Phospho-eEF2 (Thr56) Antibody



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Applications: W	Reactivity: H M R Hm Mk C	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 95	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P13639	Entrez-Gene Id: 1938
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting		Dilution 1:1000		
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
Specificity/Sensitivity		Phospho-eEF2 (Thr56) Antibody detects endogenous levels of eEF2 only when phosphorylated at Thr56. It does not recognize eEF2 phosphorylated at other sites.				
Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Thr56 of human eEF2. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.				
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) (10). 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 (11).				
Background References		 Nairn, A.C. and Palfrey, H.C. (1987) <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 262, 17299-17303. Ryazanov, A.G. et al. (1988) <i>Nature</i> 334, 170-173. Carlberg, U. et al. (1990) <i>Eur. J. Biochem.</i> 191, 639-645. Redpath, N.T. et al. (1993) <i>Eur. J. Biochem.</i> 213, 689-699. Nairn, A.C. et al. (1985) <i>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> 82, 7939-7943. Palfrey, H.C. et al. (1987) <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 262, 9785-9792. Redpath, N.T. and Proud, C.G. (1993) <i>Biochem. J.</i> 293, 31-34. Diggle, T. et al. (1998) <i>Biochem. J.</i> 336, 525-529. Hovland, R. et al. (1999) <i>FEBS Lett.</i> 444, 97-101. Redpath, N.T. et al. (1996) <i>EMBO J</i> 15, 2291-7. Nilsson, A. and Nygård, O. (1995) <i>Biochim Biophys Acta</i> 1268, 263-8. 				

Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X

TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key W: Western Blotting

Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Hm: Hamster Mk: Monkey C: Chicken

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