

RPS6 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP20175a

Product Information

Application WB, E Primary Accession P62753

Other Accession P62755, P62754, Q4R4K6, Q5E995, NP 001001.2

Reactivity Human

Predicted Bovine, Monkey, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Clone Names RB41661
Calculated MW 28681
Antigen Region 1-30

Additional Information

Gene ID 6194

Other Names 40S ribosomal protein S6, Phosphoprotein NP33, RPS6

Target/Specificity This RPS6 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH

conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal

region of human RPS6.

Dilution WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide

affinity purification.

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions RPS6 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic

or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name RPS6 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:29563586, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:10429}

Function Component of the 40S small ribosomal subunit (PubMed: <u>23636399</u>,

PubMed:<u>8706699</u>). Plays an important role in controlling cell growth and proliferation through the selective translation of particular classes of mRNA

(PubMed: 17220279). Part of the small subunit (SSU) processome, first precursor of the small eukaryotic ribosomal subunit. During the assembly of the SSU processome in the nucleolus, many ribosome biogenesis factors, an RNA chaperone and ribosomal proteins associate with the nascent pre-rRNA and work in concert to generate RNA folding, modifications, rearrangements and cleavage as well as targeted degradation of pre-ribosomal RNA by the RNA exosome (PubMed: 34516797).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleolus

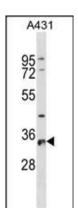
Background

Ribosomes, the organelles that catalyze protein synthesis, consist of a small 40S subunit and a large 60S subunit. Together these subunits are composed of 4 RNA species and approximately 80 structurally distinct proteins. This gene encodes a cytoplasmic ribosomal protein that is a component of the 40S subunit. The protein belongs to the S6E family of ribosomal proteins. It is the major substrate of protein kinases in the ribosome, with subsets of five C-terminal serine residues phosphorylated by different protein kinases. Phosphorylation is induced by a wide range of stimuli, including growth factors, tumor-promoting agents, and mitogens. Dephosphorylation occurs at growth arrest. The protein may contribute to the control of cell growth and proliferation through the selective translation of particular classes of mRNA. As is typical for genes encoding ribosomal proteins, there are multiple processed pseudogenes of this gene dispersed through the genome.

References

Maggi, L.B. Jr., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 28(23):7050-7065(2008)
Fujita, K., et al. Acta Neuropathol. 116(4):439-445(2008)
Robledo, S., et al. RNA 14(9):1918-1929(2008)
Glover, E.I., et al. Am. J. Physiol. Regul. Integr. Comp. Physiol. 295 (2), R604-R610 (2008): Ma, X.M., et al. Cell 133(2):303-313(2008)

Images



RPS6 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP20175a) western blot analysis in A431 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the RPS6 antibody detected the RPS6 protein (arrow).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.