Immunotag™ Ribosomal Protein S6 (phospho Ser240) Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITP0893
Product Description	Immunotag™ Ribosomal Protein S6 (phospho Ser240) Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	rRNA Prot. S6 (Ser240)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC-p,IF,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human Ribosomal Protein S6 (phospho Ser240)
Specificity	Phospho-Ribosomal Protein S6 (S240) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ribosomal Protein S6 protein only when phosphorylated at S240.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	RPS6
Accession No.	P62753 P62754 P62755
Alternate Names	RPS6; OK/SW-cl.2; 40S ribosomal protein S6; Phosphoprotein NP33

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Description	ribosomal protein S6(RPS6) Homo sapiens 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
Cell Pathway/ Category	Ribosome,mTOR,Insulin_Receptor,
Protein Expression	Brain,Colon,Colon adenocarcinoma,Epithelium,Muscle,Ovary,Pancreas,Placenta,Skin,Tes
Subcellular Localization	nucleus,nucleoplasm,nucleolus,cytoplasm,cytosol,ribosome,polysome,small ribosomal subunit,membrane,cytosolic small ribosomal subunit,dendrite,intracellular ribonucleoprotein complex,cytoplasmic ribonucleoprotein granu
Protein Function	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.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.