## ETF1 monoclonal antibody, clone 4F9H12

Catalog \# MAB17190 Size 100 ug

Applications


Product Information


## Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells with ETF1 monoclonal antibody (green) and negative control (red).

| Specification |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Product Description | Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant human ETF1. |
| Immunogen | Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acid 288-437 of human ETF1 from E. coli. |
| Host | Mouse |
| Theoretical MW (kDa) | 49kDa |
| Reactivity | Liquid |
| Form | IgG1 <br> ELISA (1:10000) <br> Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) <br> Immunohistochemistry <br> Immunocytochemistry |
| Recommend Usage | Flow Cytometry (1:200-1:400) <br> The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user. |
| In PBS (0.05\% sodium azide). |  |
| Storage Buffer | Store at 40. For long term storage store at -20C. <br> Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| Storage Instruction | This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul <br> d be handled by trained staff only. |
| Note |  |

## Applications

Product Information

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: MCF-7 cell; Lane 2: T47D cell; Lane 3: MOLT4 cell; Lane 4: Raji cell with ETF1 monoclonal antibody.

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of (1) HEK293 cells, (2) ETF1-hlgGFc transfected HEK293 cell lysate.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA analysis of ETF1 monoclonal antibody, clone 4F9H12.

- Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells with ETF1 monoclonal antibody (green) and negative control (red).

## Gene Info - ETF1

| Entrez GeneID | $\underline{2107}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Gene Name | ETF1 |
| Gene Alias | eukaryotic translation termination factor 1 |
| Gene Description | $\underline{\text { G00285 }}$ | | Hyperlink |
| :--- |
| 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 |

polypeptide chain release factor 1 |sup45 (yeast omnipotent suppressor 45 ) homolog-like 1

## Disease

- Disease Progression
- Disease Susceptibility
- HIV Infections

