

**Anti-EIF6 Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO11338****Specification**

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**Anti-EIF6 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P56537</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 6(EIF6) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, IHC-F in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-EIF6 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3692

**Other Names**

Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 6 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03132}, eIF-6 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03132}, B(2)GCN homolog, B4 integrin interactor, CAB, p27(BBP), IF6

**Calculated MW**

26599 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat<br><br>Immunohistochemistry(Frozen Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. Shuttles between cytoplasm and nucleus/nucleolus.

**Tissue Specificity**

Expressed at very high levels in colon carcinoma with lower levels in normal colon and ileum and lowest levels in kidney and muscle (at protein level). .

**Protein Name**

Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 6

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human EIF6 (82-96aa QHIRNSLPDTVQIRR), different from the related rat and mouse sequences by one amino acid.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Anti-EIF6 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** EIF6 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF\_03132, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:6159}

**Function**

Binds to the 60S ribosomal subunit and prevents its association with the 40S ribosomal subunit to form the 80S initiation complex in the cytoplasm (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10085284" target="\_blank">10085284</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14654845" target="\_blank">14654845</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21536732" target="\_blank">21536732</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32669547" target="\_blank">32669547</a>). Behaves as a stimulatory translation initiation factor downstream insulin/growth factors. Is also involved in ribosome biogenesis. Associates with pre-60S subunits in the nucleus and is involved in its nuclear export. Cytoplasmic release of TIF6 from 60S subunits and nuclear relocalization is promoted by a RACK1 (RACK1)- dependent protein kinase C activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10085284" target="\_blank">10085284</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14654845" target="\_blank">14654845</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21536732" target="\_blank">21536732</a>). In tissues responsive to insulin, controls fatty acid synthesis and glycolysis by exerting translational control of adipogenic transcription factors such as CEBPB, CEBPD and ATF4 that have G/C rich or uORF in their 5'UTR. Required for ROS-dependent megakaryocyte maturation and platelets formation, controls the expression of mitochondrial respiratory chain genes involved in reactive oxygen species (ROS) synthesis (By similarity). Involved in miRNA-mediated gene silencing by the RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC). Required for both miRNA-mediated translational repression and miRNA-mediated cleavage of complementary mRNAs by RISC (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17507929" target="\_blank">17507929</a>). Modulates cell cycle progression and global translation of pre-B cells, its activation seems to be rate-limiting in tumorigenesis and tumor growth (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus. Note=Shuttles between cytoplasm and nucleus/nucleolus

**Tissue Location**

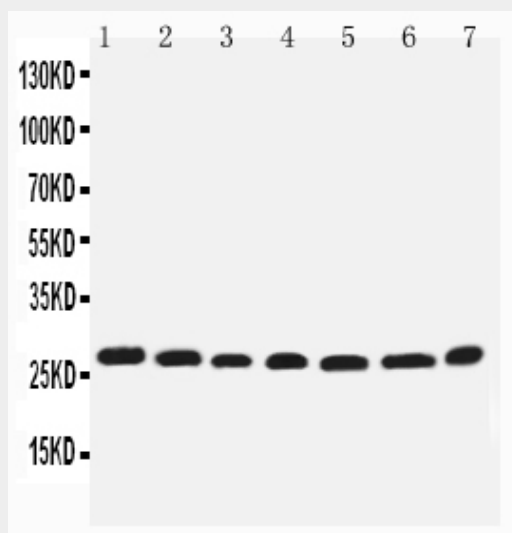
Expressed at very high levels in colon carcinoma with lower levels in normal colon and ileum and lowest levels in kidney and muscle (at protein level).

**Anti-EIF6 Antibody - Protocols**

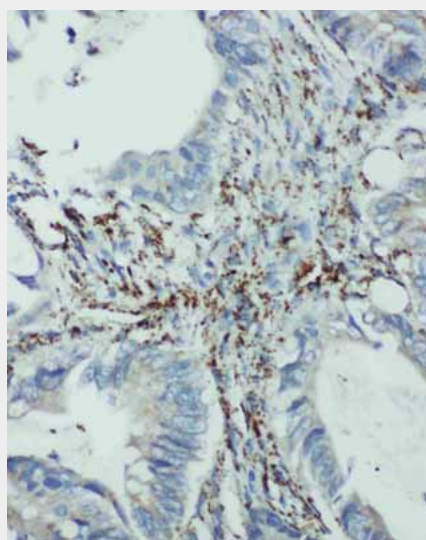
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

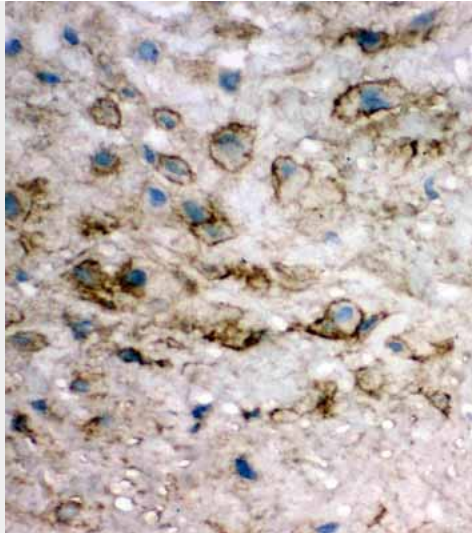
#### Anti-EIF6 Antibody - Images



Anti-EIF6 antibody, ABO11338, Western blotting  
Lane 1: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate  
Lane 2: Rat Kidney Tissue Lysate  
Lane 3: COLO320 Cell Lysate  
Lane 4: SW620 Cell Lysate  
Lane 5: HELA Cell Lysate  
Lane 6: 293T Cell Lysate  
Lane 7: HEPA Cell Lysate



Anti-EIF6 antibody, ABO11338, IHC(P)  
IHC(P): Human Intestinal Cancer Tissue



Anti-EIF6 antibody, ABO11338, IHC(F)IHC(F): Human Placenta Tissue

#### **Anti-EIF6 Antibody - Background**

EIF6(Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 6), also called EIF3A or ITGB4BP, is a human gene. By fluorescence in situ hybridization, Sanvito et al.(1998) mapped the ITGB4BP gene to 20q11.2. Ceci et al.(2003) demonstrated that the ribosomal 60S subunit is activated by release of EIF6. In the cytoplasm, EIF6 is bound to free 60S but not to 80S subunits. Furthermore, EIF6 interacts in the cytoplasm with RACK1, a receptor for activated protein kinase C. Gandin et al.(2008) demonstrated that mammalian eIF6 is required for efficient initiation of translation in vivo. Eif6-null mouse embryos were lethal at preimplantation. Heterozygous mice had 50% reduction of eIF6 levels in all tissues, and showed reduced mass of hepatic and adipose tissues due to a lower number of cells and to impaired G1/S cell cycle progression.