

#8151 Store at -20C

## Phospho-eIF4B (Ser406) (D1C10) Rabbit mAb



**Orders:** 877-616-CELL (2355)  
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**Support:** 877-678-TECH (8324)

**Web:** info@cellsignal.com  
cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

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Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB, IP	H M R	Endogenous	80	Rabbit IgG	#P23588	1975

<b>Product Usage Information</b>	<b>Application</b> Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation	<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000 1:50
<b>Storage</b>	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.	
<b>Specificity / Sensitivity</b>	Phospho-eIF4B (Ser406) (D1C10) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of eIF4B protein only when phosphorylated at Ser406.	
<b>Source / Purification</b>	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser406 of human eIF4B protein.	
<b>Background</b>	Eukaryotic initiation factor 4B (eIF4B) is thought to assist the eIF4F complex in translation initiation. In plants, eIF4B is known to interact with the poly-(A) binding protein, increasing its poly-(A) binding activity (1). Heat shock and serum starvation cause dephosphorylation of eIF4B at multiple sites with kinetics similar to those of the corresponding inhibition of translation, while phosphorylation of eIF4B following insulin treatment correlates well with an observed increase in translation (2-5). Multiple kinases, including p70 S6 kinase, can phosphorylate eIF4B <i>in vitro</i> , and at least one serum-inducible eIF4B phosphorylation site is sensitive to rapamycin and LY294002 (6). Recently, Ser406 was identified as a novel phosphorylation site regulated by mitogens (7), and the phosphorylation of this site is dependent on MEK and mTOR activity (7). This phosphorylation is shown to be essential for the translational activity of eIF4B (7).	
<b>Background References</b>	1. Le, H. et al. (1997) <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 272, 16247-16255. 2. Duncan, R.F. and Hershey, J.W. (1989) <i>J. Cell Biol.</i> 109, 1467-1481. 3. Duncan, R.F. and Hershey, J.W. (1984) <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 259, 11882-11889. 4. Duncan, R. and Hershey, J.W. (1985) <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 260, 5493-5497. 5. Manzella, J.M. et al. (1991) <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 266, 2383-2389. 6. Gingras, A.C. et al. (2001) <i>Genes Dev.</i> 15, 807-826. 7. van Gorp, A.G. et al. (2009) <i>Oncogene</i> 28, 95-106.	

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).
<b>Western Blot Buffer</b>	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.
<b>Applications Key</b>	<b>WB:</b> Western Blotting <b>IP:</b> Immunoprecipitation
<b>Cross-Reactivity Key</b>	<b>H:</b> human <b>M:</b> mouse <b>R:</b> rat <b>Hm:</b> hamster <b>Mk:</b> monkey <b>Vir:</b> virus <b>Mi:</b> mink <b>C:</b> chicken <b>Dm:</b> D. melanogaster <b>X:</b> Xenopus <b>Z:</b> zebrafish <b>B:</b> bovine <b>Dg:</b> dog <b>Pg:</b> pig <b>Sc:</b> S. cerevisiae <b>Ce:</b> C. elegans <b>Hr:</b> horse <b>GP:</b> Guinea Pig <b>Rab:</b> rabbit <b>All:</b> all species expected
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