

# eIF3 $\alpha$ (m): 293T Lysate: sc-126778

## BACKGROUND

The initiation of protein synthesis in eukaryotic cells is regulated by interactions between protein initiation factors and RNA molecules. Eukaryotic initiation factors (eIFs) are utilized in a sequence of reactions that lead to 80S ribosomal assembly and, ultimately, translation. The eukaryotic initiation factor-3 (eIF3) scaffolding structure is the largest of the eIF complexes and includes eIF3 $\alpha$ , eIF3 $\beta$ , eIF3 $\delta$ , eIF3 $\gamma$ , eIF3 $\eta$ , eIF3 $\epsilon$ , eIF3 $\theta$  and eIF3 $\zeta$ , all of which function to control the assembly of the 40S ribosomal subunit. Association of eIF3 proteins with the 40S ribosomal subunit stabilizes eIF2-GTP-Met-tRNA<sup>Met</sup> complex association and mRNA binding, and promotes dissociation of 80S ribosomes into 40S and 60S subunits, thereby promoting the assembly of the pre-initiation complex. Overexpression of eIF3 proteins is common in several cancers, suggesting a role for eIF3 proteins in tumorigenesis.

## REFERENCES

1. Valásek, L., Nielsen, K.H., Zhang, F., Fekete, C.A. and Hinnebusch, A.G. 2004. Interactions of eukaryotic translation initiation factor 3 (eIF3) subunit NIP1/c with eIF1 and eIF5 promote preinitiation complex assembly and regulate start codon selection. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 24: 9437-9455.
2. Peterson, T.R. and Sabatini, D.M. 2005. eIF3: a connector of S6K1 to the translation preinitiation complex. *Mol. Cell* 20: 655-657.
3. Dong, Z. and Zhang, J.T. 2006. Initiation factor eIF3 and regulation of mRNA translation, cell growth, and cancer. *Crit. Rev. Oncol. Hematol.* 59: 169-180.
4. LeFebvre, A.K., Korneeva, N.L., Trutschl, M., Cvek, U., Duzan, R.D., Bradley, C.A., Hershey, J.W. and Rhoads, R.E. 2006. Translation initiation factor eIF4G-1 binds to eIF3 through the eIF3 $\epsilon$  subunit. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281: 22917-22932.
5. Hinnebusch, A.G. 2006. eIF3: a versatile scaffold for translation initiation complexes. *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 31: 553-562.
6. Masutani, M., Sonenberg, N., Yokoyama, S. and Imataka, H. 2007. Reconstitution reveals the functional core of mammalian eIF3. *EMBO J.* 26: 3373-3383.
7. Zhang, L., Pan, X. and Hershey, J.W. 2007. Individual overexpression of five subunits of human translation initiation factor eIF3 promotes malignant transformation of immortal fibroblast cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 282: 5790-5800.
8. Sato, H., Masuda, M., Kanai, M., Tsukiyama-Kohara, K., Yoneda, M. and Kai, C. 2007. Measles virus N protein inhibits host translation by binding to eIF3-p40. *J. Virol.* 81: 11569-11576.
9. Zhang, L., Smit-McBride, Z., Pan, X., Rheinhardt, J. and Hershey, J.W. 2008. An oncogenic role for the phosphorylated  $\eta$ -subunit of human translation initiation factor eIF3. *J. Biol. Chem.* 283: 24047-24060.

## STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Eif3j (mouse) mapping to 2 E5.

## PRODUCT

eIF3 $\alpha$  (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse eIF3 $\alpha$  transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100  $\mu$ g protein in 200  $\mu$ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

## APPLICATIONS

eIF3 $\alpha$  (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive eIF3 $\alpha$  antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20  $\mu$ l per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.