

eIF3A (D51F4) XP™ Rabbit mAb

100 µl
 (10 Western mini-blot)

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rev. 04/13/09

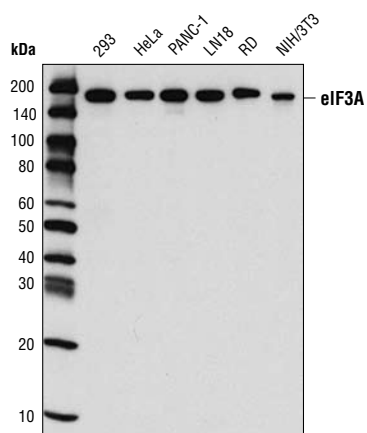
This product is for *in vitro* research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.
 This product is not intended for use as a therapeutic or in diagnostic procedures.

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Isotype
W, IP, IHC-P, IF-IC Endogenous	H, M, R, Mk	170 kDa	Rabbit IgG**

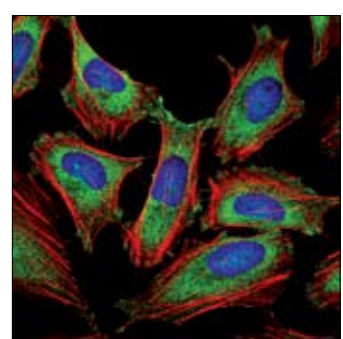
Background: Translation initiation requires a set of factors to facilitate the association of the 40S ribosomal subunit with mRNA. The eIF4F complex, consisting of eIF4E, eIF4A and eIF4G, binds to the 5' cap structure of mRNA. eIF4F and eIF4B unwind the secondary structure of mRNA at its 5' untranslated region. The 40S ribosomal subunit, along with some initiation factors including eIF3, then binds to the 5' mRNA cap and searches along the mRNA for the initiation codon. eIF3 is a large translation initiation complex with 10 to 13 different subunits. eIF3a, eIF3b, eIF3c, eIF3e, eIF3f and eIF3h are the core subunits critical for the function of this complex. eIF3 physically interacts with eIF4G, which may be responsible for the association of the 40S ribosomal subunit with mRNA (1). eIF3 also stabilizes the binding of Met-tRNA^f.eIF2.GTP to the 40S ribosomal subunit and helps keep the integrity of the resulting complex upon addition of the 60S ribosomal subunit (2). Studies have shown that mTOR interacts with eIF3 directly (3,4). When cells are stimulated by hormones or mitogenic signals, mTOR binds to the eIF3 complex and phosphorylates S6K1 (3). This process results in the dissociation of S6K1 from eIF3 and S6K1 activation. The activated S6K1 then phosphorylates its downstream targets including ribosomal protein S6 and eIF4B resulting in stimulation of translation. Further findings demonstrated that activated mTOR signaling induces the association of eIF3 with eIF4G upon stimulation with insulin (3).

Specificity/Sensitivity: eIF3A (D51F4) XP™ Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of total eIF3A protein.

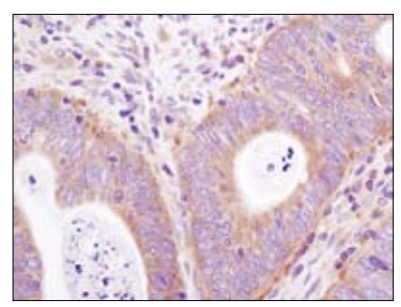
Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide (KLH-coupled) derived from the sequence of human eIF3A.



Western blot analysis of extracts from various cell types using eIF3A (D51F4) XP™ Rabbit mAb.



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa cells using eIF3A (D51F4) XP™ Rabbit mAb (green). Actin filaments have been labeled with DY-554 phalloidin (red). Blue pseudocolor = DRAQ5™ (fluorescent DNA dye).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma using eIF3A (D51F4) XP™ Rabbit mAb.

Entrez-Gene ID #8661
Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q14152

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:50
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)	1:800
IHC protocol: Unmasking buffer/Antibody diluent Citrate/ SignalStain® Antibody Diluent #8112	
Immunofluorescence (IF-IC)	1:1600

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignaling.com.

Please visit www.cellsignaling.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Background References:

- (1) Masutani, M. et al. (2007) *EMBO J* 26, 3373–83.
- (2) Chaudhuri, J. et al. (1999) *J Biol Chem* 274, 17975–80.
- (3) Holz, M.K. et al. (2005) *Cell* 123, 569–80.
- (4) Harris, T.E. et al. (2006) *EMBO J* 25, 1659–68.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.