

	<h1>RPS6KA1 Rabbit pAb</h1>	<div>E 2 5 1 5 7 1 8</div>
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Swiss-Prot No.:	Q15418
Altername:	RPS6KA1
Storage/Stability:	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 600 to the C-terminus of human RPS6KA1 (NP_002944.2).
Purification:	Affinity purified
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse
Other Names:	RSK; HU-1; RSK1; p90Rsk; MAPKAPK1A
Cellular localization:	Cytoplasm, Nucleus
	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. In fibroblast, is required for EGF-stimulated phosphorylation of CREB1, which results in the subsequent transcriptional activation of several immediate-early genes. In response to mitogenic stimulation (EGF and

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Relevance:	<p>PMA), phosphorylates and activates NR4A1/NUR77 and ETV1/ER81 transcription factors and the cofactor CREBBP. Upon insulin-derived signal, acts indirectly on the transcription regulation of several genes by phosphorylating GSK3B at 'Ser-9' and inhibiting its activity. Phosphorylates RPS6 in response to serum or EGF via an mTOR-independent mechanism and promotes translation initiation by facilitating assembly of the pre-initiation complex. In response to insulin, phosphorylates EIF4B, enhancing EIF4B affinity for the EIF3 complex and stimulating cap-dependent translation. 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. Mediates cell survival by phosphorylating the pro-apoptotic proteins BAD and DAPK1 and suppressing their pro-apoptotic function. Promotes the survival of hepatic stellate cells by phosphorylating CEBPB in response to the hepatotoxin carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄). Mediates induction of hepatocyte proliferation by TGFA through phosphorylation of CEBPB . 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. Phosphorylates EPHA2 at 'Ser-897', the RPS6KA-EPHA2 signaling pathway controls cell migration (PubMed:26158630).</p>
Source:	Rabbit
Antibody type:	Polyclonal antibody
Isotype:	Rabbit IgG
Molecular Weight:	90kDa

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Preservative:	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Recommended Dilutions:	WB 1:500 - 1:2000 (Optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user)

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