

RPS3 antibody - C-terminal region
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AI15006**Specification**

RPS3 antibody - C-terminal region - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P23396
Other Accession	NM_001005 , NP_000996
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Horse, Bovine, Guinea Pig, Dog
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Chicken, Bovine, Guinea Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	27kDa KDa

RPS3 antibody - C-terminal region - Additional Information**Gene ID** 6188**Alias Symbol** **FLJ26283, FLJ27450, MGC87870, S3**
Other Names
40S ribosomal protein S3, 4.2.99.18, RPS3**Format**

Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.

Reconstitution & Storage

Add 50 ul of distilled water. Final anti-RPS3 antibody concentration is 1 mg/ml in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. For longer periods of storage, store at 20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

RPS3 antibody - C-terminal region is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RPS3 antibody - C-terminal region - Protein Information**Name** RPS3 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:11875025}**Function**

Component of the small ribosomal subunit (PubMed:23636399, PubMed:8706699). The ribosome is a large ribonucleoprotein complex responsible for the synthesis of proteins in the cell (PubMed:23636399, PubMed:8706699). Has endonuclease activity and plays a role in repair of damaged DNA (PubMed:23636399, PubMed:8706699).

[7775413](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7775413)). Cleaves phosphodiester bonds of DNAs containing altered bases with broad specificity and cleaves supercoiled DNA more efficiently than relaxed DNA (PubMed:[15707971](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15707971)). Displays high binding affinity for 7,8-dihydro-8-oxoguanine (8-oxoG), a common DNA lesion caused by reactive oxygen species (ROS) (PubMed:[14706345](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14706345)). Has also been shown to bind with similar affinity to intact and damaged DNA (PubMed:[18610840](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18610840)). Stimulates the N-glycosylase activity of the base excision protein OGG1 (PubMed:[15518571](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15518571)). Enhances the uracil excision activity of UNG1 (PubMed:[18973764](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18973764)). Also stimulates the cleavage of the phosphodiester backbone by APEX1 (PubMed:[18973764](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18973764)). When located in the mitochondrion, reduces cellular ROS levels and mitochondrial DNA damage (PubMed:[23911537](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23911537)). Has also been shown to negatively regulate DNA repair in cells exposed to hydrogen peroxide (PubMed:[17049931](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17049931)). Plays a role in regulating transcription as part of the NF-kappa-B p65-p50 complex where it binds to the RELA/p65 subunit, enhances binding of the complex to DNA and promotes transcription of target genes (PubMed:[18045535](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18045535)). Represses its own translation by binding to its cognate mRNA (PubMed:[20217897](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20217897)). Binds to and protects TP53/p53 from MDM2-mediated ubiquitination (PubMed:[19656744](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19656744)). Involved in spindle formation and chromosome movement during mitosis by regulating microtubule polymerization (PubMed:[23131551](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23131551)). Involved in induction of apoptosis through its role in activation of CASP8 (PubMed:[14988002](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14988002)). Induces neuronal apoptosis by interacting with the E2F1 transcription factor and acting synergistically with it to up-regulate pro-apoptotic proteins BCL2L1/BIM and HRK/Dp5 (PubMed:[20605787](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20605787)). Interacts with TRADD following exposure to UV radiation and induces apoptosis by caspase-dependent JNK activation (PubMed:[22510408](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22510408)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, nucleolus Mitochondrion inner membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, spindle. Note=In normal cells, located mainly in the cytoplasm with small amounts in the nucleus but translocates to the nucleus in cells undergoing apoptosis (By similarity). Nuclear translocation is induced by DNA damaging agents such as hydrogen peroxide (PubMed:17560175). Accumulates in the mitochondrion in response to increased ROS levels (PubMed:23911537) Localizes to the spindle during mitosis (PubMed:23131551). Localized in cytoplasmic mRNP granules containing untranslated mRNAs (PubMed:17289661).

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P62908, ECO:0000269|PubMed:17289661,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:17560175, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23131551,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:23911537}

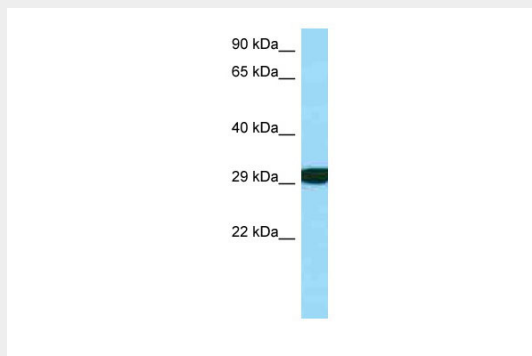
RPS3 antibody - C-terminal region - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)

- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

RPS3 antibody - C-terminal region - Images



WB Suggested Anti-RPS3 Antibody Titration: 1.0 µg/ml
Positive Control: Fetal kidney

RPS3 antibody - C-terminal region - References

Zhang X.T., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 18:6689-6689(1990).
Pogue-Geile K., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 11:3842-3849(1991).
Yoshihama M., et al. Genome Res. 12:379-390(2002).
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Taylor T.D., et al. Nature 440:497-500(2006).