

**p70 S6 kinase  $\alpha$  (phospho Ser418) rabbit pAb****Cat#: orb769967 (Manual)**

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

<b>Product Name</b>	p70 S6 kinase $\alpha$ (phospho Ser418) rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human p70 S6 Kinase around the phosphorylation site of Ser418. AA range:384-433
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-p70 S6 kinase $\alpha$ (S418) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of p70 S6 kinase $\alpha$ protein only when phosphorylated at S418.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Ribosomal protein S6 kinase beta-1
<b>Gene Name</b>	RPS6KB1 STK14A P70S6K
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cell junction, synapse, synaptosome . Mitochondrion outer membrane. Mitochondrion. Colocalizes with URI1 at mitochondrion.; [Isoform Alpha I]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm.; [Isoform Alpha II]: Cytoplasm.
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	60kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	6198
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P23443
<b>Alternative Names</b>	RPS6KB1; STK14A; Ribosomal protein S6 kinase beta-1; S6K-beta-1; S6K1; 70 kDa ribosomal protein S6 kinase 1; P70S6K1; p70-S6K 1; Ribosomal protein S6 kinase I; Serine/threonine-protein kinase 14A; p70 ribosomal S6 kinase alpha; p70 S6 kinas
<b>Background</b>	ribosomal protein S6 kinase B1(RPS6KB1) Homo sapiens 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],