

Anti-RSK1 p90 Antibody
Catalog # ABO11360**Specification**

Anti-RSK1 p90 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q15418
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Ribosomal protein S6 kinase alpha-1(RPS6KA1) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-RSK1 p90 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 6195

Other Names

Ribosomal protein S6 kinase alpha-1, S6K-alpha-1, 2.7.11.1, 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

Calculated MW

82723 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Nucleus. Cytoplasm.

Protein Name

Ribosomal protein S6 kinase alpha-1

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human RSK1 p90(721-735aa ILAQRVRKLPSTTL), identical to the related rat and mouse sequences.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

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

Anti-RSK1 p90 Antibody - 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:12213813, PubMed:15117958, PubMed:16223362, PubMed:17360704, PubMed:18722121, PubMed:26158630, PubMed:35772404, PubMed:9430688). 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 potently 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:<a

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22017876> target="_blank">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

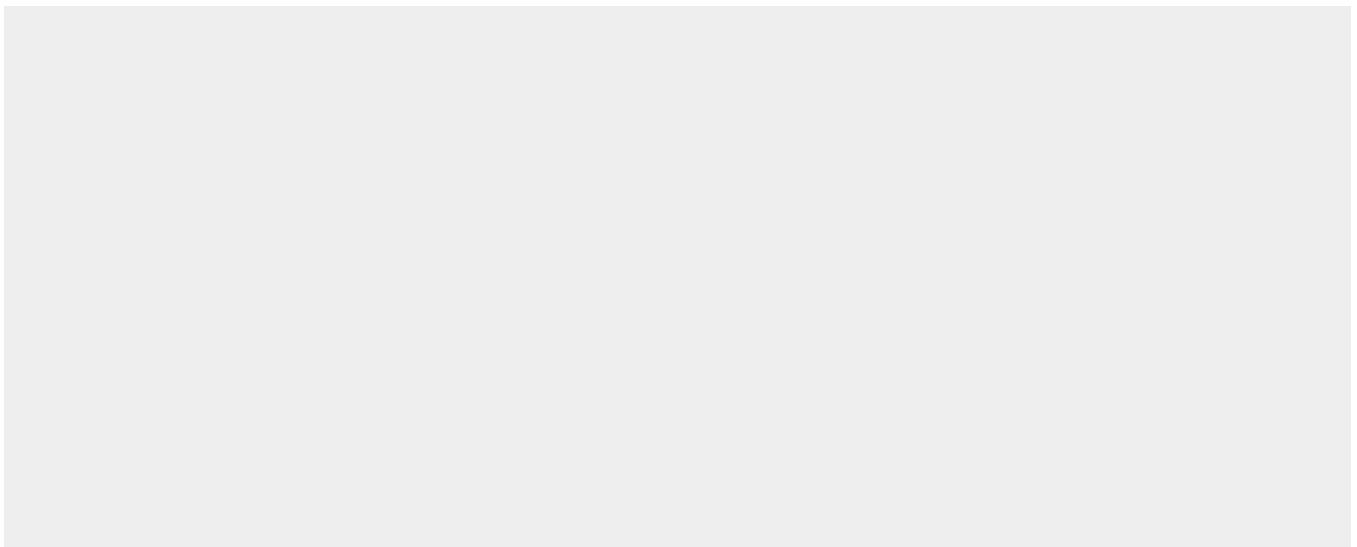
Nucleus. Cytoplasm.

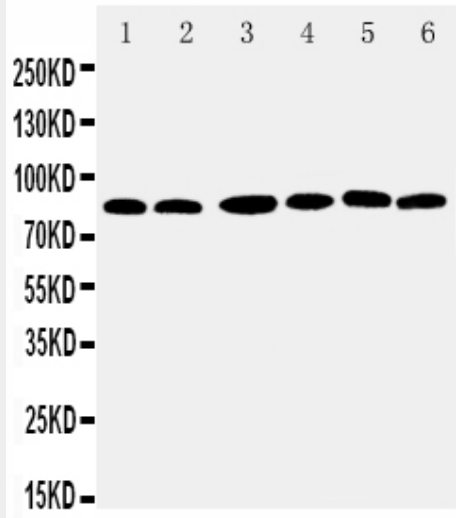
Anti-RSK1 p90 Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

Anti-RSK1 p90 Antibody - Images





Anti-RSK1 p90 antibody, ABO11360, Western blotting
 Lane 1: MCF-7 Cell Lysate
 Lane 2: HELA Cell Lysate
 Lane 3: K562 Cell Lysate
 Lane 4: JURKAT Cell Lysate
 Lane 5: SW620 Cell Lysate
 Lane 6: RAJI Cell Lysate



Anti-RSK1 p90 antibody, ABO11360, All Western blotting
 All lanes: Anti-RPS6KA1 (ABO11360) at 0.5ug/ml
 Lane 1: A431 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
 Lane 2: MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
 Lane 3: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
 Predicted bind size: 83KD
 Observed bind size: 83KD

Anti-RSK1 p90 Antibody - Background

RPS6KA1 (Ribosomal Protein S6 Kinase, 90-KD, 1), also called RSK1, is an enzyme that in humans is encoded by the RPS6KA1 gene. The RSK (ribosomal S6 kinase) family comprises growth factor-regulated serine/threonine kinases, known also as p90(rsk). Homologs of RSK exist in several species. By analysis of somatic cell hybrids, Moller et al. (1994) mapped the RPS6KA1 gene to chromosome 3. Bonni et al. (1999) characterized the mechanism by which the RAS-MAPK signaling pathway mediates growth factor-dependent cell survival. Inoue et al. (2007) demonstrated that p90rsk, the kinase immediately downstream from Mos-MAPK, directly targets Erp1 for CSF arrest in *Xenopus* oocytes.