

**Phospho-RSK1/RSK2/RSK3/RSK4 (Ser221/227/218/232)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody****Catalog #: EAB10881**

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Polyclonal	WB, ELISA	83	Human, Mouse

Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

WB (Western Blotting)	1:500-2000
ELISA (Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay)	1:5000-20000

Product Information

Conjugate	Unconjugate
Specificity	Phospho-RSK1/RSK2/RSK3/RSK4 (Ser221/227/218/232) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RSK1/RSK2/RSK3/RSK4 only when phosphorylated at Ser221/227/S218/232.
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1mg/ml
Format	Liquid
Formulation	In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol
Shipping	Gel Pack
Storage	Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks
UniProt ID	Q15418 , P51812 , Q15349 , Q9UK32
Entrez-Gene Id	6195 , 6197 , 6196 , 27330

Product Description

The p90 ribosomal S6 kinases (RSKs) comprise a family of serine/threonine kinases that lie at the terminus of the ERK pathway. In humans, the RSK family consists of four isoforms (RSK1 to-4). RSK family members are unusual among serine/threonine kinases in that they contain two distinct kinase domains, both of which are catalytically functional. Theses kinase domains are activated in a sequential manner by a series of phosphorylations. RSK regulates gene expression via association and phosphorylation of transcriptional regulators including c-Fos, estrogen receptor, NFkappaB/IkappaB alpha, cAMP-response element-binding protein (CREB). ERK activates the C-terminal kinase of RSK, leading to activation of the N-terminal kinase. Members of the RSK family are present in the cytoplasm as well as the nucleus. Addition of growth factor to the cells results in the activation of both cytosolic and nuclear RSK and the translocation of the cytosolic RSK into the nucleus upon activation. The activation and nuclear translocation of RSK result in phosphorylation and activation of transcription factors.

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