ARG57446
anti-S6 Ribosomal Protein antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognizes S6 Ribosomal Protein
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat, Mk
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IP, WB
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of total S6 Ribosomal Protein independent of phosphorylation.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	S6 Ribosomal Protein
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide derived from Human S6 Ribosomal Protein.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Phosphoprotein NP33; 40S ribosomal protein S6; S6

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:200
IP	Assay-dependent
WB	1:2000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

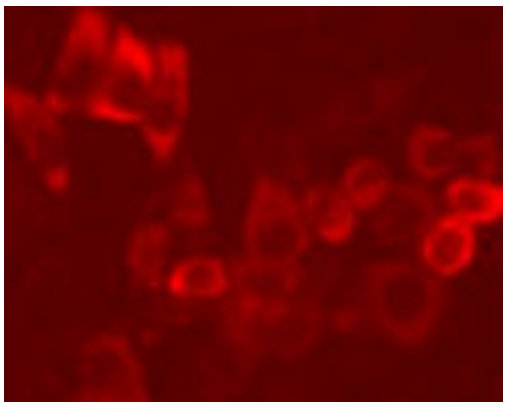
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.03% Proclin300
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Concentration	2.2 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot 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

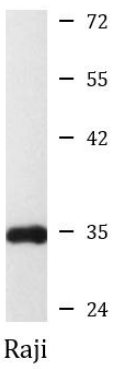
Gene Symbol	RPS6
Gene Full Name	ribosomal protein S6
Background	Ribosomes, the organelles that catalyze protein synthesis, consist of a small 40S subunit and a large 60S subunit. Together these subunits are composed of 4 RNA species and approximately 80 structurally distinct proteins. This gene encodes 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.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm.

Images



ARG57446 anti-S6 Ribosomal Protein antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: HeLa cells fixed with 4% Paraformaldehyde and stained with ARG57446 anti-S6 Ribosomal Protein antibody at 1:200 dilution.



ARG57446 anti-S6 Ribosomal Protein antibody WB image

Western blot: Raji cell lysate stained with ARG57446 anti-S6 Ribosomal Protein antibody at 1:2000 dilution.