

Product datasheet for **TP508420**

Rps6kb1 (NM_001114334) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse ribosomal protein S6 kinase, polypeptide 1 (Rps6kb1), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR208420 protein sequence Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MRRRRRRDGFYLAPDFRHREAEDMAGVFDIDLDPEDAGSEDELEEGGQLNESMDHGGVGPYELGMEHCE KFEISETSVNRGPEKIRPECFELLRLVLGKGGYGKVFQVRKVTGANTGKIFAMKVLKAMIVRNAKDTAHT KAERNILEEVKHPFIVDLIYAFQTGGKLYLILEYLSGGELFMQLEREGIFMEDTACFYLAESMALGHLH QKGIYRDLKPENIMLNHQGHVKLTDGFLCKESIHDGTVTHTFCGTIYMAPEILMRSGHNRAVDWWSLG ALMYDMLTGAPPFTGENRKKIDKILKCKLNLPPYLTQEARDLLKLLKRNAASRLGAGPGDAGEVQAHP FFRHINWEELLARKVEPPFKPLLQSEEDVSQFDSKFTRQTPVDSPDDSTLSEANQVFLGFTYVAPSVLE SVKEKFSFEPKIRSPRRFIGSPRTPVSPVKFSPGDFWGRGASASTANPQTPVEYPMETSGIEQMDVTVSG EASAPLPIRQPNSGPYKKQAFPMISKRPEHLRMNL TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	59.1 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_001107806</u>



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Locus ID:	72508
UniProt ID:	Q8BSK8 , Q3UXD8
RefSeq Size:	5395
Cytogenetics:	11 C
RefSeq ORF:	1578
Synonyms:	70kDa; 2610318I15Rik; 4732464A07Rik; AA959758; AI256796; AI314060; p70/85s6k; p70s6k; S6K1
Summary:	<p>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 pre-initiation 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 RMP leading to dissociation of a RMP: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. Phosphorylates and activates the pyrimidine biosynthesis enzyme CAD, downstream of MTOR (By similarity) (PubMed:11493700, PubMed:11500364, PubMed:15060135, PubMed:18952604). Following activation by mTORC1, phosphorylates EPRS and thereby plays a key role in fatty acid uptake by adipocytes and also most probably in interferon-gamma-induced translation inhibition (PubMed:28178239).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]</p>