

EF-2 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP69659**Specification**

EF-2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF
Primary Accession	P13639
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

EF-2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1938**Other Names**

EEF2; EF2; Elongation factor 2; EF-2

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

IF~~1:50~200

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

EF-2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** EEF2**Synonyms** EF2**Function**

Catalyzes the GTP-dependent ribosomal translocation step during translation elongation (PubMed: [26593721](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26593721)). During this step, the ribosome changes from the pre-translocational (PRE) to the post-translocational (POST) state as the newly formed A-site-bound peptidyl- tRNA and P-site-bound deacylated tRNA move to the P and E sites, respectively (PubMed: [26593721](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26593721)). Catalyzes the coordinated movement of the two tRNA molecules, the mRNA and conformational changes in the ribosome (PubMed: [26593721](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26593721)).

Cellular Location

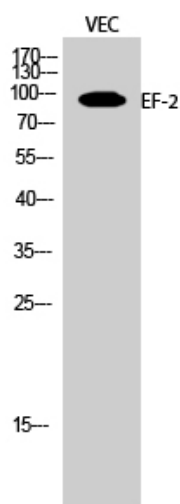
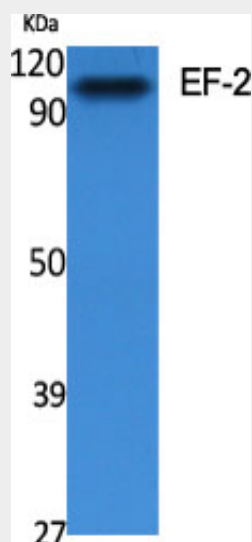
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Phosphorylation by CSK promotes cleavage and SUMOylation-dependent nuclear translocation of the C- terminal cleavage product.

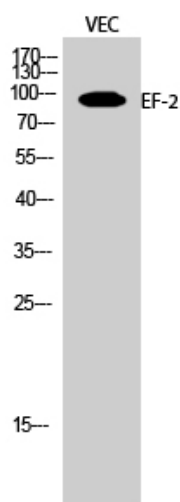
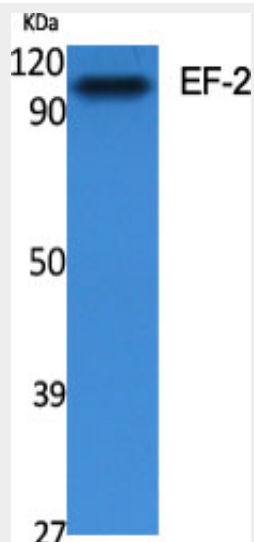
EF-2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

EF-2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





EF-2 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Catalyzes the GTP-dependent ribosomal translocation step during translation elongation. During this step, the ribosome changes from the pre-translocational (PRE) to the post-translocational (POST) state as the newly formed A-site-bound peptidyl-tRNA and P-site-bound deacylated tRNA move to the P and E sites, respectively. Catalyzes the coordinated movement of the two tRNA molecules, the mRNA and conformational changes in the ribosome.