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EIF4A2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9190b

Specification

EIF4A2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q14240

EIF4A2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 1974

Other Names
Eukaryotic initiation factor 4A-II, eIF-4A-II, eIF4A-II, ATP-dependent RNA helicase eIF4A-2, EIF4A2, DDX2B, EIF4F

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP9190b was selected from the C-term region of human EIF4A2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

EIF4A2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name EIF4A2

EIF4A2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Eukaryotic initiation factor 4A plays an important role in the binding of mRNA to the 43S preinitiation complex when protein synthesis begins. Two highly homologous forms of functional EIF4A genes, Eif4a1 and Eif4a2, have been isolated in mice; yeast cells also possess 2 EIF4A genes, TIF1 and TIF2. The murine Eif4a and yeast TIF genes appear to belong to a DEAD-box gene family, whose members exhibit extensive amino acid similarity and contain the asp-glu-ala-asp (DEAD) sequence. DEAD-box genes have been identified in species ranging from E-coli to humans. Their function appears to be related to transcriptional/translational regulation (referenced from OMIM).

EIF4A2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Martins-de-Souza,D., et.al., J Neural Transm 116 (3), 275-289 (2009)Lin,C.J., et.al., Cancer Res. 68 (13), 5326-5334 (2008)

Synonyms DDX2B, EIF4F

Function
ATP-dependent RNA helicase which is a subunit of the eIF4F complex involved in cap recognition and is required for mRNA binding to ribosome. In the current model of translation initiation, eIF4A unwinds RNA secondary structures in the 5'-UTR of mRNAs which is necessary to allow efficient binding of the small ribosomal subunit, and subsequent scanning for the initiator codon.

EIF4A2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides