

Stat5 (phospho Tyr694/699) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #13503

Package Size: #13503-1 50ul #13503-2 100ul

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Description

Product Name	Stat5 (phospho Tyr694/699) Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC-p,IF(paraffin section),ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	Phospho-Stat5 (Y694/699) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Stat5 protein only when phosphorylated at Y694/699.
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human STAT5A around the phosphorylation site of Tyr694. AA range:666-715
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Other Names	STAT5A; STAT5; Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5A; STAT5B; Signal transducer and activator of transcription 5B
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:P42229/P51692GenelD:6776/6777
SDS-PAGE MW	91
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	-20°C/1

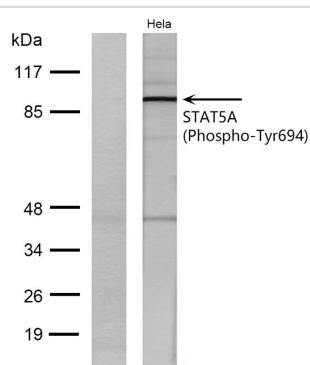
Application Details

Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000.

Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.

ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells treated with EGF, using STAT5A (Phospho-Tyr694) Antibody.

Background

signal transducer and activator of transcription 5A(STAT5A) Homo sapiens 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 is activated by, and mediates the responses of many cell ligands, such as IL2, IL3, IL7 GM-CSF, erythropoietin, thrombopoietin, and different growth hormones. Activation of this protein in myeloma and lymphoma associated with a TEL/JAK2 gene fusion is independent of cell stimulus and has been shown to be essential for tumorigenesis. The mouse counterpart of this gene is found to induce the expression of BCL2L1/BCL-X(L), which suggests the antiapoptotic function of this gene in cells. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.