ETF1 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog #   H00002107-K   Size   100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ETF1 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human ETF1 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human ETF1 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — ETF1

Entrez GeneID	2107
GeneBank Accession#	ETF1
Gene Name	ETF1
Gene Alias	D5S1995, ERF, ERF1, MGC111066, RF1, SUP45L1, TB3-1
Gene Description	eukaryotic translation termination factor 1
Omim ID	600285
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Termination of protein biosynthesis and release of the nascent polypeptide chain are signaled by the presence of an in-frame stop codon at the aminoacyl site of the ribosome. The process of tran slation termination is universal and is mediated by protein release factors (RFs) and GTP. A class 1 RF recognizes the stop codon and promotes the hydrolysis of the ester bond linking the polypep tide chain with the peptidyl site tRNA, a reaction catalyzed at the peptidyl transferase center of the ribosome. Class 2 RFs, which are not codon specific and do not recognize codons, stimulate clas s 1 RF activity and confer GTP dependency upon the process. In prokaryotes, both class 1 RFs, R F1 and RF2, recognize UAA; however, UAG and UGA are decoded specifically by RF1 and RF2, respectively. In eukaryotes, eRF1, or ETF1, the functional counterpart of RF1 and RF2, functions a s an omnipotent RF, decoding all 3 stop codons (Frolova et al., 1994 [PubMed 7990965]).[suppli ed by OMIM
Other Designations	polypeptide chain release factor 1|sup45 (yeast omnipotent suppressor 45) homolog-like 1

Disease

- Disease Progression

- Disease Susceptibility

- HIV Infections