EIF3E Antibody(Center)

Catalog_no： AB1917

Applications： WB

Reactivity： H, Zf

Category： 抗原抗体

Size： 100μL/50μL

Immunogen： HUMAN:248-276

Specificity： This EIF3E antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 248-276 amino acids from the Central region of human EIF3E.

Dilution： WB,1:1000;

Purification： Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Other_name： Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 3 subunit E {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03004}, eIF3e {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03004}, Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 3 subunit 6 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03004}, Viral integration site protein INT-6 homolog, eIF-3 p48 {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03004}, EIF3E {ECO:0000255|HAMAP-Rule:MF_03004}

Isotype： Rabbit Ig

Background： Component of the eukaryotic translation initiation factor 3 (eIF-3) complex, which is required for several steps in the initiation of protein synthesis. The eIF-3 complex associates with the 40S ribosome and facilitates the recruitment of eIF-1, eIF-1A, eIF-2:GTP:methionyl-tRNAi and eIF-5 to form the 43S preinitiation complex (43S PIC). The eIF-3 complex stimulates mRNA recruitment to the 43S PIC and scanning of the mRNA for AUG recognition. The eIF-3 complex is also required for disassembly and recycling of posttermination ribosomal complexes and subsequently prevents premature joining of the 40S and 60S ribosomal subunits prior to initiation. Required for nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD); may act in conjunction with UPF2 to divert mRNAs from translation to the NMD pathway. May interact with MCM7 and EPAS1 and regulate the proteasome-mediated degradation of these proteins.

reference： Grzmil, M., et al. Oncogene 29(28):4080-4089(2010) Zhou, M., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 105(47):18139-18144(2008) Masutani, M., et al. EMBO J. 26(14):3373-3383(2007) Morris, C., et al. EMBO Rep. 8(6):596-602(2007) Sirchia, R., et al. Biol.