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 μg/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 / Purif	ication	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.						
BackgroundEukaryotic elongation factor 2 (eEF2) catalyzes the translocation of peptidyl-tRNA from the A site P site on the ribosome. It has been shown that phosphorylation of eEF2 at threonine 56 by eEF2 inhibits its activity (1-4). eEF2 kinase is normally dependent on Ca2+ ions and calmodulin (5,6). e kinase can also be activated by PKA in response to elevated cAMP levels (7-9), which are general increased in stress- or starvation-related conditions. A variety of treatments known to raise intra Ca2+ or cAMP levels have been shown to result in increased phosphorylation of eEF2, and thus inhibit peptide-chain elongation. The inactive phosphorylated eEF2 can be converted to its activ nonphosphorylated form by a protein phosphatase, most likely a form of protein phosphatase- 2A). Insulin, which activates protein synthesis in a wide range of cell types, induces rapid dephosphorylation of eEF2 kinase or both (10).						56 by eEF2 kinase lulin (5,6). eEF2 are generally o raise intracellular d, and thus to l to its active osphatase-2A (PP- apid		
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. Proud, C. (2000) <i>Translational Control of Gene Expression. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, NY</i>, 719-739. Proud, C. (2000) <i>Translational Control of Gene Expression. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, NY</i>, 719-739. 						
Species React	ivity	Species reactivity is de	etermined by testing	g in at least one approve	ed 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-Reactiv	ity Key	H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Hm: Hamster Mk: Monkey C: Chicken						
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