

Recombinant eIF3B Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301513L**

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

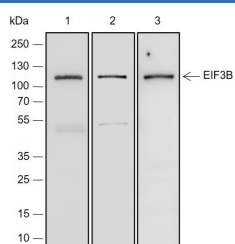
Description

Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant human eIF3B1 fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A212
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications Recommended Dilution

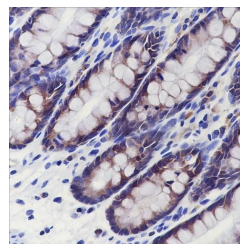
WB	1:500-1:1000
IHC	1:50-1:100

Data

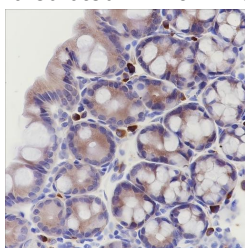


Western Blot with eIF3B Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:20000. Lane 1: Jurkat, Lane 2: Hela, Lane 3: NIH-3T3

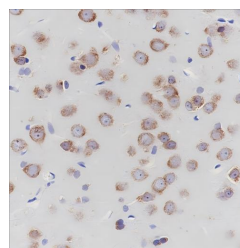
Observed-MW:116 kDa
Calculated-MW:92 kDa



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



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. V1.0

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.