

## Product datasheet for **RC205638L4V**

### RPS6 (NM\_001010) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	RPS6 (NM_001010) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	RPS6
Synonyms:	S6
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001010
ORF Size:	747 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC205638).
OTI Disclaimer:	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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_001010.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	829 bp
RefSeq ORF:	750 bp
Locus ID:	6194
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P62753</a>
Cytogenetics:	9p22.1
Domains:	Ribosomal_S6e
Protein Pathways:	Insulin signaling pathway, mTOR signaling pathway, Ribosome



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MW: 28.5 kDa

**Gene Summary:** 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]