

(KO Validated) STAT3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-62227

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

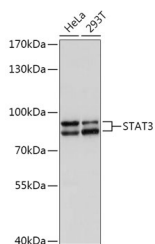
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human STAT3 (NP_644805.1).
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Applications Recommended Dilution

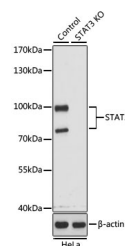
WB	1:500-1:2000
IF	1:50-1:200

Data

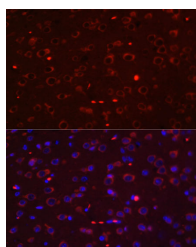


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using STAT3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

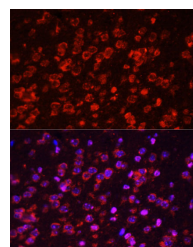
Observed Mw:90kDa
Calculated Mw:83kDa/87kDa/88kDa



Western blot analysis of extracts from normal (control) and STAT3 knockout (KO) HeLa cells using STAT3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Rat brain using STAT3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.
Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse brain using STAT3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.
Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

For Research Use Only

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

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-immunoglobulin E syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.

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