

Product datasheet for **MR227425L3V**

Rps6ka1 (NM_009097) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

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| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | Rps6ka1 (NM_009097) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | Rps6ka1 |
| Synonyms: | Mapkapk-1a; p90-Rsk1; p90rsk; p90Rsk1; p90S6K; Rsk; Rsk-1; Rsk1; S6K-alpha-1 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_009097 |
| ORF Size: | 2205 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR227425). |
| OTI Disclaimer: | <p>Due to the inherent nature of this plasmid, standard methods to replicate additional amounts of DNA in E. coli are highly likely to result in mutations and/or rearrangements. Therefore, OriGene does not guarantee the capability to replicate this plasmid DNA. Additional amounts of DNA can be purchased from OriGene with batch-specific, full-sequence verification at a reduced cost. Please contact our customer care team at custsupport@origene.com or by calling 301.340.3188 option 3 for pricing and delivery.</p> <p>The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info</p> |
| OTI Annotation: | This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene. |
| RefSeq: | NM_009097.4 , NP_033123.2 |
| RefSeq Size: | 3153 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 2208 bp |



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|---------------|---|
| Locus ID: | 20111 |
| Cytogenetics: | 4 D2.3 |
| Gene Summary: | <p>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. In fibroblast, is required for EGF-stimulated phosphorylation of CREB1, which results in the subsequent transcriptional activation of several immediate-early genes. In response to mitogenic stimulation (EGF and PMA), phosphorylates and activates NR4A1/NUR77 and ETV1/ER81 transcription factors and the cofactor CREBBP. Upon insulin-derived signal, acts indirectly on the transcription regulation of several genes by phosphorylating GSK3B at 'Ser-9' and inhibiting its activity. 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. In response to insulin, phosphorylates EIF4B, enhancing EIF4B affinity for the EIF3 complex and stimulating cap-dependent translation. 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. Mediates cell survival by phosphorylating the pro-apoptotic proteins BAD and DAPK1 and suppressing their pro-apoptotic function. Promotes the survival of hepatic stellate cells by phosphorylating CEBPB in response to the hepatotoxin carbon tetrachloride (CCl4). Mediates induction of hepatocyte proliferation by TGFA through phosphorylation of CEBPB (PubMed:10635333). 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 (By similarity). Phosphorylates EPHA2 at 'Ser-897', the RPS6KA-EPHA2 signaling pathway controls cell migration (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]</p> |