

4E-BP1 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO1081a

Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Clone Names Isotype Calculated MW Description	WB, E Q13541 Human Mouse Monoclonal 9E12D9 IgG1 12580 4E-BP1(eukaryotic translation Initiation Factor 4E Binding Protein 1),also called ELF4EBP1/BP-1/PHAS-I ,which is located on chromosome 8p12, with 118-amino acid protein (about 13kDa). Binding of eIF4EBP1 to eIF4E is reversible and is dependent on the phosphorylation status of eIF4EBP1. Non phosphorylated eIF4EBP1 will bind strongly to eIF4E while(24kDa), the phosphorylated form will not. Akt, TOR, MAP kinase, S6 kinase, and Cdc2 are known kinases capable of inactivating eIF4EBP1 binding to eIF4E by phosphorylating either threonines 35, 45, 69 or serine 64. Although, not all phosphorylation events equally block the eIF4EBP1-eIF4E interaction.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of 4EBP1 expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

Additional Information

Gene ID	1978
Other Names	Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1, 4E-BP1, eIF4E-binding protein 1, Phosphorylated heat- and acid-stable protein regulated by insulin 1, PHAS-I, EIF4EBP1
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 E~~N/A
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	4E-BP1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

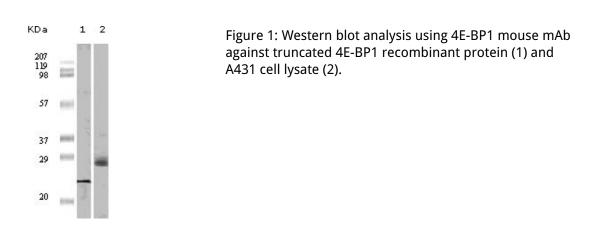
Protein Information

Name	EIF4EBP1
Function	Repressor of translation initiation that regulates EIF4E activity by preventing its assembly into the eIF4F complex: hypophosphorylated form competes with EIF4G1/EIF4G3 and strongly binds to EIF4E, leading to repress translation. In contrast, hyperphosphorylated form dissociates from EIF4E, allowing interaction between EIF4G1/EIF4G3 and EIF4E, leading to initiation of translation. Mediates the regulation of protein translation by hormones, growth factors and other stimuli that signal through the MAP kinase and mTORC1 pathways.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Localization to the nucleus is unaffected by phosphorylation status. {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q60876}

References

1. Pause, A. et al. 1994.Nature. 371:762–767. 2. Fadden, P. et al. 1997. J. Biol. Chem. 272:10240–10247.

Images



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