgG1 in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide added as a preservative.

Precautions and Disclaimer
Due to the sodium azide content a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for this product has been sent to the attention of the safety officer of your institution. Consult the MSDS for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage and Stability
For continuous use, store at –20 °C for up to one month. For extended storage, solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Storage in “frost-free” freezers is not recommended. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify by centrifugation before use.

References
1. Ouyang, Y. et al. J. Neurosci. **17**, 5416-5427 (1997).
2. Kindler, S. et al. J. Neurosci. Methods **68**, 61-70 (1996).
3. Patton, B.L. et al. Mol. Biol. Cell **4**, 159-172 (1993).
4. Erondu, N.E. et al. J. Neurosci. **5**, 3270-3277 (1985).

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