

磷酸化核糖体 S6 蛋白激酶抗体

产品货号： mlR1656

英文名称： phospho-P70 S6 Kinase beta (Thr228)

中文名称： 磷酸化核糖体 S6 蛋白激酶抗体

别 名： P70 S6 Kinase beta (phospho Thr228); P70 S6 Kinase beta (phospho-T228); p-P70 S6 Kinase beta (Thr228); p-P70 S6 Kinase beta (T228); 70 kDa ribosomal protein S6 kinase 2; EC 2.7.11.1; p70 ribosomal S6 kinase beta; p70 S6 kinase beta; p70 S6Kbeta; p70(S6K) beta; p70-beta; p70-S6KB; p70S6Kb; Ribosomal protein S6 kinase 70kDa, polypeptide 2; Ribosomal protein S6 kinase beta 2; Ribosomal protein S6 kinase beta-2; S6 kinase-related kinase; S6K beta 2; S6K beta; S6K-beta; S6K2; Serine/threonine protein kinase 14 beta; Serine/threonine-protein kinase 14 beta; SRK; STK14B; p70 S6 Kinase Beta 1; KS6B2_HUMAN.

产品类型： 磷酸化抗体

研究领域： 肿瘤 细胞生物 染色质和核信号 信号转导 细胞凋亡 转录调节因子 激酶和磷酸酶

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 53kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核

性 状 : Lyophilized or Liquid

浓 度 : 1mg/ml

免 疫 原 : KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human P70 S6 Kinase beta around the phosphorylation site of Thr228:TH(p-T)FC

亚 型 : IgG

纯化方法 : affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液 : 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件 : Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : This gene encodes a member of the ribosomal S6 kinase family of serine/threonine kinases. The encoded protein responds to mTOR (mammalian target of rapamycin) signaling to promote protein synthesis, cell growth, and cell proliferation. Activity of this gene has been associated with human cancer. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been observed. The use of alternative translation start sites results in isoforms with longer or shorter N-termini which may differ in their subcellular localizations. There are two pseudogenes for this gene on chromosome 17. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2013].

Function:

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 preinitiation 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.

Subunit:

Interacts with PPP1R9A/neurabin-1. Interacts with RPTOR. Interacts with IRS1. Interacts with EIF3B and EIF3C. Interacts with POLDIP3 and TRAF4.

Subcellular Location:

Cell junction, synapse, synaptosome. Mitochondrion outer membrane. Mitochondrion.Note=Colocalizes with URI1 at mitochondrion. Isoform Alpha I: Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Isoform Alpha II: Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity:

Widely expressed.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylation at Thr-412 is regulated by mTORC1. The phosphorylation at this site is maintained by an agonist-dependent autophosphorylation mechanism (By similarity). Activated by phosphorylation at Thr-252 by PDPK1. Dephosphorylation by PPP1CC at Thr-412 in mitochondrion.

Similarity:

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. AGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. S6 kinase subfamily.

Contains 1 AGC-kinase C-terminal domain.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

SWISS:

Q9UBS0

Gene ID:

6199

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.