Product Data Sheet

Purified anti-RPS6 Phospho (Ser235/Ser236)

Catalog # / 3643005 / 25 µg

Size: 3643010 / 100 µg

Clone: A17020B

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, ĸ

Synthetic peptide from human RPS6 Immunogen:

phosphorylated at Serines 235 and

236

Reactivity: Human, Mouse

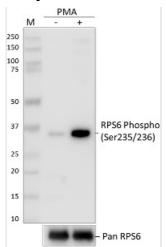
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography.

Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, Formulation:

containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5 mg/ml



Total cell lysates (15 µg protein) from serum-starved Jurkat cells treated without (-) or with (+) 160 nM PMA for 15 minutes were resolved by 4-12% Bis-Tris gel electrophoresis, transferred to nitrocellulose, and probed with the 1.0 μ g/mL (1:5

Applications:

Applications: Immunohistochemistry, Intracellular

Flow Cytometry, Other

Recommended **Usage:**

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by Western blotting. For Western blotting, the suggested use of this reagent is 0.1 - 1.0 µg per ml. For immunocytochemistry, a concentration range of 1.0 - 5.0 µg/ml is recommended. For intracellular flow cytometry using our True-Phos™ Perm Buffer in Cell Suspension, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤ 0.25 μg per million cells in 100 μl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes:

236.

Due to complete conservation of the immunizing sequence between humans, mouse and rat, this clone is is predicted to react with rat RPS6 phosphorylated at serines 235 and

250 150 100 75 50 37 RPS6 Phospho (Ser235/236) 25 20 10 - Pan RPS6 Total cell lysates (15 µg protein)

from serum-starved NIH/3T3 cells treated without (-) or with 100 ng/mL PDGF-BB (Cat. No. 558804) for 20 minutes were resolved by 4-12% Bis-Tris gel

electrophoresis, transferred to nitrocellulose, and probed with th

Application References:

- 1. Jefferies HB, et al. 1997. EMBO J. 16:3693.
- 2. Ruvinsky I, et al. 2005. Genes. Dev. 19:2199.
- 3. Chumacher AM, et al. 2006. Biochemistry. 45:13614
- 4. Roux PP,

Description:

Ribosomal protein S6 (RPS6) is a key component of the small 40S ribosomal subunit and is the major substrate of protein kinases in eukaryotic ribosomes. In response to various cellular stimuli such as mitogenic stimulation, insulin, and increased nutrient availability, upstream kinases such as RSK and p70 kinases phosphorylate RPS6 at multiple serine sites. These modifications facilitate the recruitment of the 7-methylguanasine cap complex, thereby promoting the assembly of the translational preinitiation complex and increased cellular protein synthesis capacity. RPS6 has been shown to be hyperphosphorylated in certain cancers, and phosphorylation is a critical determinant of pancreatic β -cell size and systemic glucose homeostasis function in diabeteic mouse models.

Antigen References:

Champagne N, et al. 1999. J. Biol. Chem. 274:28528.
 Panagopoulos I, et al. 2001. Hum. Mol. Genet. 10:395.

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