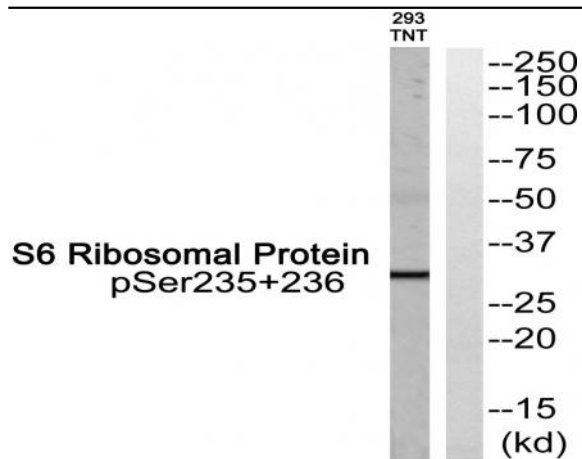


Ribosomal Protein S6 (phospho Ser235/S236) Polyclonal Antibody

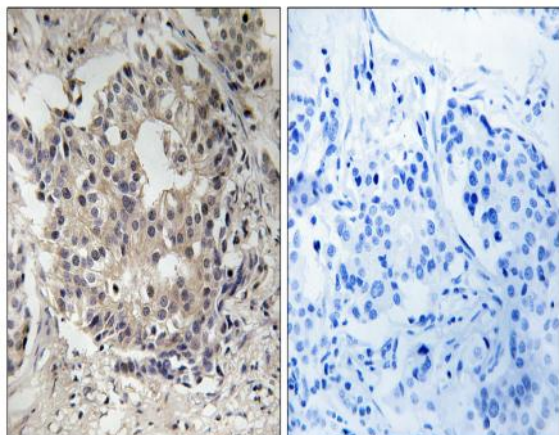
Catalog No :	YP0832
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	Ribosomal Protein S6
Fields :	>>EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance;>>Ribosome;>>HIF-1 signaling pathway;>>mTOR signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Apelin signaling pathway;>>Thermogenesis;>>Insulin signaling pathway;>>Coronavirus disease - COVID-19;>>Proteoglycans in cancer
Gene Name :	RPS6
Protein Name :	40S ribosomal protein S6
Human Gene Id :	6194
Human Swiss Prot No :	P62753
Mouse Gene Id :	20104
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P62754
Rat Gene Id :	1.00911e+008
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P62755
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human S6 Ribosomal Protein around the phosphorylation site of Ser235 and Ser236. AA range:200-249
Specificity :	Phospho-Ribosomal Protein S6 (S235/S236) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ribosomal Protein S6 protein only when phosphorylated at S235/S236.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:5000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	30kD
Cell Pathway :	Ribosome;mTOR;Insulin_Receptor;
Background :	<p>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</p>
Function :	<p>function:May play an important role in controlling cell growth and proliferation through the selective translation of particular classes of mRNA.,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.,similarity:Belongs to the ribosomal protein S6e family.,</p>
Subcellular Location :	nucleus,nucleoplasm,nucleolus,cytoplasm,cytosol,ribosome,polysome,small ribosomal subunit,membrane,cytosolic small ribosomal subunit,dendrite,intracellular ribonucleoprotein complex,cytoplasmic ribonucleoprotein granu
Expression :	Brain,Colon,Colon adenocarcinoma,Epithelium,Muscle,Ovary,Pancreas,Placenta,Skin,Tes

Products Images



Western blot analysis of S6 Ribosomal Protein (Phospho-Ser235+Ser236) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the S6 Ribosomal Protein (Phospho-Ser235+Ser236) peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast cancer, using S6 Ribosomal Protein (Phospho-Ser235+Ser236) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the S6 Ribosomal Protein (Phospho-Ser235+Ser236) peptide.