

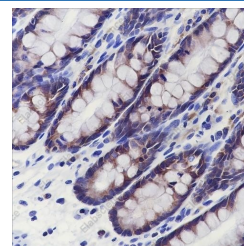
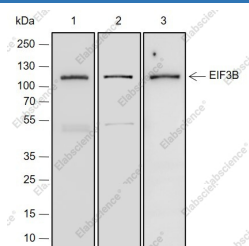
Recombinant eIF3B Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301513L**

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

Description	
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human eIF3B
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C171136
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:2000-1:20000
ICC/IF	1:200-1:500
FCM	1:10-1:100

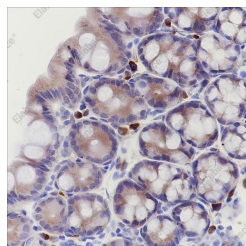
Data



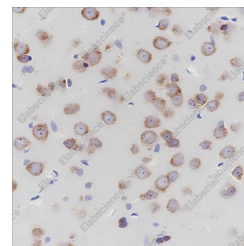
Western Blot with eIF3B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:20000. Lane 1: Jurkat, Lane 2: Hela, Lane 3: NIH-3T3 using eIF3B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Observed-MW:117 kDa

Calculated-MW:93 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse colon using eIF3B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat cerebrum using eIF3B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Preparation & Storage	
Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag
Background	

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.4

RNA-binding component of the eukaryotic translation initiation factor 3 (eIF-3) complex, which is required for several steps in the initiation of protein synthesis. The eIF-3 complex associates with the 40S ribosome and facilitates the recruitment of eIF-1, eIF-1A, eIF-2: GTP: methionyl-tRNA_i and eIF-5 to form the 43S pre-initiation complex (43S PIC). The eIF-3 complex stimulates mRNA recruitment to the 43S PIC and scanning of the mRNA for AUG recognition. The eIF-3 complex is also required for disassembly and recycling of post-termination ribosomal complexes and subsequently prevents premature joining of the 40S and 60S ribosomal subunits prior to initiation. The eIF-3 complex specifically targets and initiates translation of a subset of mRNAs involved in cell proliferation, including cell cycling, differentiation and apoptosis, and uses different modes of RNA stem-loop binding to exert either translational activation or repression. UniRule annotation⁴ Publications (Microbial infection) In case of FCV infection, plays a role in the ribosomal termination-reinitiation event leading to the translation of VP2.