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Rabbit Anti-STAT5b antibody

SLM-52238R

Product Name	STAT5b
Chinese Name	Signal transduction 和转录激活因子 5bRecombinant rabbit monoclonal anti
Alias	Transcription factor STAT5B; Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5B; STA5B_HUMAN; STAT5.
Research Area	Tumour Chromatin and nuclear signals Signal transduction transcriptional regulatory factor
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone NO.	12A1
React Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	90kDa
Cellular localization	The nucleus cytoplasmic
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	Recombinant human STAT5b protein, around 500-600aa
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the STAT family of transcription factors. 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 mediates the signal transduction triggered by various cell ligands, such as IL2, IL4, CSF1, and different growth hormones. It has been shown to be involved in diverse biological processes, such as TCR signaling, apoptosis, adult mammary gland development, and sexual dimorphism of liver gene expression. This gene was found to fuse to retinoic acid receptor-alpha (RARA) gene in a small subset of acute promyelocytic leukemias (APLL). The dysregulation of the signaling pathways mediated by this protein may be the cause of the APLL. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Subunit:
Forms a homodimer or a heterodimer with a related family member. Binds NR3C1. Interacts with NCOA1, NMI and SOCS7. Interacts (via SH2 domain) with INSR.

Subcellular Location:
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Translocated into the nucleus in response to phosphorylation.

Post-translational modifications:
Tyrosine phosphorylated in response to signaling via activated KIT, resulting in translocation to the nucleus. Tyrosine phosphorylated in response to signaling via activated FLT3; wild-type FLT3 results in much weaker phosphorylation than constitutively activated mutant FLT3. Alternatively, can be phosphorylated by JAK2. Phosphoryation at Tyr-699 by PTK6 or HCK leads to an increase of its transcriptional activity. Dephosphorylation on tyrosine residues by PTPN2 negatively regulates prolactin signaling pathway.

Similarity:
Belongs to the transcription factor STAT family.
Contains 1 SH2 domain.

SWISS:
P51692

Gene ID:
6777

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 6777 Human

Entrez Gene: 20851 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 25126 Rat

Omim: 604260 Human

SwissProt: P51692 Human

SwissProt: P42232 Mouse

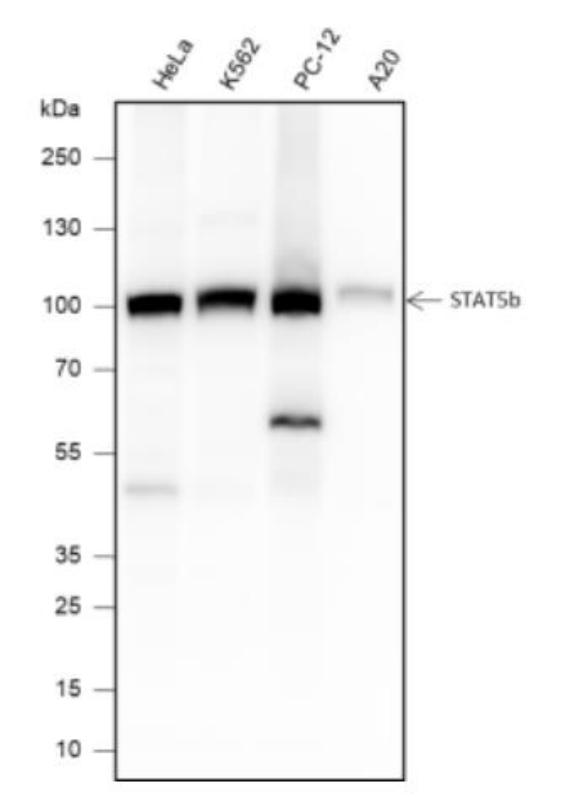
SwissProt: P52632 Rat

Unigene: 595276 Human

Unigene: 34064 Mouse

Unigene: 54486 Rat

Product Picture



Blocking buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST

Primary ab dilution: 1:1000

Primary ab incubation condition: 2 hours at

room temperature

Secondary ab: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L

(HRP)

Lysate: HeLa, K562, PC-12, A20

Protein loading quantity: 20 μg

Exposure time: 10 s

Predicted MW: 90 kDa

Observed MW: 90 kDa