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ARG58169
anti-S6 Ribosomal Protein phospho (Ser240 / 244) antibody

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes S6 Ribosomal Protein phospho (Ser240 / 244)
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	S6 Ribosomal Protein
Species	Human
Immunogen	Phospho specific peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser240/244 of Human S6 Ribosomal Protein.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Phosphoprotein NP33; 40S ribosomal protein S6; S6

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
IP	1:50 - 1:100
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	HeLa
Observed Size	35 kDa

Properties

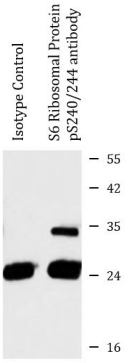
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

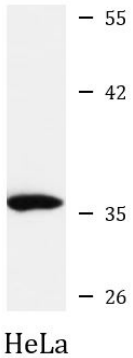
Gene Symbol	RPS6
Gene Full Name	ribosomal protein S6
Background	Ribosomes, the organelles that catalyze protein synthesis, consist of a small 40S subunit and a large 60S subunit. Together these subunits are composed of 4 RNA species and approximately 80 structurally distinct proteins. This gene encodes 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	May play an important role in controlling cell growth and proliferation through the selective translation of particular classes of mRNA. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	29 kDa
PTM	Ribosomal protein S6 is the major substrate of protein kinases in eukaryote ribosomes. The phosphorylation is stimulated by growth factors, tumor promoting agents, and mitogens. It is dephosphorylated at growth arrest. Phosphorylated at Ser-235 and Ser-236 by RPS6KA1 and RPS6KA3; phosphorylation at these sites facilitates the assembly of the preinitiation complex. [UniProt]

Images



ARG58169 anti-S6 Ribosomal Protein phospho (Ser240 / 244) antibody IP image

Immunoprecipitation: 200 µg extracts of 293 cells treated by PMA. Cells were immunoprecipitated and stained with ARG58169 at 1:1000 dilution.



ARG58169 anti-S6 Ribosomal Protein phospho (Ser240 / 244) antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of HeLa cell lysate stained with ARG58169 anti-S6 Ribosomal Protein phospho (Ser240 / 244) antibody at 1:1000 dilution.