

Stat3 (phospho Ser727) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES1405

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	Stat3 (phospho Ser727) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	IF;WB;IHC;IP;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Recommended dilutions	IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug/mg lysate. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human STAT3 around the phosphorylation site of Ser727. AA range:694-743
Specificity	Phospho-Stat3 (S727) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Stat3 protein only when phosphorylated at S727.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C . Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3
Gene Name	STAT3
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. Translocated into the nucleus upon tyrosine phosphorylation and dimerization, in response to signaling by activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 or FGFR4. Constitutive nuclear presence is independent of tyrosine phosphorylation. Predominantly present in the cytoplasm without stimuli. Upon leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF) stimulation, accumulates in the nucleus. The complex composed of BART and ARL2 plays an important role in the nuclear translocation and retention of STAT3. Identified in a complex with LYN and PAG1.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit





Clonality

Concentration

Observed band

Human Gene ID

Human Swiss-Prot Number

Alternative Names

Background

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Polyclonal

1 mg/ml

85kD

6774

P40763

STAT3; APRF; Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3; Acute-phase response factor

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the STAT protein family. In response to cytokines and growth factors, STAT family members are phosphorylated by the receptor associated kinases, and then form homo- or heterodimers that translocate to the cell nucleus where they act as transcription activators. This protein is activated through phosphorylation in response to various cytokines and growth factors including IFNs, EGF, IL5, IL6, HGF, LIF and BMP2. This protein mediates the expression of a variety of genes in response to cell stimuli, and thus plays a key role in many cellular processes such as cell growth and apoptosis. The small GTPase Rac1 has been shown to bind and regulate the activity of this protein. PIAS3 protein is a specific inhibitor of this protein. Mutations in this gene are associated with infantile-onset multisystem autoimmune disease and hyper

