



## EF-1 $\alpha$ 1/2 (Acetyl Lys146) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES20088

For research use only

### Overview

Product Name	EF-1 $\alpha$ 1/2 (Acetyl Lys146) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB; ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human EF-1 $\alpha$ 1/2 (Acetyl Lys146)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat EF-1 $\alpha$ 1/2 (Acetyl Lys146)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	EF-1 $\alpha$ 1/2 (Acetyl Lys146)
Gene Name	EEF1A1 EEF1A EF1A LENG7
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Nucleus, nucleolus . Cell membrane . Colocalizes with DLC1 at actin-rich regions in the cell periphery (PubMed:19158340). Translocates together with ZPR1 from the cytoplasm to the nucleus and nucleolus after treatment with mitogens (PubMed:8650580). Localization at the cell membrane depends on EEF1A1 phosphorylation status and the presence of PPP1R16B (PubMed:26497934). .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	51kD
Human Gene ID	1915
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P68104/Q05639/Q5VTE0
Alternative Names	Elongation factor 1-alpha 1 (EF-1-alpha-1;Elongation factor Tu;EF-Tu;Eukaryotic elongation factor 1





## Background

A-1;eEF1A-1;Leukocyte receptor cluster member 7)

This gene encodes an isoform of the alpha subunit of the elongation factor-1 complex, which is responsible for the enzymatic delivery of aminoacyl tRNAs to the ribosome. This isoform (alpha 1) is expressed in brain, placenta, lung, liver, kidney, and pancreas, and the other isoform (alpha 2) is expressed in brain, heart and skeletal muscle. This isoform is identified as an autoantigen in 66% of patients with Felty syndrome. This gene has been found to have multiple copies on many chromosomes, some of which, if not all, represent different pseudogenes. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

