S6K1 (3A2) Mouse mAb

db6627 **Package : 50μL 100μL**

Product Name : S6K1 (3A2) Mouse mAb
Cat.No.: db6627
Synonyms : RPS6KB1; STK14A; Ribosomal protein S6 kinase beta-1; S6K-beta-1; S6K1; 70 kDa ribosomal protein S6 kinase 1; P70S6K1; p70-S6K 1; Ribosomal protein S6 kinase I; Serine/threonine-protein kinase 14A; p70 ribosomal S6 kinase alpha; p70 S6 kinas
Application : IHC-P
Reactivity : Human, Rat, Mouse
Host species : Mouse

Background

Serine/threonine-protein kinase that acts downstream of mTOR signaling in response to growth factors and nutrients to promote cell proliferation, cell growth and cell cycle progression. Regulates protein synthesis through phosphorylation of EIF4B, RPS6 and EEF2K, and contributes to cell survival by repressing the pro-apoptotic function of BAD. Under conditions of nutrient depletion, the inactive form associates with the EIF3 translation initiation complex. Upon mitogenic stimulation, phosphorylation by the mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1) leads to dissociation from the EIF3 complex and activation. The active form then phosphorylates and activates several substrates in the pre-initiation complex, including the EIF2B complex and the cap-binding complex component EIF4B. Also controls translation initiation by phosphorylating a negative regulator of EIF4A, PDCD4, targeting it for ubiquitination and subsequent proteolysis. Promotes initiation of the pioneer round of protein synthesis by phosphorylating POLDIP3/SKAR. In response to IGF1, activates translation elongation by phosphorylating EEF2 kinase (EEF2K), which leads to its inhibition and thus activation of EEF2. Also plays a role in feedback regulation of mTORC2 by mTORC1 by phosphorylating RICTOR, resulting in the inhibition of mTORC2 and AKT1 signaling. Mediates cell survival by phosphorylating the pro-apoptotic protein BAD and suppressing its pro-apoptotic function. Phosphorylates mitochondrial URI1 leading to dissociation of a URI1-PPP1CC complex. The free mitochondrial PPP1CC can then dephosphorylate RPS6KB1 at Thr-412, which is proposed to be a negative feedback mechanism for the RPS6KB1 anti-apoptotic function. Mediates TNF-alpha-induced insulin resistance by phosphorylating IRS1 at multiple serine residues, resulting in accelerated degradation of IRS1. In cells lacking functional TSC1-2 complex, constitutively phosphorylates and inhibits GSK3B. May be involved in cytoskeletal rearrangement through binding to neurabin. Phosphorylates and activates the pyrimidine biosynthesis enzyme CAD, downstream of MTOR.

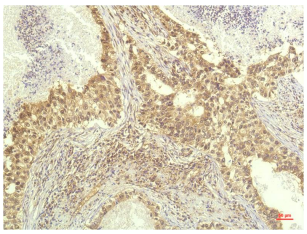
Immunogen

Purified recombinant protein expressed in E.coli

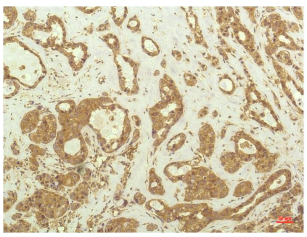
Gene ID

6198

Swiss Prot	P23443
Synonyms	RPS6KB1; STK14A; Ribosomal protein S6 kinase beta-1; S6K-beta-1; S6K1; 70 kDa ribosomal protein S6 kinase 1; P70S6K1; p70-S6K 1; Ribosomal protein S6 kinase I; Serine/threonine-protein kinase 14A; p70 ribosomal S6 kinase alpha; p70 S6 kinas
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Application	IHC-P
Recommended dilution	IHC: 1:50-1:100
Host species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clonality No.	3A2-2E7-2D4
Isotype	IgG1
Purity	Affinity Purification
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Storage Stability	Store at -20°C. Supplied in PBS, 50% Glycerol(pH 7.3), 0.02% sodium azide and 0.5% BSA . Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Lung Carcinoma Tissue using S6K1 (3A2) antibody.High-pressure and temperature Sodium Citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human tonsils using S6K1 (3A2) antibody.High-pressure and temperature Sodium Citrate pH 6.0 was used for antigen retrieval.