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EEF1A1

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications:WB IHC IF

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100 IF 1:20 - 1:100

Calculated MW:50kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human EEF1A1

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

j

Synonym:

EEF1A1;CCS-3;CCS3;EEF-1;EEF1A;EF-Tu;EF1A;FLJ25721;GRAF-1EF;HNGC:16303;LENG7;MGC102687;MGC131894;MGC16224;PTI1;eEF1A-1 ;

Catalog #:A0974

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:1915

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:P68104

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

Translation is the process where amino acid residues are assembled into polypeptides on ribosomes. This process is generally divided into three stages: initiation, elongation and termination. During elongation, mRNA and tRNA pair at the two active sites (A and P sites) on the ribosome. A number of eukaryotic elongation factors (eEFs) are involved in this process in mammalian cells (1). eEF1A, also called elongation factor Tu (EF-Tu), binds GTP and interacts with amino acyl-tRNAs to promote recruitment of amino acyl-tRNAs to the A-site of the ribosome (1). After GTP hydrolysis, GDP-eEF1A leaves the ribosome and is later converted back to the GTP-eEF1A by eEF1B (1). Studies have shown that eEF1A is phosphorylated under certain conditions, indicating that its activity is regulated at the post-translational level (2,3).

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