ARG54069
anti-eEF2 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognizes EEF2
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b
Target Name	eEF2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human eEF2 protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	EEF-2; EF2; EF-2; Elongation factor 2; SCA26

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:200
WB	1:5000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Observed Size: 95 kDa

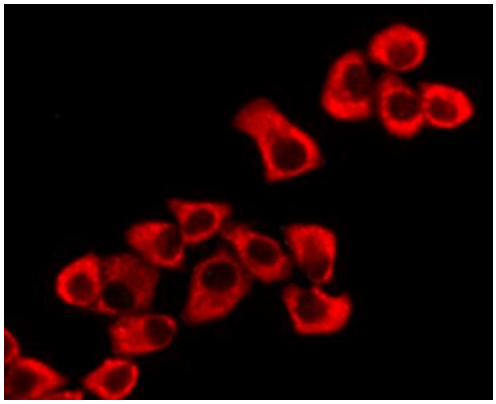
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified
Buffer	0.1M Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.2% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol
Preservative	0.2% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Concentration	0.4 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

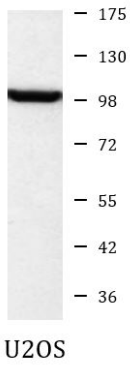
Database links	GeneID: 1938 Human Swiss-port # P13639 Human
Gene Symbol	EEF2
Gene Full Name	eukaryotic translation elongation factor 2
Background	Catalyzes the GTP-dependent ribosomal translocation step during translation elongation. During this step, the ribosome changes from the pre-translocational (PRE) to the post-translocational (POST) state as the newly formed A-site-bound peptidyl-tRNA and P-site-bound deacylated tRNA move to the P and E sites, respectively. Catalyzes the coordinated movement of the two tRNA molecules, the mRNA and conformational changes in the ribosome.
Function	Catalyzes the GTP-dependent ribosomal translocation step during translation elongation. During this step, the ribosome changes from the pre-translocational (PRE) to the post-translocational (POST) state as the newly formed A-site-bound peptidyl-tRNA and P-site-bound deacylated tRNA move to the P and E sites, respectively. Catalyzes the coordinated movement of the two tRNA molecules, the mRNA and conformational changes in the ribosome. [UniProt]
Research Area	Gene Regulation antibody
Calculated Mw	95 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylation by EF-2 kinase completely inactivates EF-2; it requires prior phosphorylation by CDK2 at Ser-595 during mitotic prometaphase. Phosphorylation by CSK promotes SUMOylation, proteolytic cleavage, and nuclear translocation if the C-terminal fragment. Diphthamide is 2-[3-carboxyamido-3-(trimethyl-ammonio)propyl]histidine. Diphthamide can be ADP-ribosylated by diphtheria toxin and by Pseudomonas exotoxin A, thus arresting protein synthesis (By similarity). ISGylated. Proteolytically processed at two sites following phosphorylation by CSK. SUMOylated following phosphorylation by CSK, promotes proteolytic cleavage.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm

Images



ARG54069 anti-eEF2 antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: HeLa cells fixed with -20°C Methanol and stained with ARG54069 anti-eEF2 antibody at 1:200 dilution.



ARG54069 anti-eEF2 antibody WB image

Western blot: U2OS cell lysate stained with ARG54069 anti-eEF2 antibody at 1:5000 dilution.