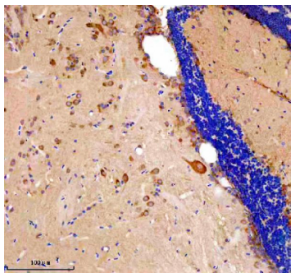
Zebrafish Etf1 Antibody / Etf1a / Etf1b / Eukaryotic peptide chain release factor subunit 1 (RZ1166)

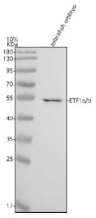
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RZ1166	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

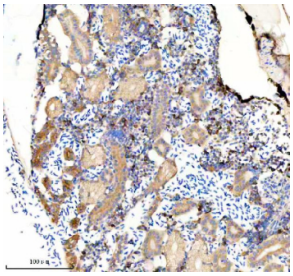
Availability	2-3 weeks
Species Reactivity	Zebrafish
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Antigen affinity chromatography
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	A8KB65
Localization	Cytoplasm
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1 ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 2-5 ug/ml
Limitations	This Zebrafish Etf1 antibody is available for research use only.



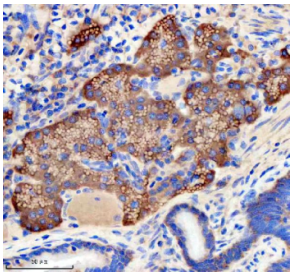
Zebrafish Etf1 Antibody Brain Tissue IHC. Immunohistochemical analysis of Etf1a/b protein using Zebrafish Etf1 antibody and paraffin-embedded zebrafish brain tissue. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Zebrafish Etf1 Antibody Embryo Tissue WB. Western blot analysis of Etf1a/b protein using Zebrafish Etf1 antibody and zebrafish embryo tissue lysate. The predicted molecular weight of ETF1a/b is 49 kDa.



Zebrafish Etf1 Antibody Kidney Tissue IHC. Immunohistochemical analysis of Etf1a/b protein using Zebrafish Etf1 antibody and paraffin-embedded zebrafish kidney tissue. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Zebrafish Etf1 Antibody Pancreas Tissue IHC. Immunohistochemical analysis of Etf1a/b protein using Zebrafish Etf1 antibody and paraffin-embedded zebrafish pancreas tissue. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.

Description

Zebrafish (Danio rerio) Etf1 antibody detects Etf1, a highly conserved translation termination factor responsible for recognizing stop codons and releasing nascent polypeptides from the ribosome. In zebrafish, two paralogs, etf1a and etf1b, encode functional forms of Eukaryotic peptide chain release factor subunit 1, both of which participate in ensuring accurate termination of protein synthesis. Because translational fidelity is essential for proteome integrity, cell viability, and proper tissue development, Zebrafish Etf1 antibody reagents support research in ribosome function, gene expression regulation, and developmental biology.

During translation termination, Etf1 binds to the ribosomal A-site when UAA, UAG, or UGA stop codons are encountered. This interaction triggers hydrolysis of the peptidyl-tRNA bond, releasing the completed polypeptide and allowing ribosomal recycling factors to reset the translational machinery. In zebrafish embryos, Etf1a and Etf1b are broadly expressed across proliferating and differentiating tissues, reflecting the universal requirement for efficient translation termination throughout development. High expression in neural tissues, musculature, digestive organs, and rapidly growing embryonic structures underscores the importance of translational control in supporting morphogenesis.

Accurate termination is fundamental for maintaining proteome stability. Errors in this process can lead to protein truncation, readthrough of stop codons, ribosomal stalling, or production of aberrant polypeptides that burden protein quality control systems. In vertebrates, perturbations of release factor activity have been linked to developmental anomalies and neurodegeneration. Zebrafish models allow direct examination of Etf1 function in vivo and highlight how translation termination influences organ formation, metabolic state, and stress resilience.

Etf1 also participates in mRNA surveillance pathways. Its activity coordinates with nonsense-mediated decay (NMD), a quality-control process that eliminates transcripts containing premature termination codons. By recognizing stop codons during translation, Etf1 helps direct aberrant transcripts toward NMD, ensuring that faulty mRNAs do not accumulate or generate harmful truncated proteins. In zebrafish, NMD contributes to developmental timing, stem cell maintenance, and transcriptome shaping, positioning Etf1 as a key regulator at the intersection of translation and RNA quality control.

At the molecular level, Eukaryotic peptide chain release factor subunit 1 contains conserved domains that recognize stop codons and catalyze peptidyl-tRNA hydrolysis. Structural studies in vertebrates demonstrate that Etf1 undergoes conformational changes within the ribosomal active site to facilitate precise cleavage. Zebrafish Etf1a and Etf1b maintain these conserved structural features, enabling high-fidelity termination across diverse tissues and developmental stages.

Subcellular localization of Etf1 is primarily cytosolic, where it associates with translating ribosomes. Its abundance typically correlates with translational demand, which fluctuates across developmental contexts. Regions of active proliferation or differentiation often exhibit elevated translation termination activity to support rapid proteome production and remodeling.

A Zebrafish Etf1 antibody is suitable for research applications such as western blotting, immunohistochemistry, and assays examining translation termination, mRNA surveillance, ribosome activity, and proteome regulation. This antibody targets Etf1a and Etf1b for studies involving translational fidelity, RNA quality control, and vertebrate developmental physiology. NSJ Bioreagents provides the Zebrafish Etf1 antibody to support research in gene expression and ribosome biology.

Explore our ETF1 Antibody / eRF1 Antibody page to learn more about ETF1 biology, ribosome function, and translation termination.

This Zebrafish antibody is part of a broader Zebrafish / Danio rerio antibody panel offered by NSJ Bioreagents.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Zebrafish Etf1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

An E.coli-derived zebrafish Etf1a/b recombinant protein (amino acids D9-K344) was used as the immunogen for the Zebrafish Etf1 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the Zebrafish Etf1 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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