

EEF1A1P5 Antibody (C-Term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22206b

Specification

EEF1A1P5 Antibody (C-Term) - Product Information

Application	IF, WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	Q5VTE0
Other Accession	P68103 , P62629 , Q66RN5 , A2Q0Z0 , P68104 , P10126 , Q5R1X2 , Q5R4R8 , P68105 , P62630 , Q90835
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Hamster, Horse, Mouse, Rabbit, Rat, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	50185
Antigen Region	430-462

EEF1A1P5 Antibody (C-Term) - Additional Information

Other Names

Putative elongation factor 1-alpha-like 3, EF-1-alpha-like 3, Eukaryotic elongation factor 1 A-like 3, eEF1A-like 3, Eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 alpha-1 pseudogene 5, EEF1A1P5, EEF1AL3

Target/Specificity

This EEF1A1P5 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 430-462 amino acids from human EEF1A1P5.

Dilution

IF~~1:25
WB~~1:1000-1:2000
FC~~1:25

Format

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.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

EEF1A1P5 Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

EEF1A1P5 Antibody (C-Term) - Protein Information

Name EEF1A1P5

Synonyms EEF1AL3

Function This protein promotes the GTP-dependent binding of aminoacyl- tRNA to the A-site of ribosomes during protein biosynthesis.

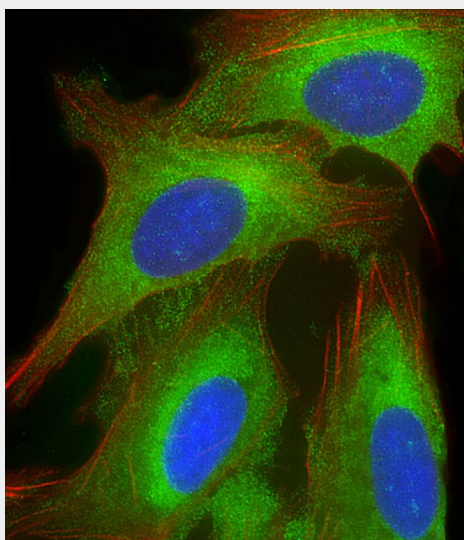
Cellular Location
Cytoplasm.

EEF1A1P5 Antibody (C-Term) - Protocols

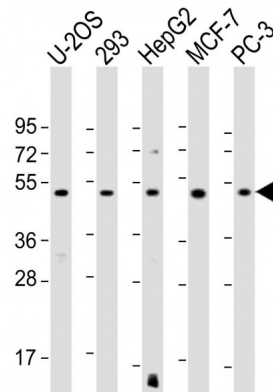
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

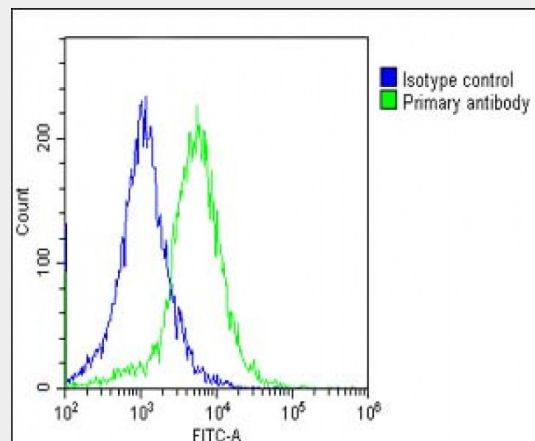
EEF1A1P5 Antibody (C-Term) - Images



Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized U-2 OS (human osteosarcoma cell line) cells labeling EEF1A1P5 with AP22206b at 1/25 dilution, followed by Dylight® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (NK179883) secondary antibody at 1/200 dilution (green). Immunofluorescence image showing cytoplasm staining on U-2 OS cell line. Cytoplasmic actin is detected with Dylight® 554 Phalloidin (PD18466410) at 1/100 dilution (red).The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



All lanes : Anti-EEF1A1P5 Antibody (C-Term) at 1:1000-1:2000 dilution Lane 1: U-2OS whole cell lysate Lane 2: 293 whole cell lysate Lane 3: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 4: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lane 5: PC-3 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 50 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.



Overlay histogram showing HepG2 cells stained with AP22206b(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP22206b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OE188374) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed. .

EEF1A1P5 Antibody (C-Term) - Background

This protein promotes the GTP-dependent binding of aminoacyl-tRNA to the A-site of ribosomes during protein biosynthesis.

EEF1A1P5 Antibody (C-Term) - References

Humphray S.J.,et al.Nature 429:369-374(2004).
 Bienvenut W.V.,et al.Submitted (DEC-2008) to UniProtKB.
 Bienvenut W.V.,et al.Submitted (MAR-2009) to UniProtKB.

Li W.B., et al. Submitted (JUL-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Lund A., et al. Genomics 36:359-361(1996).