

# RSK2 (RPS6KA3) Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP7943b

# **Product Information**

Application IHC-P, WB, E
Primary Accession P51812
Other Accession P18654

**Reactivity** Human, Mouse

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalIsotypeRabbit IgGCalculated MW83736Antigen Region13-42

# **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 6197

**Other Names** Ribosomal protein S6 kinase alpha-3, S6K-alpha-3, 90 kDa ribosomal protein

S6 kinase 3, p90-RSK 3, p90RSK3, Insulin-stimulated protein kinase 1, ISPK-1, MAP kinase-activated protein kinase 1b, MAPK-activated protein kinase 1b, MAPKAP kinase 1b, MAPKAPK-1b, Ribosomal S6 kinase 2, RSK-2, pp90RSK2,

RPS6KA3, ISPK1, MAPKAPK1B, RSK2

Target/Specificity This RSK2 (RPS6KA3) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a

KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 13-42 amino acids from the

N-terminal region of human RSK2 (RPS6KA3).

**Dilution** IHC-P~~1:100~500 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 prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation

followed by dialysis against PBS.

**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** RSK2 (RPS6KA3) Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in

diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# **Protein Information**

Name RPS6KA3

**Synonyms** ISPK1, MAPKAPK1B, RSK2

#### **Function**

Serine/threonine-protein kinase that acts downstream of ERK (MAPK1/ERK2 and MAPK3/ERK1) signaling and mediates mitogenic and stress-induced activation of the transcription factors CREB1, ETV1/ER81 and NR4A1/NUR77, regulates translation through RPS6 and EIF4B phosphorylation, and mediates cellular proliferation, survival, and differentiation by modulating mTOR signaling and repressing pro- apoptotic function of BAD and DAPK1 (PubMed: 16213824, PubMed: 16223362, PubMed: 17360704, PubMed: 9770464). In fibroblast, is required for EGF- stimulated phosphorylation of CREB1 and histone H3 at 'Ser-10', which results in the subsequent transcriptional activation of several immediate-early genes (PubMed: 10436156, PubMed: 9770464). In response to mitogenic stimulation (EGF and PMA), phosphorylates and activates NR4A1/NUR77 and ETV1/ER81 transcription factors and the cofactor CREBBP (PubMed: 16223362). Upon insulin-derived signal, acts indirectly on the transcription regulation of several genes by phosphorylating GSK3B at 'Ser-9' and inhibiting its activity (PubMed:<u>8250835</u>). Phosphorylates RPS6 in response to serum or EGF via an mTOR-independent mechanism and promotes translation initiation by facilitating assembly of the preinitiation complex (PubMed: 17360704). In response to insulin, phosphorylates EIF4B, enhancing EIF4B affinity for the EIF3 complex and stimulating cap-dependent translation (PubMed: 18508509, PubMed: 18813292). Is involved in the mTOR nutrient-sensing pathway by directly phosphorylating TSC2 at 'Ser-1798', which potently inhibits TSC2 ability to suppress mTOR signaling, and mediates phosphorylation of RPTOR, which regulates mTORC1 activity and may promote rapamycin- sensitive signaling independently of the PI3K/AKT pathway (PubMed: 18722121). Mediates cell survival by phosphorylating the pro- apoptotic proteins BAD and DAPK1 and suppressing their pro-apoptotic function (PubMed:16213824). Promotes the survival of hepatic stellate cells by phosphorylating CEBPB in response to the hepatotoxin carbon tetrachloride (CCl4) (PubMed: 18508509, PubMed: 18813292). Is involved in cell cycle regulation by phosphorylating the CDK inhibitor CDKN1B, which promotes CDKN1B association with 14-3-3 proteins and prevents its translocation to the nucleus and inhibition of G1 progression (By similarity). In LPS-stimulated dendritic cells, is involved in TLR4- induced macropinocytosis, and in myeloma cells, acts as effector of FGFR3-mediated transformation signaling, after direct phosphorylation at Tyr-529 by FGFR3 (By similarity). Negatively regulates EGF-induced MAPK1/3 phosphorylation via phosphorylation of SOS1 (By similarity). Phosphorylates SOS1 at 'Ser-1134' and 'Ser-1161' that create YWHAB and YWHAE binding sites and which contribute to the negative regulation of MAPK1/3 phosphorylation (By similarity). Phosphorylates EPHA2 at 'Ser- 897', the RPS6KA-EPHA2 signaling pathway controls cell migration (PubMed: 26158630). Acts as a regulator of osteoblast differentiation by mediating phosphorylation of ATF4, thereby promoting ATF4 transactivation activity (By similarity).

**Cellular Location** Nucleus. Cytoplasm

**Tissue Location** Expressed in many tissues, highest levels in skeletal muscle

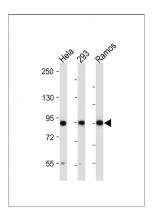
# **Background**

RSK3 is a member of the RSK (ribosomal S6 kinase) family of serine/threonine kinases. This kinase contains 2 non-identical kinase catalytic domains and phosphorylates various substrates, including members of the mitogen-activated kinase (MAPK) signalling pathway. The activity of this protein has been implicated in controlling cell growth and differentiation. Mutations in the gene have been associated with Coffin-Lowry syndrome (CLS).

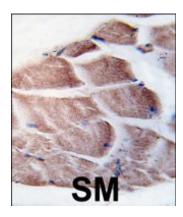
### References

Yang, X., et al., Cell 117(3):387-398 (2004). Guimiot, F., et al., Gene Expr. Patterns 4(1):111-114 (2004). Zeniou, M., et al., (er) Nucleic Acids Res. 32(3):1214-1223 (2004). Vaidyanathan, H., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(34):32367-32372 (2003). Zhang, Y., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(15):12650-12659 (2003).

# **Images**



All lanes: Anti-RSK3 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 2: 293 whole cell lysate Lane 3: Ramos whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size: 84 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human skeletal muscle tissue reacted with RSK3 antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP7943b), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

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