

RPS6KA1 Antibody (S732)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7941e

Specification

RPS6KA1 Antibody (S732) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	Q15418
Other Accession	Q63531 , P18653
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	82723
Antigen Region	710-735

RPS6KA1 Antibody (S732) - Additional Information

Gene ID 6195

Other Names

Ribosomal protein S6 kinase alpha-1, S6K-alpha-1, 90 kDa ribosomal protein S6 kinase 1, p90-RSK 1, p90RSK1, p90S6K, MAP kinase-activated protein kinase 1a, MAPK-activated protein kinase 1a, MAPKAP kinase 1a, MAPKAPK-1a, Ribosomal S6 kinase 1, RSK-1, RPS6KA1, MAPKAPK1A, RSK1

Target/Specificity

This RPS6KA1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 710-735 amino acids from human RPS6KA1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

RPS6KA1 Antibody (S732) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RPS6KA1 Antibody (S732) - Protein Information

Name RPS6KA1**Synonyms** MAPKAPK1A, RSK1

Function 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 (PubMed:[10679322](#), PubMed:[16223362](#), PubMed:[15117958](#), PubMed:[12213813](#), PubMed:[9430688](#), PubMed:[17360704](#), PubMed:[26158630](#), PubMed:[18722121](#), PubMed:[35772404](#)). In fibroblast, is required for EGF-stimulated phosphorylation of CREB1, which results in the subsequent transcriptional activation of several immediate-early genes (PubMed:[18508509](#), PubMed:[18813292](#)). In response to mitogenic stimulation (EGF and PMA), phosphorylates and activates NR4A1/NUR77 and ETV1/ER81 transcription factors and the cofactor CREBBP (PubMed:[12213813](#), PubMed:[16223362](#)). Upon insulin-derived signal, acts indirectly on the transcription regulation of several genes by phosphorylating GSK3B at 'Ser-9' and inhibiting its activity (PubMed:[18508509](#), PubMed:[18813292](#)). 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 (PubMed:[17360704](#)). In response to insulin, phosphorylates EIF4B, enhancing EIF4B affinity for the EIF3 complex and stimulating cap- dependent translation (PubMed:[16763566](#)). Is involved in the mTOR nutrient-sensing pathway by directly phosphorylating TSC2 at 'Ser- 1798', which potentially 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 (PubMed:[15342917](#)). Also involved in feedback regulation of mTORC1 and mTORC2 by phosphorylating DEPTOR (PubMed:[22017876](#)). Mediates cell survival by phosphorylating the pro- apoptotic proteins BAD and DAPK1 and suppressing their pro-apoptotic function (PubMed:[10679322](#), PubMed:[16213824](#)). Promotes the survival of hepatic stellate cells by phosphorylating CEBPB in response to the hepatotoxin carbon tetrachloride (CCl4) (PubMed:[11684016](#)). Mediates induction of hepatocyte proliferation by TGFA through phosphorylation of CEBPB (PubMed:[18508509](#), PubMed:[18813292](#)). 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 (PubMed:[18508509](#), PubMed:[18813292](#)). Phosphorylates EPHA2 at 'Ser-897', the RPS6KA-EPHA2 signaling pathway controls cell migration (PubMed:[26158630](#)). In response to mTORC1 activation, phosphorylates EIF4B at 'Ser-406' and 'Ser-422' which stimulates bicarbonate cotransporter SLC4A7 mRNA translation, increasing SLC4A7 protein abundance and function (PubMed:[35772404](#)).

Cellular Location

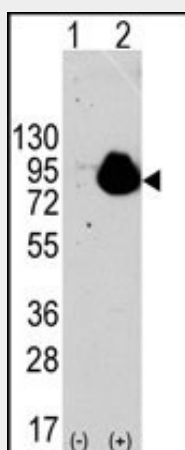
Nucleus. Cytoplasm.

RPS6KA1 Antibody (S732) - Protocols

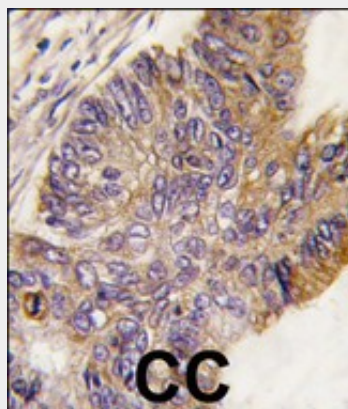
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

RPS6KA1 Antibody (S732) - Images



Western blot analysis of RPS6KA1 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal RPS6KA1 Antibody (S732). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected with the RPS6KA1 gene (Lane 2) (Origene Technologies).



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue reacted with RPS6KA1 Antibody (S732), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

RPS6KA1 Antibody (S732) - Background

RPS6KA1 is a member of the RSK (ribosomal S6 kinase) family of serine/threonine kinases. This kinase contains 2 nonidentical kinase catalytic domains and phosphorylates various substrates, including members of the mitogen-activated kinase (MAPK) signalling pathway. The activity of this protein has been implicated in controlling cell growth and differentiation.

RPS6KA1 Antibody (S732) - References

- Cavet, M.E., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(20):18376-18383 (2003).
- Versteeg, H.H., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(30):27065-27072 (2002).
- Fingar, D.C., et al., Genes Dev. 16(12):1472-1487 (2002).
- Lu, H., et al., J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther. 300(3):818-823 (2002).
- Saitoh, M., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(22):20104-20112 (2002).