

Human EF1B / EEF1B2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 14611-H07E



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

EEF1B; EEF1B1; EF1B; 2810017J07Rik; Eef1b

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human EEF1B2 (P24534)(Met1-Ile225) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human EEF1B2 consists of 240 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 26.6 KDa. It migrates as an approximately 30 KDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, 1mM DTT, pH 8.0.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

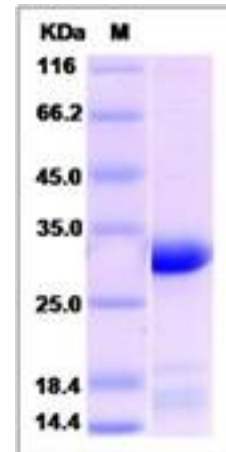
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

EF1B, also known as EEF1B2, is a translation elongation factor. It belongs to the EF-1-beta/EF-1-delta family. Elongation factors are a set of proteins that are used in protein synthesis in the cell. In the ribosome, they facilitate translational elongation, from the formation of the first peptide bond to the formation of the last one. EF1B is more complex in eukaryotes than in bacteria, and consists of three subunits: EF1B-alpha, EF1B-gamma and EF1B-beta. EF1B contains 1 GST C-terminal domain. It is involved in the transfer of aminoacylated tRNAs to the ribosome. EF1B is required to regenerate EF1A from its inactive form (EF1A-GDP) to its active form (EF1A-GTP). EF1A is then ready to interact with a new aminoacyl-tRNA to begin the cycle again.

References

1. Pizzuti A. et al., 1994, Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 197 (1): 154-62.
2. Rual. et al., 2005, Nature. 437 (7062): 1173-8.
3. Stelzl. et al., 2005, Cell. 122 (6): 957-68.

Manufactured By Sino Biological Inc., FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS.

Fax :+86-10-51029969 • Tel:+86-400-890-9989 • <http://www.sinobiological.com>