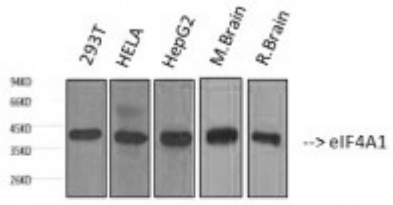
Anti-eIF4A1 antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of 1. 293T 2. HELA 3. HepG2 4. Mouse Brain 5. Rat Brain cells using eIF4A1 Monoclonal Antibody. (STJ97038)

Description	eIF4A1 is a protein encoded by the EIF4A1 gene which is approximately 46,1 kDa. eIF4A1 is localised to the cytoplasm and cell membrane. It is involved in viral mRNA translation, deadenylation-dependent mRNA decay, regulation of lipid metabolism and insulin signalling-generic cascades. It is an ATP-dependent RNA helicase that is a subunit of the eIF4F complex involved in cap recognition and is required for mRNA binding to ribosome. eIF4A1 is expressed in the liver, lung, nervous system, pancreas and skin. STJ97038 was developed from clone M8 and was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. The antibody detects endogenous eIF4A1 protein.

Model	STJ97038
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	IF, WB
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide
Gene ID	1973
Gene Symbol	EIF4A1
Dilution range	WB 1:1000-3000IF 1:100-200
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous eIF4A1 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Clone ID	M8

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Eukaryotic initiation factor 4A-I eIF-4A-I eIF4A-I ATP-dependent RNA helicase eIF4A-1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3282OMIM:602641
Alternative Names	Eukaryotic initiation factor 4A-I eIF-4A-I eIF4A-I ATP-dependent RNA helicase eIF4A-1
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.