

EEF2

Reactivity:Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications:WB IHC IF

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:20 - 1:100

Calculated MW:95kDa

Observed MW:Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human EEF2

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

j

Synonym:

EEF-2; EF2;

Catalog #:A2068

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species:Rabbit

Gene ID:1938

Isotype:IgG

Swiss Prot:P13639

Purity:Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

Eukaryotic elongation factor 2 (eEF2) catalyzes the translocation of peptidyl-tRNA from the A site to the P site on the ribosome. It has been shown that phosphorylation of eEF2 at threonine 56 by eEF2 kinase inhibits its activity (1-4). eEF2 kinase is normally dependent on Ca²⁺ ions and calmodulin (5,6). eEF2 kinase can also be activated by PKA in response to elevated cAMP levels (7-9), which are generally increased in stress- or starvation-related conditions. A variety of treatments known to raise intracellular Ca²⁺ or cAMP levels have been shown to result in increased phosphorylation of eEF2, and thus to inhibit peptide-chain elongation. The inactive phosphorylated eEF2 can be converted to its active nonphosphorylated form by a protein phosphatase, most likely a form of protein phosphatase-2A (PP-2A). Insulin, which activates protein synthesis in a wide range of cell types, induces rapid dephosphorylation of eEF2 through mTOR signaling and may involve modulation of the activity of the PP-2A or the eEF2 kinase or both (10).

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