

MAB-94215
Unconjugated
100 ug
D7F61
1mg/ml
Rb
IgG
Hu, Ms, Rt
WB: 1:1000
15 kDa
Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Thr70 of human 4E-BP1 protein.
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 (Thr70) (D7F6I) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of 4E-BP1 protein only when phosphorylated at Thr70.
liquid
PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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