

## eIF5B Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog # AP69704** 

## **Specification**

# eIF5B Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P Primary Accession 060841

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal

## eIF5B Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

### **Gene ID 9669**

### **Other Names**

EIF5B; IF2; KIAA0741; Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 5B; eIF-5B; Translation initiation factor IF-2

#### **Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~ $\sim$ N/A

### **Format**

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

# **Storage Conditions**

-20°C

# eIF5B Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

## Name EIF5B

Synonyms IF2, KIAA0741

### **Function**

Plays a role in translation initiation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10659855" target="\_blank">10659855</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35732735" target="\_blank">35732735</a>). Ribosome-dependent GTPase that promotes the joining of the 60S ribosomal subunit to the pre-initiation complex to form the 80S initiation complex with the initiator methionine-tRNA in the P-site base paired to the start codon (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10659855" target="\_blank">10659855</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35732735" target="\_blank">35732735</a>). Together with eIF1A (EIF1AX), actively orients the initiator methionine-tRNA in a conformation that allows 60S ribosomal subunit joining to form the 80S initiation complex (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12569173" target="\_blank">12569173</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35732735" target="\_blank">35732735</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35732735" target="\_blank">35732735</a>). Is released



after formation of the 80S initiation complex (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35732735" target="\_blank">35732735</a>). Its GTPase activity is not essential for ribosomal subunits joining, but GTP hydrolysis is needed for eIF1A (EIF1AX) ejection quickly followed by EIF5B release to form elongation- competent ribosomes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10659855" target="\_blank">10659855</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35732735" target="\_blank">35732735</a>). In contrast to its procaryotic homolog, does not promote recruitment of Met-rRNA to the small ribosomal subunit (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10659855" target=" blank">10659855" target=" blank">10659855</a>).

### **Cellular Location**

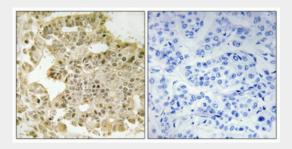
Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05D44}.

### eIF5B Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

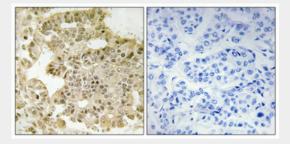
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

### eIF5B Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4°,overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4°,overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.

# eIF5B Polyclonal Antibody - Background





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Plays a role in translation initiation. Translational GTPase that catalyzes the joining of the 40S and 60S subunits to form the 80S initiation complex with the initiator methionine-tRNA in the P-site base paired to the start codon. GTP binding and hydrolysis induces conformational changes in the enzyme that renders it active for productive interactions with the ribosome. The release of the enzyme after formation of the initiation complex is a prerequisite to form elongation-competent ribosomes.