

<b>Cat. No:</b>	ABP-0032
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100 ug
<b>Clone:</b>	Poly
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rb
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Hu, Ms, Rt
<b>Applications:</b>	WB: 1:1000
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	15 kDa

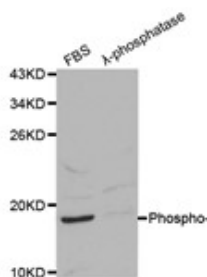
**Purification:** Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to the sequence of mouse 4E-BP1. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography

**Background:** Translation repressor protein 4E-BP1 (also known as PHAS-1) inhibits cap-dependent translation by binding to the translation initiation factor eIF4E. Hyperphosphorylation of 4E-BP1 disrupts this interaction and results in activation of cap-dependent translation (1). Both the PI3 kinase/Akt pathway and FRAP/mTOR kinase regulate 4E-BP1 activity (2,3). Multiple 4E-BP1 residues are phosphorylated in vivo (4). While phosphorylation by FRAP/mTOR at Thr37 and Thr46 does not prevent the binding of 4E-BP1 to eIF4E, it is thought to prime 4E-BP1 for subsequent phosphorylation at Ser65 and Thr70 (5). Phospho-4E-BP1 (Ser65) Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of 4EBP1 protein only when phosphorylated at Ser65.

**Form:** liquid

**Buffer:** PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Storage:** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.



Western blot analysis on 293 cell lysates  
using Phospho-4E-BP1 (Ser65) antibody

## References

(1) Pause, A. et al. (1994) Nature 371, 762-7. (2) Brunn, G.J. et al. (1997) Science 277, 99-101. (3) Gingras, A.C. et al. (1998)

Genes Dev 12, 502-13. (4) Fadden, P. et al. (1997) J Biol Chem 272, 10240-7. (5) Gingras, A.C. et al. (1999) Genes Dev 13, 1422-37..

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