

EIF6 antibody - N-terminal region

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # Al14664

Specification

EIF6 antibody - N-terminal region - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession Reactivity

Predicted

Host Clonality Calculated MW WB <u>P56537</u> <u>NM_002212</u>, <u>NP_002203</u> Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Sheep, Horse, Yeast, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog Human, Mouse, Chicken, Sheep, Guinea Pig, Dog Rabbit Polyclonal 27kDa KDa

EIF6 antibody - N-terminal region - Additional Information

Gene ID 3692

Alias Symbol

2, CAB, EIF3A, ITGB4BP, b, b(2)gcn, gcn, p27BBP, eIF-6, p27(BBP)

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), EIF6 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03132}

Format

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-EIF6 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions EIF6 antibody - N-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

EIF6 antibody - N-terminal region - 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:10085284, PubMed:14654845, PubMed:<a



href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21536732" target="_blank">21536732, PubMed:32669547). 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:10085284, PubMed:14654845, PubMed:21536732). 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:17507929). 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

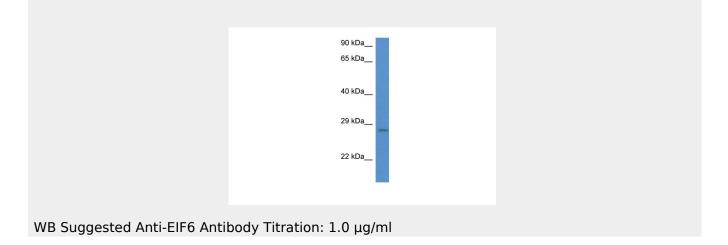
Expressed at very high levels in colon carcinoma with lower levels in normal colon and ileum and lowest levels in kidney and muscle (at protein level).

EIF6 antibody - N-terminal region - Protocols

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

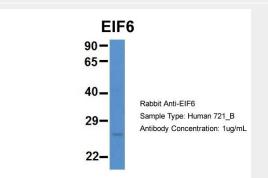
- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

EIF6 antibody - N-terminal region - Images





Positive Control: Hela Whole CellEIF6 is supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in HeLa



Host:Rabbit Target Name:EIF6 Sample Tissue:Human 721_B Antibody Dilution: 1.0µg/mlEIF6 is supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in 721_B

EIF6 antibody - N-terminal region - References

Si K.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 94:14285-14290(1997). Biffo S.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 272:30314-30321(1997). Donadini A.,et al.Gene 266:35-43(2001). Mao M.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 95:8175-8180(1998). Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).