



4E-BP1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-03669
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	EIF4EBP1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human 4E-BP1. AA range:4-53
Specificity	4E-BP1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of 4E-BP1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	EIF4EBP1;4E BP1;4E-BP1;BP 1;eIF4E binding protein 1;Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1;eIF4E-binding protein 1;Phosphorylated heat- and acid-stable protein regulated by insulin 1;PHAS-I
Observed Band	18kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	18kD
Cell Pathway	nucleoplasm,cytoplasm,cytosol,protein complex,
Tissue Specificity	Colon,Epithelium,Lung,Placenta,Platelet,
Function	function:Regulates eIF4E activity by preventing its assembly into the eIF4F complex. Mediates the regulation of protein translation by hormones, growth factors and other stimuli that signal through the MAP kinase pathway., PTM:Phosphorylated on serine and threonine residues in response to insulin, EGF and PDGF. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR., similarity:Belongs to the eIF4E-binding protein family., subunit:Nonphosphorylated EIF4EBP1 competes with EIF4G1/EIF4G3 to interact with EIF4E; insulin stimulated MAP-kinase (MAPK1 and MAPK3) phosphorylation of EIF4EBP1 causes dissociation of the complex allowing EIF4G1/EIF4G3 to bind and consequent initiation of translation. Rapamycin can



attenuate insulin stimulation, mediated by FKBP_s.

Background

eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E binding protein 1(EIF4EBP1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes one member of a family of translation repressor proteins. The protein directly interacts with eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E (eIF4E), which is a limiting component of the multisubunit complex that recruits 40S ribosomal subunits to the 5' end of mRNAs. Interaction of this protein with eIF4E inhibits complex assembly and represses translation. This protein is phosphorylated in response to various signals including UV irradiation and insulin signaling, resulting in its dissociation from eIF4E and activation of mRNA translation. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images

