

## Recombinant EIF2S1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301512L**

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

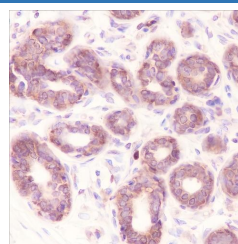
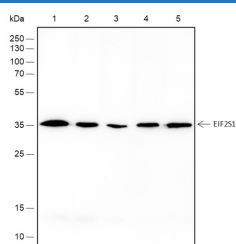
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant human EIF2S1 fragment
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG, $\kappa$
<b>Clone</b>	A211
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

### Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:50-1:100

### Data



Western Blot with EIF2S1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000. Lane 1: HeLa, Lane 2: HepG2, Lane 3: MCF-7, Lane 4: Raw264.7, Lane 5: C6  
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast using EIF2S1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

**Observed-MW:36 kDa**

**Calculated-MW:36 kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

The eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2- $\alpha$  subunit (EIF2S1) is the first regulatory step that catalyzes the initiation of protein synthesis and promotes the binding of the initial tRNA to the 40S ribosomal subunit. As an important translation initiation factor, the eukaryotic initiation factor 2- $\alpha$  subunit is regulated by a variety of signal molecules, that is, it functions by regulating the phosphorylation and acetylation status of EIF2S1. Kinases activated by viral infection (PKR), endoplasmic reticulum stress (PERK/PEK), amino acid deprivation (GCN2) or heme deficiency (HRI) can phosphorylate EIF2S1 to regulate the transcription and translation of cell-related genes and enhance Cell protection mechanism.

### For Research Use Only

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