

## RPS6

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB IHC IF FC

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:1000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:20 - 1:50 FC 1:20 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:** 29kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human RPS6

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

jq

**Synonym:**

RPS6; 40S ribosomal protein S6; Phosphoprotein NP33;

**Catalog #:** A0932

**Antibody Type:**

Monoclonal Antibody

**Species:** Mouse

**Gene ID:** 6194

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P62753

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

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 pseudogenes of this gene dispersed through the genome.

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