

# CaMKII $\delta$ (A-17): sc-5392

## BACKGROUND

The Ca<sup>2+</sup>/calmodulin-dependent protein kinases (CaM kinases) comprise a structurally related subfamily of serine/threonine kinases which include CaMKI, CaMKII and CaMKIV. CaMKII is an ubiquitously expressed serine/threonine protein kinase that is activated by Ca<sup>2+</sup> and calmodulin (CaM) and has been implicated in regulation of the cell cycle and transcription. There are four CaMKII isozymes, designated  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$ , which may or may not be co-expressed in the same tissue type. CaMKIV is stimulated by Ca<sup>2+</sup> and CaM but also requires phosphorylation by a CaMK for full activation. Stimulation of the T cell receptor CD3 signaling complex with an anti-CD3 monoclonal antibody leads to a 10-40-fold increase in CaMKIV activity. An additional kinase, CaMKK, functions to activate CaMKI through the specific phosphorylation of the regulatory threonine residue at position 177.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Camk2d (mouse) mapping to 3 G1.

## SOURCE

CaMKII $\delta$  (A-17) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of CaMKII $\delta$  of rat origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-5392 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

## APPLICATIONS

CaMKII $\delta$  (A-17) is recommended for detection of CaMKII $\delta$  of mouse and rat origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000); partially cross-reactive with CaMKII $\beta$ .

CaMKII $\delta$  (A-17) is also recommended for detection of CaMKII $\delta$  in additional species, including equine and canine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for CaMKII $\delta$  siRNA (m): sc-38954, CaMKII $\delta$  siRNA (r): sc-270384, CaMKII $\delta$  shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-38954-SH, CaMKII $\delta$  shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-270384-SH, CaMKII $\delta$  shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38954-V and CaMKII $\delta$  shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-270384-V.

Molecular Weight of CaMKII $\delta$ : 54 kDa.

Positive Controls: mouse brain extract: sc-2253.

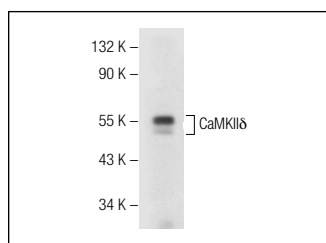
## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## DATA



CaMKII $\delta$  (A-17): sc-5392. Western blot analysis of CaMKII $\delta$  expression in mouse brain tissue extract.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

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3. Chohan, P.K., et al. 2006. L-arginine administration recovers sarcoplasmic reticulum function in ischemic reperfused hearts by preventing Calpain activation. *Cardiovasc. Res.* 69: 152-163.
4. Sacchetto, R., et al. 2007. Glycogen synthase binds to sarcoplasmic reticulum and is phosphorylated by CaMKII in fast-twitch skeletal muscle. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 459: 115-121.
5. Cohen, T.J., et al. 2007. The histone deacetylase HDAC4 connects neural activity to muscle transcriptional reprogramming. *J. Biol. Chem.* 282: 33752-33759.
6. Shao, C.H., et al. 2009. Exercise training during diabetes attenuates cardiac ryanodine receptor dysregulation. *J. Appl. Physiol.* 106: 1280-1292.
7. Peng, W., et al. 2010. Cardioprotection by CaMKII- $\delta$ B is mediated by phosphorylation of heat shock factor 1 and subsequent expression of inducible heat shock protein 70. *Circ. Res.* 106: 102-110.
8. Martinez-Pena y Valenzuela, I., et al. 2010. Calcium/calmodulin kinase II-dependent acetylcholine receptor cycling at the mammalian neuro-muscular junction *in vivo*. *J. Neurosci.* 30: 12455-12465.
9. Briston, S.J., et al. 2011. Impaired  $\beta$ -adrenergic responsiveness accentuates dysfunctional excitation-contraction coupling in an ovine model of tachypacing-induced heart failure. *J. Physiol.* 589: 1367-1382.
10. Razani, B., et al. 2011. Fatty acid synthase modulates homeostatic responses to myocardial stress. *J. Biol. Chem.* 286: 30949-30961.
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