

Phospho-STAT1 (Ser727) Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #52594

Package Size: #52594-1 50ul #52594-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

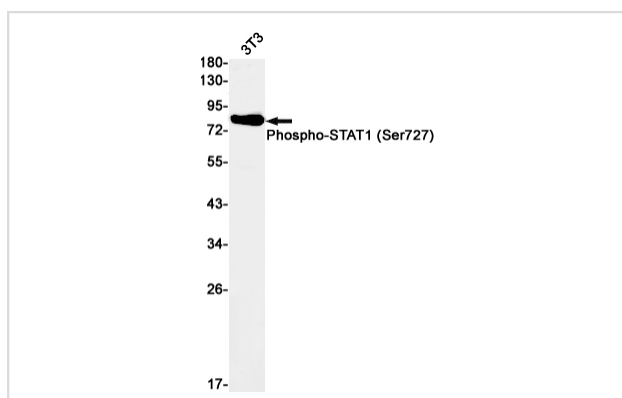
Description

Product Name	Phospho-STAT1 (Ser727) Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	S09-2G9
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity Purified
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen Description	A synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser727 of human STAT1
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Other Names	CANDF7; IMD31A; IMD31B; IMD31C; ISGF-3; STAT91
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P42224GenelD:6772
Uniprot	P42224
GenelD	6772
Calculated MW	Calculated MW: 87 kDa; Observed MW: 87 kDa
Concentration	0.3 mg/ml
Formulation	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

WB: 1/1000;

Images



Western blot detection of Phospho-STAT1 (Ser727) in 3T3 cell lysates using Phospho-STAT1 (Ser727) Rabbit mAb(1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size:87kDa.Observed band size:87kDa.

Background

Swiss-Prot Acc.P42224. Signal transducer and transcription activator that mediates cellular responses to interferons (IFNs), cytokine KITLG/SCF and other cytokines and other growth factors. Following type I IFN (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) binding to cell surface receptors, signaling via protein kinases leads to activation of Jak kinases (TYK2 and JAK1) and to tyrosine phosphorylation of STAT1 and STAT2. The phosphorylated STATs dimerize and associate with ISGF3G/IRF-9 to form a complex termed ISGF3 transcription factor, that enters the nucleus (PubMed:28753426). ISGF3 binds to the IFN stimulated response element (ISRE) to activate the transcription of IFN-stimulated genes (ISG), which drive the cell in an antiviral state. In response to type II IFN (IFN-gamma), STAT1 is tyrosine- and serine-phosphorylated (PubMed:26479788). It then forms a homodimer termed IFN-gamma-activated factor (GAF), migrates into the nucleus and binds to the IFN gamma activated sequence (GAS) to drive the expression of the target genes, inducing a cellular antiviral state. Becomes activated in response to KITLG/SCF and KIT signaling. May mediate cellular responses to activated FGFR1, FGFR2, FGFR3 and FGFR4.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only