

**eIF4A2 Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AN1267****Specification**

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**eIF4A2 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q14240</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Calculated MW	<b>46402</b>

**eIF4A2 Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	<b>1917</b>
Gene Name	<b>EIF4A2</b>

**Target/Specificity**

Synthetic peptide from the N-terminal region of the human eIF4A2 protein.

**Dilution**

WB~~ 1:1000

**Format**

Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

eIF4A2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Shipping**

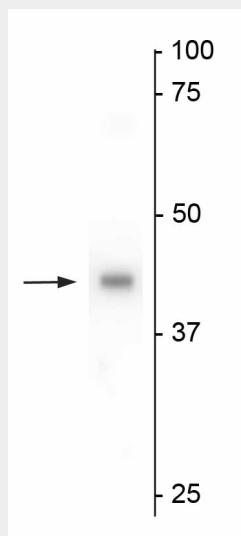
Blue Ice

**eIF4A2 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](#)

## eIF4A2 Antibody - Images



Western blot of mouse testes lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~46 kDa eukaryotic initiation factor 4A2, eIF4A2, protein.

## eIF4A2 Antibody - Background

The eIF4A, eukaryotic initiation factor 4A, are a set of proteins, eIF4A1, eIF4A2, and eIF4A3, that belong to the extensive DEAD-box RNA helicase family (Weinstein et al., 1997). They are involved in many aspects of RNA metabolism by virtue of their RNA-binding capacity and ATPase activity (Lu et al., 2014). eIF4A2 is a highly conserved gene for one of the protein-synthesis initiation factors involved in the binding of mRNA to the ribosome (Gingras et al., 1999). In humans eIF4A2 is expressed in all normal tissues, though highly expressed in skeletal muscle (Sudo et al., 1995). Studies suggest eIF4A2 may play a role in some cancers, specifically breast and lung cancer, along with melanoma (Shaoyan et al., 2013).