

4E-BP1/EIF4EBP1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN200088P**

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

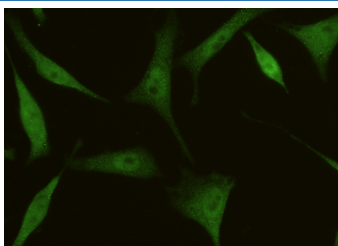
Description

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Reactivity | Human |
| Immunogen | Recombinant Human 4E-BP1 / EIF4EBP1 Protein |
| Host | Mouse |
| Isotype | IgG1 |
| Clone | 5H13 |
| Purification | Protein A |
| Buffer | 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS |

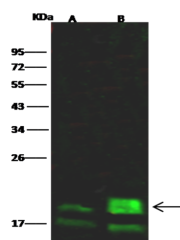
Applications

| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|---------------|----------------------|
| WB | 1:500-1:1000 |
| ICC/IF | 1:100-1:500 |

Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human 4EBP1 in HeLa cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with Mouse anti-Human 4EBP1 Monoclonal Antibody (1:300) at 37°C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI for nuclear staining (blue). Positive staining was localized to nucleus and cytoplasm.



Western Blot with 4E-BP1 / EIF4EBP1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: A431 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: K562 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Observed-MW:13 kDa
Calculated-MW:13 kDa

Preparation & Storage

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Storage | This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | Ice bag |

Background

This gene encodes one member of a family of translation repressor proteins. The protein directly interacts with eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E (eIF4E), which is a limiting component of the multisubunit complex that recruits 40S ribosomal subunits to the 5' end of mRNAs. Interaction of this protein with eIF4E inhibits complex assembly and represses translation. This protein is phosphorylated in response to various signals including UV irradiation and insulin signaling, resulting in its dissociation from eIF4E and activation of mRNA translation.

For Research Use Only